Basil Chulev

MACEDONIAN – THE EUROPEAN MOTHER TONGUE

with comparative linguistics etymological dictionary

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COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

MACEDONIACOSMOPOLITANARCHONT
2018 – MMXVIII – ͵ΒΙΗʹ[1]

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[1] Year of 2018 in Hindu/Arabic, Roman and ancient Koine numerals. https://www.britannica.com/topic/Hindu-Arabic-numerals , Greek Numbers and Numerals (foundalis.com)

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MACEDONIAN - THE EUROPEAN MOTHER TONGUE

WITH COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

Informal freelance and open-source reconstruction of the millennial history and evolution of the European Mother Tongue, with comparative linguistics etymological dictionary of known and unknown archaic and ancient words still present in today modern Macedonian language and its dialects. An independent paleolinguistic, comparative, cognitive, and conceptual study with unconventional reading of the word-entries cited from various sources, spaning from the most basic onomatopoeic functional etymology of Nature, through paleographic testimonies, until direct modern link-citations from available published and online dictionaries and lexicons of the all-inclusive PIE substratum, the Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic, the Hittite *Nashili*, and *Nashinski* (Lat. *Nostratic*) hypothetical phylum of protolanguages; their millenniums-old linguistic continuum observed through the prism of etymological phonologies, the succession of phonetic mutations, and boustrophedon metatheses from old syllabaries and first alphabets.

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The intention of this comparative linguistic study and the following dictionary is to provide simple and easy to understand review of different aspects and periods from the Macedonian language history and its uninterrupted continuity until now. It avoids detailed linguistic explanations that consider the wider historical background of the concepts and methodologies mentioned below, and it is written primarily for those approaching the topic for the first time. It also avoids complex phonological and grammatical comments or insightful footnotes on the citations from the sources. The given explanatory notes are prevalently etymological or lexicographical, free of western Eurocentric political-biased theories. Examples of how one and the same mislead is used or not to explain the continuity flow of the Macedonic languages are shown on the page 16, and further in the very dictionary below, in function to expose and debunk the western Eurocentric hotchpotch linguistics.

The introduction comprises the early periods of Macedonian linguistic history and presents a brief overall retrospective of the Macedonian language prehistoric roots and its evolution. The time-frame elaborated as a main theme ranges from the beginning of the 3rd millennium BCE, across the establishing of the kingdom of Macedon in 9th-7th century BCE, until today. The interpretations given here are meant to enhance our understanding and appreciation of the continuity of Macedonic language, which was a communication medium of the prehistoric, ancient, medieval, and today world. Most of the presented clues are focused strictly on the Macedonian aspects of the idiom in question, disregarding the wider socio-political perspective and the modern political-tribes of the last centuries.

All the dates and references to centuries are “BCE” and “AD”. Throughout this essay, Macedonia/Macedonians generally refer to the area of the Macedonian Peninsula mainland north of Mount Olymp, south and east of the Mount Shar (Lat. *Scardus*) and west of the Rhodope Mountains. Macedonian Peninsula refers to what is called “*Balkans*” as of the 19th century, occupying the part of southeastern Europe that lies south of the Danube and Sava rivers and forms a peninsula bounded by the Adriatic and Ionian seas in the west, the Aegean and Black seas in the east, and the Mediterranean Sea in the south.

Latinized/anglicized terms/names are given in parenthesis, some names and technical terms are transliterated and these will be obvious when they appear. All terms and titles (e.g. Iliad/Ilion, Odyssey/Odi-sé, etc.) have been transliterated as much as possible directly from their original ancient forms: thus *Macedonic* and *Nashinski* rather than Latin *Slavic* and *Nostratic*.

The terminology and concepts that are modern inventions (like '*Hellenistic*' or '*Greek*') are altogether avoided. Such empirically wrong terms used by modern historiography were unknown to the ancient world, and their continued use perpetuates misleading assumptions. Thus original “Koine” rather than Latin “*Greek*”.

The modern-historiography 'privileged moments' are largely avoided too. For historians today one such a privileged moment (of places and monuments as '*clasical*') is '*Clasical Athens*', the Athens of the 5th and 4th centuries BCE. But when and why it is so regarded? Was '*Clasical Athens* regarded as '*Clasical*' already in antiquity? By whom?

The definitions, current meanings and related concepts of the words in Koine Septuagint and English are taken from the Oxford American Dictionary & English Thesaurus (for Mac OsX version 1.0.2 PowerPC), a Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft Greek-English Lexicon of the Septuagint (2003 Revised Edition), Eтymonline.com, and/or Meriam-Webster online dictionary. For the words in Macedonian are used the online ENCYCLOPÆDIA MACEDONICA / MAKEDONSKA ENCIKLOPEDIJA Vol. 1 & 2, makedonski.info, off.net, and Idividi online Macedonian dictionaries.

“Before Latin, there is a period which ‘*Greek* ’ and ‘*Slavic*’[2] share in common. So this involves the history of language families, as and when relevant.” - Ferdinand de Saussure

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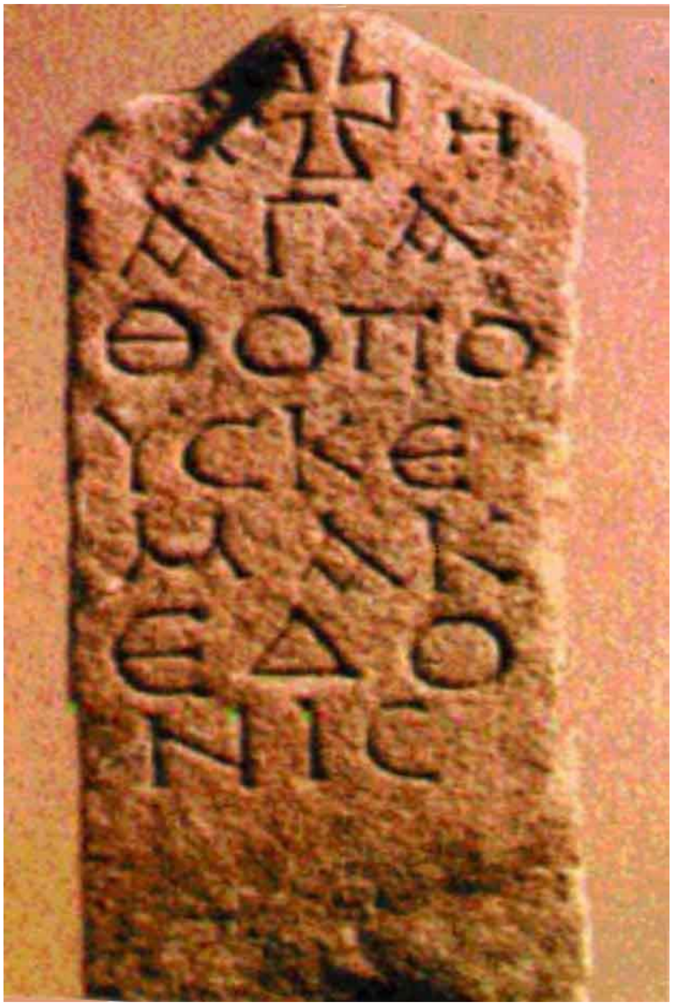
[2] The only misleading oxymoron of this otherwise brilliant sentence – before Latin there was no such a thing as “*Greek*” or “*Slavic*” invented yet. Both terms are post factum Latin exonyms, introduced by Romans, long after the period which F. de Saussure describes. It should’ve been writen ‘Koine’ and ‘Macedonic’ instead.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List of abbreviations and tips:

BCE – Before the Common Era
NIE – Non-Indo-European
PIE – Proto-Indo-European
IE – Indo-European
Lat. – Latin
Mkd. – Macedonian
Am – Amerias (Macedonian lexicographer and scholar 300 BCE)[3]
Ak – Akkadian
Br/Phr – Brygian/Phrygian
Ba – Basque
Co – Coptic
Ep – Epirotic
Et – Etruscan/Tuscan/Rasena
Ho – Homeric
OCM – Old Church Macedonic
SCD – Serbo-Croatian Dialects
Pa – Paionian
PB – Proto-Byblian/Minoan
Pe – Pelasgian
PPM – Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic
Su – Suda lexicon
Thr – Thracian[4]
Tn – toponyms
En – ethnonyms

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[3] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amerias

[4] On difference from "*Brygian*", "*Macedonian*", "*Paionian*" or "*Pelasgian*", the "*Thracian*" isn't a proper ethnonym. The (multiuse) term *Thracia* used by ancient authors, as well as their modern counterparts, traced the territory of '*Thracia*' totally differently, depending on whether they referred to ethnic or political boundaries. They differ from source to source. As a geographical name its etymological meaning was "*the land*" or "*the coast*". This can be seen from Hecataeus [Hec., ap. Steph. Byz., s.v. Darsioi: *ethnon Thrakion* ('*Daorsoi*') were living on the left bank of the river Neretva to the Adriatic cost in Dalmatia]. Apollodorus also used the term '*Thrakes*' for '*Histri*' on the Histrian Peninsula (*Istra* in today's Croatia). These two examples evidenced that the designation "*Thracian*" (same like Latin "*Illyrian*") had no obvious ethnic connotations, but it precisely meant "a tract of land" and should be translated as "*Landers*", "*Inland tribe*" or "*Coastal tribe*", i.e. any tribe living on some transitional zone of land or near the coast. This interpretation can be emphasised by data from Erodot (Lat. *Herodotus*,VII.185) who describes the Thessalian tribes as "*those Thracians living on the Thessalian Coast along the sea*". It was very well known to Herodotus' audience that the Thessalians are not '*Thracians*' in ethnical sense.

Most common Betacisms (phonetic mutations), Rhotacisms (sound changes)[5], and Consonant Mutations:

/A/ → [O] and/or /O/ → [A][6] umlaut

/β/ (Vita) → [B] (Beta) i.e. /V/ → [B]; thus /Bo/ → [Vo][7] and/or /Vol/ → [Bull] (example: *Lavoro*/*Labor*)[8]

/Gh/ → [D] and /D/ → [Z] (example: *Dwe/Zwei*)[9]

/L/ → [R] (a change evolved probably around 3rd century BCE; the letter ‘R’ is still ostensibly absent in Chinese; examples: *Rex*/*Lex*, *Glaven*/*Govern*, *Stelalis/Stelaris*)[10]

/K/ → [C (Ts)] and /C/ → [Ch] (example: *Caesar*/*Kaiser*/*Tsar*)

/S/ → [H] (examples: *Sedos/Hédos*[11], *Sellen/Hellen*, *Serpe/Herpe*[12], *Tyrsenian/Tyrhenian*, *Hexagon*, etc.)

A particular emphasis must be underlined on the everpresent metathesis! For example:

The Macedonian root word *Raka/Ramo* - ‘arm, lateral extremity’[13], from PIE *arə-, via Latin: *Ars* and *Ramus* - ‘branch’, until anglicized *Rami*(*fied*)[14]; also the root word for “*Arms, armature*”, etc.

“On the Names of Thracia and Eastern Macedonia”, ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΟΣ, Сборник в чест на професор Петър Делев, София, 2017, pp. 75-82 N. Proeva 2017.

Linear B ethnonyms and toponyms from the Knossos tablets with a reference to localities on the Aegean mainland also tell us the same. For example: “*Ra-ma-na-de*” - ‘to Rhamnous (in Attica)’, meaning ‘flat’ in plain Macedonian: http://www.makedonski.info/search/ramno ; “*O-du-ru-wi-jo*” - ‘the Odrysian (Macedonic tribe inhabiting the hinterland of Thebes in Boeotia during the earlier part of the Late Bronze Age)’, etc.

[5] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Betacism, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhotacism_(sound_change), https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phonological_change

[6] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germanic_umlaut

[7] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consonant_mutation#Hebrew, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consonant_mutation#Latvian

[8] https://www.etimo.it/?term=lavoro&find=Cerca , https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=labor

[9] “*Dve*” - ‘two (2)’ in plain Macedonian: http://www.makedonski.info/search/dve#две/бр; German: *Zwei*, from Old High German: *zwēne*, Proto-Germanic: **twai-*, from PIE *dwóh$_1$-: https://www.etymonline.com/word/*dwo-

[10] -ar | Search Online Etymology Dictionary (etymonline.com)

[11] in Homer's Iliad (5. 360, 367) the Mt. Olymp is called *athanátōn hédos* - ‘immortals seat’, thus confirming the S-H change: https://bifrost.it/ELLENI/Fonti/Homeros_Ilias-05.html, https://mudrac.ffzg.hr/~rmatasov/PIE%20Religion.pdf

[12] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herpetoculture#Etymology , https://www.wordreference.com/definition/serpent

[13] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ramo

[14] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=ramify

Also, the appearance of new words is not because of their habit to appear out of nowhere. New words may derive with the addition of a suffix from old ones (such as ‘stewardess’, which in modern plain Macedonian elongated into ‘stewardessa’ by adding the female suffix ‘-a’[15] – both of which are obviously derived from ‘steward’). Or from compounds such as ‘mailbox’, but words whose roots had no previous existence in a language. Compare with Macedonian compound Ολιμπο(ς) i.e. Olympos < h'olimbos – Mt.‘Olymp’[16], or καλαρυγα (kalaruga) – mud trench; in today Modern Macedonian: *kal* - ‘mud’ and *yaruga* - ‘trench’. An ‘artificial’ word is the word ‘gas’, but that is a kind of loanword, coming from Koine *kháos*, which was used to mean ‘air’. Completely new things sometimes are given the names of their inventors, such as the word ‘volt’, which is named after the Italian scientist,Volta; or ‘sandwich’, named after Lord Sandwich.

The English word *sabotage*, for example, comes from the French ‘sabot’ (originaly from *savate* - ‘old shoe’, which comes from Persian: *ciabata* - a ‘slipper’), meaning ‘wooden shoe’, which poor exploited weavers threw into the machinery of the factories where they were working, bringing all production to a halt. The ‘jerrycan’, a large metal can used for storing or transporting gasoline, is named after the English slang word ‘Jerries’ for the ‘Germans’ during the WW2. Sometimes the origin of a word is unclear or disputed: thus the Dutch word for ‘bicycle’ - *fiets*, or Macedonian *avagna* - ‘rose’ is unclear. Of course, many new words are borrowed. ‘Admiral’, for example, is a loanword from Arabic. That new words accompany new things is clear from the fairly recent addition of the word ‘kiwi’ to every vocabulary, it comes from Maori.

Another way in which new words come into existence is by means of the elimination of a word within a group of words, a process which is called ‘ellipsis’. English ‘*private*’ in its military sense of a low-ranking soldier was originally ‘private soldier’. What had been an adjective thus became a noun and acquired the whole meaning of the original. Thus general was shortened from French capitaine général, meaning ‘overall commander’. *Funeral undertaker* became ‘undertaker’, perhaps because of the taboo associated with *funeral*. French: *rien* - ‘nothing’, comes from Latin *rēs* (acc. rem.) - ‘thing’, as a shortened antonym form of *ne...rien*; that is to say, it began as ‘something’ and came to mean ‘nothing’. The abbreviation of single words also leads to new words: English *plane* comes from ‘airplane’, *auto* from ‘automobile’, while in Swedish it was shortened into *bil*. A similar case is the word ‘bus’, which was originally Latin: *omnibus* - a ‘vehicle for everyone’, a dative plural of *omnis*, literally ‘for all’. Same is in Macedonian: *kolo* - ‘wheel’ from ‘*kolovrt*’ - ‘wheel spining’, or modern *Godina* - ‘year’ from *Golem-den* - ‘Big-day’.

The disappearance of words when the thing (or abstraction) which they refer to (the referent) disappears. For example, the Old English word *hlaf* once referred to a ‘libation’ is now long obsolete; via Latin it comes from Old German: *hleib*, Serbo-Croatian: *hleb*, German: *laib*, and Macedonian *leb* - ‘bread’, it is ultimately from the PIE root *lei- ‘to pour/flow’, still found in Macedonian *lee* - ‘pour, ast, fill in’, a word recorded by

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[15] Feminine nouns in the Macedonian language usually end in ‘-a’, as seen in words like “жена” (‘woman’ in Cyrillic) or “снегулка” (‘snowflake’).

[16] Its etymology truly fits the Macedonic meaning: olim < holim < golim/golem [vernacular] - ‘big’ (see also Hebrew *gōlem* = ‘big, great’) – and (p<b) pos/bos < bož < bog, bug, yielding the ‘Great-god’; the word root 'bos' > bož has been found in Lydian stone inscription in present day Turkey (Brygo/Phrygians and Lydians lived there in the antiquity) as *boseno* – ‘godly’, same in today plain Macedonian: ‘*boženo, boževen*’[16], with reference to the ‘God Dionis’.

Hesychius in his *Glossary* as Macedonian gloss some two millennia ago.[17] In other cases the reason(s) for disappearance are less clear: PIE languages have very different words for ‘head’: Sanskrit. *mūrdhán-* (found in Macedonian metathesis as *mudra* - ‘wise’)[18], Lithuanian: *galvà*, OCM: *glava*, Septuagint Koine: *kephalḗ* [metathesis aspirate of *glava*], Latin: *caput*, Macedonian: *timba* (see ‘Timbanon’ further below), etc. These must have all taken the place of some other word, probably the one that is still found in PIE *ḱr(e)h2). Neither do we find many related words in the Indo-European languages for ‘hand’: OE *folm*, Gothic: *handus*, Sanskrit: *hásta-*, Se[tuagint Koine: *kheír*, Latin: *manus*, Lithuanian: *rankà*, Macedonian: *raka*.[19] The old word surely continues to be found in Gr. kheír (PIE *ǵhes-r) but in the languages named above it has disappeared (Sanskrit: *hásta-* is derived from the same PIE root *ǵhes-to-).

However, there is a unique basic vocabulary in the Macedonian language that comes from the archaic (pre-“Slavic”) substrate. For example; BARA, VRNE, ZBORUVA, VIKA, ČUKA, VADI, TURNE, URNE, PRETA, BRKA, DELNE, SE DURMI, and further BRČKA, GURELKA, SHAKA, BAČ, BAMBAL, the particles LE, DE, and BE as well as DA, the suffix -MINA as in PETMINA, etc.

One of the explanations for “Balkanisms” (e.g. the doubling of the object, the postpositive article - otherwise uniquely triple in the Macedonian language, as in Armenian, for example), the loss of the case system, the category of attestation, the use of the verbal noun, the expansion of the category of transitivity, the verb tenses with the verb “ima”, as in “imam odeno”, etc.) is that they are due to interaction with an old, archaic substrate of the Macedonian language, and that they are the fruit of language contact. All these grammatical system features are not “Slavic”.

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[17] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lee

[18] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mudra

[19] http://www.makedonski.info/search/raka

Introduction

All languages in the world over the centuries evolve/change by themselves, or, under someone else's influence. Modern languages are mosaics in which lie embedded the chips and fossils of predecessors in comparison with whose vast antiquity the Ancient Macedonian is but a speech of yesterday. Empires like Macedonian may disappear and nations be sunk into oblivion under successive waves of invasion, but old place names and proper names, preserved traditionally by word of mouth, remain to some extent inviolate. In line with this and with the preface introductionary note of the Ferdinand de Saussure (on p.7), is the AD 551 testimony of Jordanes in his 'De origine actibusque Getarum - Getica', that clearly summarizes this unrestricted continuity of the Macedonian language: "*…and let no one who is ignorant cavil at the fact that the tribes of men make use of many names, even as the Romans borrow from the Macedonians, the Greeks from the Romans, the Sarmatians from the Germans, and the Goths frequently from the Huns*".[20] – The time frame of this sequence leaves no room for any doubt about the chronological order and succession of mentioned peoples/languages, and speaks for the primacy of the Macedonian language over Latin and other ancient idioms. It represents an uncompromising proof and the oldest known specific document of the millennial continuity and aboriginity of the Macedonian mother tongue, from ancient times until today. Because neither the administrative Latin, nor any other ancient language has survived to this day, nor any other modern European language can be traced back for more than few centuries.[21] On contrary, and thanks to numerous testimonies like this, Macedonian language continuity can be traced across the past 3 millennia. This uninterrupted continuity was plainly summarized by[2] Hermann Kinder and Werner Hilgemann in their 1964 'Penguin Atlas of World History':

"*This Homeric Macedonian speaking language was increasing and gradually evolving into a more modern language, spreding and using a distinctive dialect from which later came Russian, Polish, Chroatian, Serbian, Chechian, Slovakian, Bulgarian, and other tongues, today they are known as "Slavic" languages, based on the Macedonian*." So, the conclusion is that the "*Slavic*" languages are Macedonian, not viceversa. The entire world linguistic (and genealogic) science has long investigated and confirmed that the Macedonians are not a "*Slavic*" people, and that they are people who speak a Macedonian language that is not from, but it's the one that gave naissance to the Slavic group of languages, a fact that is still evident to this day from the remains of the large non-Slavic ancient vocabulary in the Macedonian language and its dialects (see the Glossary below), as well as from the non-Slavic features of the grammar of today's Macedonian language – participation, no cases system, past perfect tense with the verb "ima", and other distinct non-Slavic features.

Explicit references to the BCE "Homeric Macedonian speech" exist in Plutarch, when writing of Kleopatra (Life of Antony 27.3–4), the last of the Ptolemies (Macedonian dynasty of Egypt) lauds her linguistic abilities, reporting that she could speak the languages of the Ethiopians, Troglodytes, Hebrews, Arabs, Syrians, Medes, and Parthians. In contrast her male predecessors had not even learned Egyptian and some had even "*ceased to speak Macedonian*" (μακεδονιζειν εκλιποντον). Presumably they had continued to speak Koine (i.e., had not taken a vow of silence). Athenaeus, another ancient writer of the later 2nd century AD, in his account of a "Learned Banquet" (Deipnosophistae 3.121f–122a), places on the lips of one of the guests, the cynic Cynulcus, a Latin word *decocta* (a kind of drink made by boiling and then rapidly cooling a liquid); in turn, Athenaeus has another guest, Ulpian (an "Atticist," promoting the use of untainted Attic dialect), rebuke Cynulcus for uttering a barbarism (!). Cynulcus fires back, retorting that even in the best old Koine one finds Persian loanwords and that he knows many Attic people 'using Macedonian speech' (μακεδονιζοντας; a participle from Plutarch's verb). Elsewhere, Plutarch uses an adverb 'makedonisti' (μακεδονιστι) having the same sense. For example, in his "Life of Alexander"(51.4), Plutarch recounts how the Macedonian hegemon and conqueror, in a fit of rage, refusing to be quieted by his bodyguards, shouted out for the Hypaspistai (Macedonian infantry troops, one contingent of the army of Alexander), "*calling in Macedonian mother tongue – and this was a sign of a great disturbance*." The precise sense of "speaking Macedonian" in these and other passages can be and has been debated; yet when these references to Macedonian speech are considered in their context, it is not difficult for one to conclude that what is being reported is the use of a distinct, non-"Greek" (thus "Barbarian") Macedonian language.

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[20] 'De origine actibusque Getarum - Getica' by Jordanes (485-551), page 18: https://archive.org/details/origindeedsofgot00jorduoft/page/18/mode/2up

[21] German - 350 years, Italian - 600 years, Spanish - 530 years, French - 400 years, Dutch 400 years, etc.

In this regard the statement of the historian Hecataeus, in which he speaks of the original inhabitants of the Peloponnese as 'barbarians' too, should be mentioned here. Finally Pindar reassures his listeners that 'ουδ εστιν ουτω βαρβαρος ουτε παλιγλοσσος πολις', that has never heard of the heroic deeds of Peleus. Such are the scanty fragments in which the word 'barbarian' occurs. But nevertheless they show that the early notion of 'barbarian' emphasizes not so much the 'foreign' as the non-"*Greek*"[22] aspect, thus revealing again that the Latin-nominated "*Greek*" is the only foreign element here. Accordingly, fragments of the historiographers like Charon of Lampsacus and Xanthus of Sardis, writing before Erodot, do not give any more details of the picture these Latin-called "*Greex*" had of the 'foreign world'. Naturally, being foreigners themselves how could've they give a picture of the world that was foreign to them. But there is the one remarkable fact, that they both, unlike Erodot, call the Persians, Lydians, Magians and other Asiatic peoples by their proper names, while nearly all the later authors speak of these peoples simply as 'barbarians', revealing the obvious foreign (i.e. Roman/Latin-corrupted) denomination of the facts in later texts.

The main source for glosses from various "extinct" ancient languages, like the *Paionian* (only 1 gloss), "*Thracian*", "*Illyrian*", and especially *Phrygian*, has been the renowned lexicographers Amerias and Hesychius of Alexandria (5th century AD).[23] The

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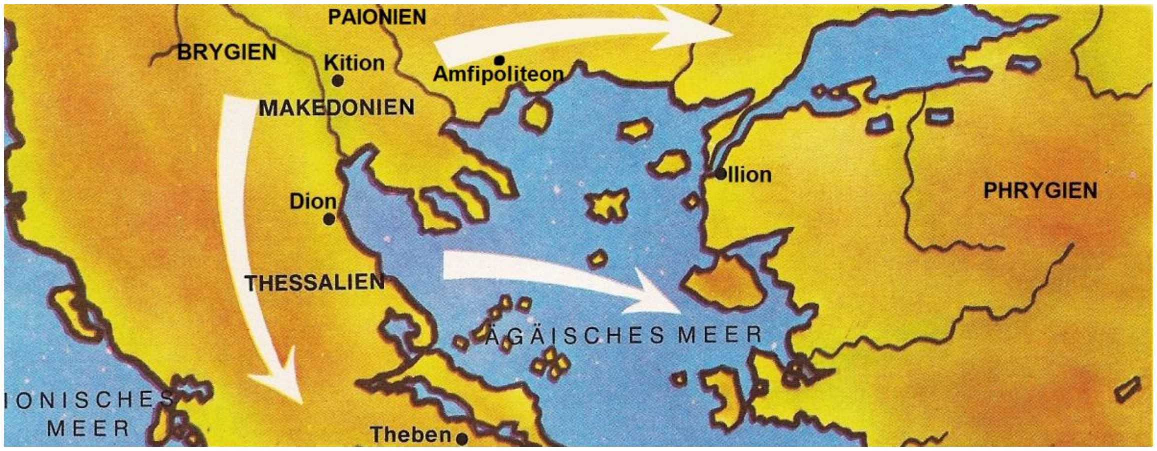
[22] Passages of the archaic period which refer to the non-Greek world are collected and interpreted by Schwabl.

[23] Hesychius of Alexandria, (5th century AD), author of the most important Koine lexicon known from antiquity, valued as a basic authority for the dialects and vocabularies of ancient inscriptions, poetic text, and the Church Fathers. Although nothing is known of his life, Hesychius indicated the comprehensive design of his lexicon in a letter prefacing the work. Entitled Synagōgē pasōn lexeōn kata stoicheion ("Alphabetical Collection of All Words"), the lexicon was based on other accessible specialized lexica dating to the 1st century BCE, but Hesychius particularly borrowed from Amerias the Macedonian, Diogenianus of Heraclea, a 2nd c. AD language scholar from southern Italy, etc. Hesychius, however, contributed original glosses interpreting Homeric proverbs, citations from other classical authors, selections from different dialects and glossaries.

Phrygian i.e. *Brygian* was originally spoken in Central and Northern Macedonia (Georgiev 1981:212; Petrova 1996) but appears more frequently on the inscriptions in Asia Minor, after the migration of a large populace of Bryges around the 13th century BCE from central Macedonia to Anatolia (Petrova 1996). As stated by Erodot (Lat. *Herodotus*), the name '*Phruges*' is the corrupted Koine version of the original ethnonym '*Bruges/Bryges*', by which this population was slightly renamed after their migration to Anadolia.[24]



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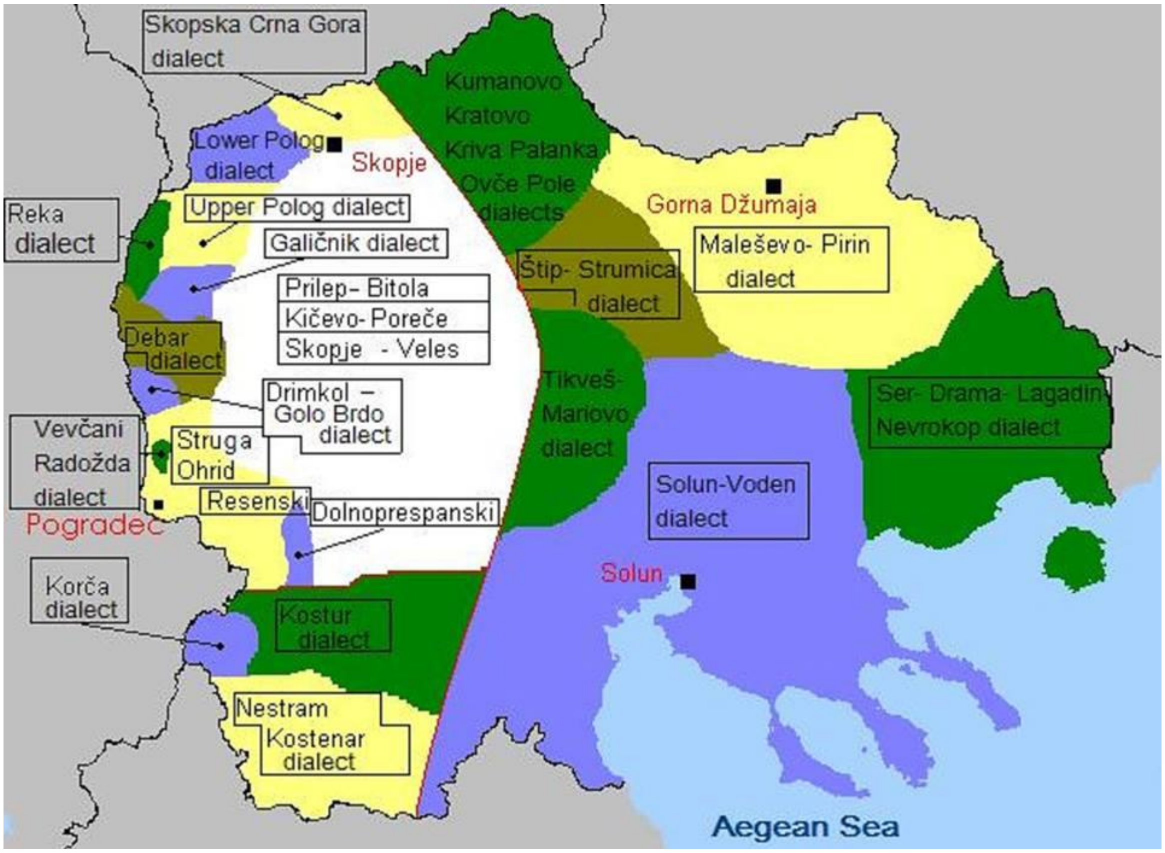
[24] Brygian/Phrygian is an ancient Balkan language of the people who settled around1300 BCE in Asia Minor, west of modern Ankara in an area long dominated by the Hitto-Luwian languages. They became a major power in Anatolia and developed a remarkable civilization. According to ancient sources [(Herodotus VIII: 73) (Strabo VIII: 295, q. in Georgiev (1981: 143)], the Phrygians originated from the Macedonian Peninsula, i.e. Macedonia proper, where they lived between Macedonians and their neighbors. As stated by Georgiev (Ibid.): "*Long ago the Phrygians occupied a position in the Macedonian Peninsula which was central between the Danaan settkers in the south and Macedonians, Mysians and Pelasgians*." Phrygian language is preserved in inscriptions (some 240) dating from the VIII to the III centuries BCE (Old Phrygian) and some 100 inscriptions from the 1stcentury CE to the IV century CE. Some scholars believe that the language wasextinct by the VII century CE (Mallory-Adams 1997: 418). There are some 50 Phrygian glosses registered by the ancient lexicographers, especially by Hesychius (but also Neoptolemus, Clemens Alexandrinus). The major sources for Phrygian are Haas (1966), Neroznak (1978: 66-156), Brixhe and Lejeune (1984), Diakonoff and Neroznak (1985) and Orel (1997). Phrygian is an Indo-European language, which according to some Indo-Europeanists (Hamp 1990) belongs to its North-Western branch. Orel (1997) decisively states that Phrygian is a Kentum language. Diakonoff and Neroznak (1985: 42) indicate that inside the Indo-European linguistic family Phrygian "was decidedly a 'central' language (…) The Phrygian words show the most numerous semantic isoglosses with Koine and Balto-Slavic; if more could be known of Pelasgian, and more had been preserved of the original vocabulary of Armenian and Hittite, these languages, no doubt, would also occupy very important places among the nearest relatives of Phrygian." For further details refer to the extensive study on the numerous andsignificant Burushaski lexical correspondences in ritual, myth and onomastics with the Phrygian language (Čašule 2004: 50-104), and earlier in Čašule (1998:21-30) . The Phrygian expert Neroznak (1998: x) has stated that "*the lexical parallels proposed by the author* (I. Čašule) *between Burushaski and Phrygian (the most documented of the Paleomacedonic languages) are highly convincing*."

A good number of preserved ancient Macedonian glosses have uncertain or problematic etymologies and some are completely unique. A few may not be Indo-European at all, as they do not resemble anything in Proto-Indo-European as currently reconstructed. It is also evident (and expected) that Ancient Macedonian has borrowed from neighboring idioms due to intense language contact with close or less close peoples.

When it comes to modern Macedonian, after it was finally codified in the 20th century, during the past millennia it was blatantly Latinized, Slavicized, and what not -ized. Those changes were never seriously revised, and are just one giant continuous politicaly-corrupted shuffle and reshuffle. The most archaic preserved parts of all dialects in Macedonia should've be consulted and used instead, and not just strictly one politicaly-corrupted dialect from modern times. The history and unprecedented expansion of administrative Latin, ferociously inflicted by the power-thirsty church institutions and various monarchies, shows the role of violent language shifts. It has been acknowledged as tool for assimilation, division and exertion of political power. But, for Eurocentric political reasons not all modern Romance-speaking peoples (like the modern "*Albanians*", "*Greex*"[25], etc.) were assumed as linguistically related to the Roman colonists who had come from Latium (Iordan and Manoliu 1972: 70-71). They remain ousted in the artificial political-linguistic limbo as "languages per se", because of the divide et impera policy and upside down western-conventional historiography, which


Skopska Crna Gora dialect
Kumanovo Kratovo Kriva Palanka Ovče Pole dialects
Lower Polog dialect
Skopje
Gorna Džumaja
Reka dialect
Upper Polog dialect
Galičnik dialect
Štip- Strumica dialect
Maleševo- Pirin dialect
Prilep- Bitola
Kičevo- Poreče
Skopje - Veles
Debar dialect
Tikveš- Mariovo dialect
Ser- Drama- Lagadin- Nevrokop dialect
Drimkol – Golo Brdo dialect
Vevčani Radožda dialect
Struga Ohrid
Resenski
Dolnoprespanski
Solun-Voden dialect
Pogradec
Solun
Korča dialect
Kostur dialect
Nestram Kostenar dialect
Aegean Sea

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[25] From Latin "Graecus" – 'gray', today "Grigio,Griso" in plain Italian: http://etimo.it/?term=grigio&find=Cerca

tries to hide the 19th century western powers interventions in the course of artificial "nations" forgery.[26]

However, the savage Latinization, thenafter the vicious ecclesiastic Slavicization, and finally the brutal Turkic Islamization as of the 15th century – for reasons rather tragic, of bare survival, and/or lucrative profit by others in conditions of foreign occupation – are not considered a unique phenomenon in European history. For all these forcibly alienated subgroups, exposed to violent language or religion shifts (alike the Latinized "*Dacians*", "*Germans*", "*Franks*", "*Iberians*", etc.) the Macedonians have their own local nicknames – "*Arnauts*", "*Vlachs*", "*Kutso-Vlachs*"; and later Turks gave them an even more precise term - "*Bashibazouk*", i.e. the 'Rotten-heads'[27] in plain Turkish.

After the administrative Latin, a 9th century "*Slavic*" language shift from the local Macedonian and corrupted Latin-Romance idioms, was the next main mechanism accounting for the schisms and proselytizm with the spread of eastern evangelization rite through "Slavicization".[28] The assimilation "language reform" mastered by Constantinople was executed by the two chosen Macedonic disciples, SS. Cyril and Methodius. This ingenious and cunning stratagem – Evangelization through Slavicization – was astutely conceived and meant for the restoration of the religious jurisdiction and political power of the Holy See in Constantinople toward distant Macedonic enclaves (i.e. '*Sclavinias*' in plain Latin)[29], that were under constant and growing pressure by the western church assimilation and latinization. This new term didn't appear in the old Macedonic written traditions, nor was ever used before the engineered introduction by Constantinople and Rome, which only confirms that the terms "*Sclavinia*" and later "*Slavic*" are Latin exonyms.

The Roman-catholic church at first didn't know what should do, as it was also fully aware of the widespread Macedonic-speaking enclaves that couldn't be divide-et-impera "Germanized", "Romanized", or otherwise Latinized and internaly divided. They even invited to Rome the two missionaries from Constantinople, the SS. Cyril and Methodius, and Roman Pope even approved their "*Slavic liturgy and script*" reform. Schismatic church from Rome promptly joined the deceptive game of "Slavicization" launched from Constantinople, but, with backstabbing intentions, to reuse it for its own benefit and expansionist purposes. With unseen rancor and far more depraved move they turned the odds in their favor - by diverting the meaning of "Slavic/Enclaves" to "Slaves". Further, the "Byzantine" and Roman-Catholic authors engaged into producing inventions of the

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[26] https://archive.org/details/1896-1908-influence-of-austro-hungary-on-the-formation-of-albanian-nation

[27] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bashi-bazouk

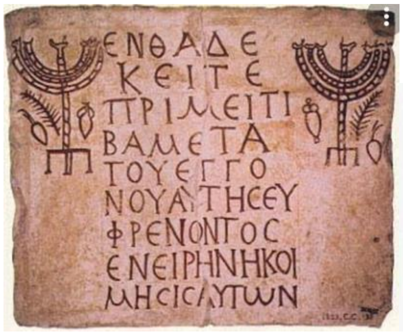
[28] There is also historical and linguistic evidence on the still later shifts from this millennial Slavicization doctrine toward the last politically-forged "*Albanian*" and "*Greek*" idioms (the latter process continuing in part of Albania and Northern Greece to this day). According to Ralph and Coop (2013:11), present-day inhabitants of "Greece" and "Albania" share the relatively recent common ancestry of all East Europeans. However, the Albanians also share a higher number of common ancestors of their own. These results Ralph and Coop interpret as "implying that these Albanian speakers have not been a particularly isolated population so much as a small one". The "*Greek*" language shift is very recent affair too. After few unsuccessful attempts it was finally introduced with law: "It was a highly controversial topic in the 19th and 20th centuries and was finally resolved in 1976, when "Dimotiki" was made the official language." - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_language_question

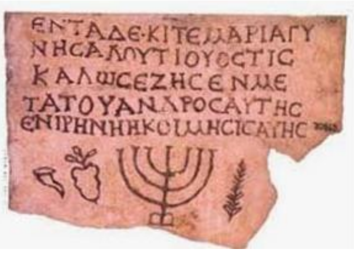
[29] https://core.ac.uk/display/159176646

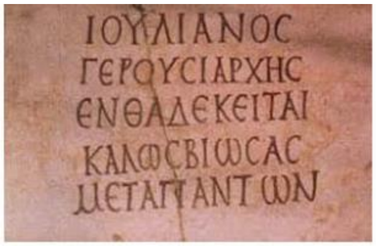
"*Slavic migrations*" and other "*Slavic events*", in order to add the "non-native" narrative for their fabricated conventional histories, and the "*Slavic identity*" was thoroughly but steadily forged over the centuries. Later though the Eurocentrics too added a newly invented "migrations", but this time called "invasions", by copying their own 17th, 18th and 19th century genocidal invasions and colonizations, and pasting them on the distant past fabricated "events". So the "Dorian invasion" was also added to the Conventional Historiography by the Eurocentrics. That's why there's no single, solid explanation as to why the supposed "*Slavic*" language (that intentionally remains yet another originless idiom) became the major language of half of Europe. Simply – it is a part of the unprecedented brutal medieval political and church-institutional struggle between the ecclesiastically divided Europe. As a construction meant to separate the historical peoples from their past and homelands, the "Slavic"-forged idiom was widely employed to alienate, rename and reshape them, thus to more easily enslave the last enclaves of old pagan Europeans for the lucrative purposes of church institutions, monarchies, and wannabe neoimperialists, until today global corporations and Big Powers.

Nevertheless, a language like Macedonian, that had undergone all these violent changes for over 2300 years, tenaciously succeeded in preserving numerous archaic features. Records of dialects from antiquity should've been taken as a model for codification, in this case everything from the ancient Macedonian, Aeolian, Ionian, Brygian, and even the ancient Athenian languages should be taken as a norm, and has to do with our dialects to this day. Only then we will have proof of a written source to which someone will refer to how old Macedonian language is.

Ancient Macedonia and Macedonians in those times lived together with those tribes and corresponded to those dialects, but not to the newly formed new nations in the Macedonian Peninsula resulting from various mixing of peoples and their new languages that first appeared in writing thousands of years after the antiquity. For example, below are different funeral steles written with Koine inscriptions, in which we read: "ENThADE KEITE" or "ENTADE KITE/KEITAI", meaning: "Here-behind lies". These same words survived until today as "OTADE"[30] and "ITA"[31] in plain Macedonian, respectively meaning 'Behind' and 'Lay/Put (a baby/child) to bed/sleep'.







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[30] http://www.makedonski.info/search/otade - 'Beyond'; Sanskrit: *ati*.

[31] Archaic verb, found also as "*Iti*" in the 'Descriptive Dictionary of Kostur dialect' by Aleksandra Popvasileva (on p. 41): https://www.worldcat.org/title/tolkoven-recnik-na-odbrani-zborovi-od-kosturskiot-dijalekt/oclc/463320036&referer=brief_results; and as "*Itka*" in the 'Dictionary of Demirhisar speech' by Radovan P. Cvetkovski and Božo Stefanovski (p. 250): http://www.nuub.mk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=265:2009-03-20-09-12-56&catid=56:2009-03-03-09-50-14&Itemid=110

Even more striking is the example of the name of the very first letter from the first 'Alphabets'. The letter 'A' from Phoenician "*Alef* " bears undeniable morphological sameness to the Macedonic "*Vol* " – anglicized 'bull'[32], which is nothing else but a veering form of the same syllable.[33] It is well known that means an ox, but the terms *elepas*, *elephas*, anglicized *elephant*, are equally derived from this root word/syllable.

Another example: in antiquity the original morpheme ORA (i.e. "*Hora*" - 'season', Latin: *horal/horus*, hence '*Horoscope*' too;[34] also Italian: *allora* - 'around the clock', anglicized: *hour*) was noted as a term for 'Time', and today Macedonian variant "*Vreme*" as a word didn't existed anywhere, not even in a single record. But no one today remembers that this Macedonian word for Time - "Vreme" actually arises from ORA+MOE i.e. VRÆ+ME (where O via U was turned into V).[35] And that ORA meaning 'Time' descends from the "*Oro*" - a name for a 'Circular Dance' in plain Macedonian (Romanian: *horă*, Hebrew: *hōrāh*)[36], as the "*Oro*" is dance in which we turn around because the time (i.e. the Sun, the Moon, and the days and nights) rotates like the "*Oro*"

(a popular dance in today plain Macedonian [37], and like the *horizon* which has the very same root; see Koine **χορευτης** - 'horeute', a 'Dancer') and the clock/hour scale is also circular like the dance (see the image below); hence the anglicized '*Hour/Horizon*' and

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[32] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vol

[33] Boustrophedon, or ancient right to left writing direction.

[34] ore rotundo | Search Online Etymology Dictionary (etymonline.com)

[35] https://tr-ex.me/prijevod/hrvatski-engleski/je+ura#gref

[36] https://www.britannica.com/art/hora-dance

[37] http://www.makedonski.info/search/oro

‘*Around*’ (via Latin *rotundus* from *rota*)[38] too. To this day we call it originally “*Oro*”, but with the mutated word “*Oureme/Vreme*” we see how the abstract meaning it shifted away (under the corrupted ‘Church Slavonic’ language shift), so today we call the Time “*Vreme*”. The modern word “*Vreme*” isn’t the original, and is a basis of how our old words deranged. Likewise, who will understand today KOLAJ - εύκολο (easy) or KINISA - κινητό (started/departed) or TOIBE (last), etc., as these are words with ancient connections that Kostur, Meglen and other Macedonian dialects used to use until 100 years ago. But, under the influence of different foreign occupations and invasions, and the repeatedly introduced and reintroduced “*Slavic*” reforms, today generations do not use them anymore. Under these divergent circumstances, after centuries of changes and language shifts, modern Macedonian language was finally officialized by academician Blaže Koneski in 1945.

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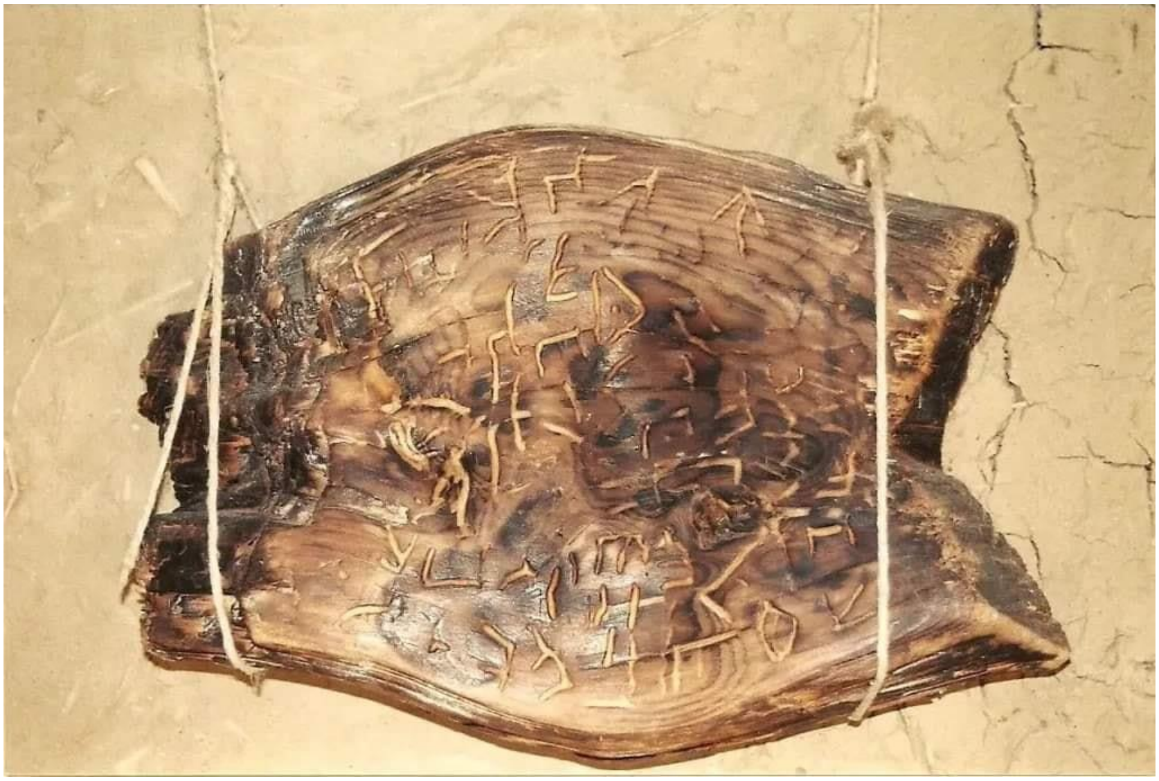
[38] https://etimo.it/?term=rota&find=Cerca

Where and when did all started? – The Dupjak (renamed 'Dispilio') wooden tablet

Allegedly "the earliest form of writing on our planet", called Proto-cuneiform, was not a written representation of the syntax of spoken language**.** Its original purpose was to maintain records of the vast amounts of production and trade of goods and labor during the first flowering of the urban Uruk period Mesopotamia. [39] The Alphabetic writing is a much later invention, and even in the ancient European and Mediterranean societies writing began in a non-phonetic way, for example like Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Regarding the Macedonian Peninsula there's a numerous prehistoric inscriptions that enter both the above clasifications, but significantly earlier than the Uruk period in Mesopotamia. Below is the 5200 BCE wooden tablet inscription from the Neolithic lakeshore settlement that occupied an artificial island near the modern Macedonian village of Dupjak[40] on the lake Kostur, Aegean Macedonia. Exactly the same type of lake dwellings (three so far) were discovered on the shores of the nearby Lake Ohrid in today Republic of Macedonia, of which one was fully reconstructed.[41] They appertain to the same Neolithic horizon of the Velušina-Porodin and Govrlevo-Amzabegovo culture of



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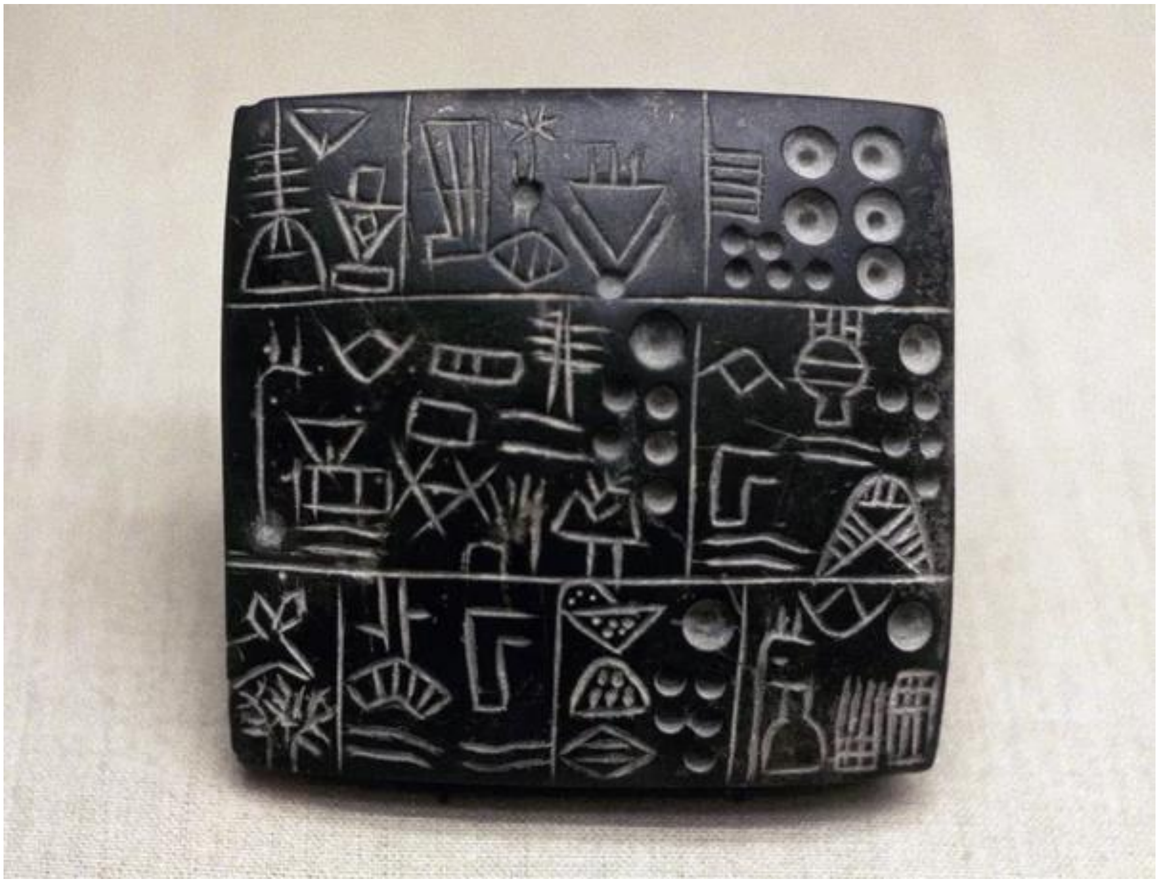
[39] 'Proto-Cuneiform: Earliest Form of Writing on Planet Earth - How Uruk Accounting led to Mesopotamian literary texts' by K. Kris Hirst, MA, Anthropology, University of Iowa.

[40] https://www.facebook.com/Egejska/photos/дупјак-е-село-во-егејскиот-дел-на-македонија-со-1186-жители-селото-се-наоѓа-на-7/10151689398618670/ - after the 1913 foreign occupation renamed in 1926 into '*Dispilio*': Πανδέκτης: Doupiakoi -- Dispilio (ekt.gr)

[41] http://muzejohrid.mk/en/bay-of-bones-ohrid

the matrilineal tribes and worshipers of the Great Mother Goddess that spaned between 6500 and 3500 BCE. Even if it's not possible to ascertain what these symbols mean – it is a legitimate claim that the symbols from the Dupjak tablet represent a kind of script too, because of the conventional criteria implied for the similar but much later Sumerian clay tablets (see the image below). This is especially valid consideration for the ceramic stamp seals from Cerje-Govrlevo.[43] Based on the bland supposition that "*Proto-cuneiform consisted of pictograph - simple drawings of the subjects of the documents - and early symbols representing those ideas*" – the same criteria can be indiscriminately applied too on the symbols from the Dupjak wooden tablet and Cerje-Govrlevo ceramic stamp-seals.[44] Mesopotamians or Sunmerians have no exclusive rights on the earliest form of writing, and whatever their meaning may be these symbols from Macedonia surely



Above: **a much later (3200 BCE) clay tablet from Sumeria, with allegedly but obviously not „*The earliest form of writing on our planet, called Proto-cuneiform*"** [42] represent the most archaic atempt of prehistoric writing, couple of millennia before the Sumerian.

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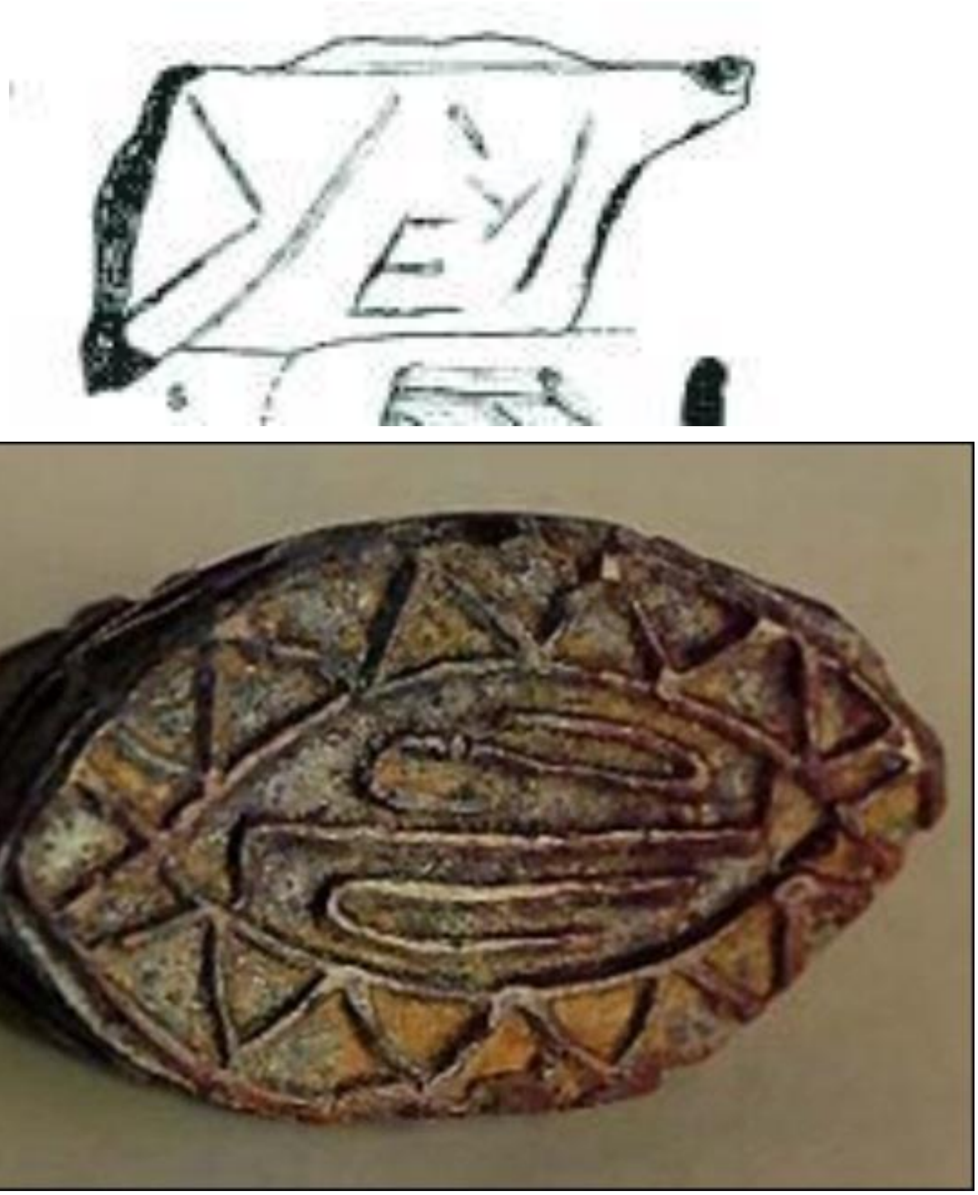
[42] https://www.thoughtco.com/proto-cuneiform-earliest-form-of-writing-171675

[43] "Skopje Before 8 Millennia, 3: Among Deities and Men of Cerje-Govrlevo" by Fidanoski Lj. (ed.); authors: A. Tomaž, G. Naumov, N. Čaušidis, Lj. Fidanoski and E. Aleksiev. Museum of the city of Skopje

[44] Ceramic stamp-seals from the Republic of Macedonia were so far found in several archaeological sites from the Neolithic: Zelenikovo, Tumba Madjari, Gorobinci, Cerje-Govrlevo, Stenje, Gjumunica, etc.

First conic and runic-alike forms, spheres, tetrahedrons and squares were incised into wood or soft clay many millenniums ago. Modern scholars believe that these incisions were meant to represent the number of things from the everyday life: animal herds, measures of grain, jars of oil or milk, etc.[45] In a sense, these proto-scripts were simply a technological advancement meant for the first accounting. Following the agricultural progress of the Neolithic the private property was born, and with it a need to write down a reliable recording of that property was born too. From then on the writing developed

Below: **6500 BCE inscriptions on a ceramic shards from Barutnica near Anzabegovo, R. of Macedonia and the Cerje-Govrlevo clay stamp seal**



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[45] Fidanoski Ljubo - Protomathematics in Macedonian Neolithic (I). In Fidanoski Lj. and Naumov G. (eds.) Neolithic in Macedonia: new knowledge and perspectives. Center for Prehistoric Research, Skopje: 141-180, 2016 (in Macedonian).

further and assumed all the other aspects of abstract, linguistic, and cultural changes of the human society and its progress throughout millennia. The Kurgans were probably the descendants of these Neolithic Macedonians, an earlier outcrop from the Lower Danube peoples into the Caucasus foothills, and who later gave rise to the Anatolian Luwian Hittites (1700 to 1200 BCE), the Mycenaeans, and the Achaeans (1600 to 1100 BCE). By the 5th millennium BCE, the people of the Danube branch had reached a high level of sophistication, which included a sophisticated priesthood, a hierarchal political aristocracy, and an organized farming practices. Archaeologists who had uncovered many ancient sites in the Lower Danube of Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria (Lepensky Vir, Vinča, Tartaria, and Varna) have now discovered its northern extension in Germany, Austria, Slovakia and Hungary. The northern sites, where more than 150 temples involving large-scale earthworks were unearthed. These were dated from between 4800 to 4600 BCE.[46]

Languages differentiated and divided into new languages by a long process along with these migration extensions. Roughly similar to evolutional and agricultural ramification – communities separate (chronologically and geographically), the language changes differently in each of these new settlements, and with time people from separate epochs or communities can no longer understand their ancestors or each other. Above mentioned language shifts only added to the overall linguistic alienation. Franks and Spaniards to the west, Italians and Macedonians in the south, Scandinavians and Teutons in the north, Russians in the east, speak apparently very different languages. But, when one studies these languages more attentionally, it will discover that they all possess a stock of common words, or at least certain common roots.[47] The same roots occur in Sanskrit, in Hittite[48], and also in Persian. For example Macedonian word for 'stare' is *Zēe*, in Dutch: *Zien*, in German: *Sehen*, English: *See*...[49] Macedonian word for 'tree' is *Drvo*, in Hittite: *Daru*, Celtic/Breton: *Derw*, in Gaulic: *Dervo*, in Russian: *Derevo*, in

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[46] "The Inscriptions of the Danube Civilization Decoded?" by Michel-Gerald Boutet

[47] At present, the international debate on the origins of IE languages and peoples concentrates on three different theories: 1. Copper Age theory = warlike invasion by Proto-Indo-Europeans as pastoral nomads (Mallory, Gimbutas - although she abandoned it after her archaeological discoveries in the Balkans, Mallory, etc.); 2. Neolithic theory = peaceful invasion of Europe by Proto-Indo-Europeans as inventors of farming (Renfrew etc.); 3. Paleolithic Continuity Theory = indigenism (Alinei, Ballester, Cavazza, Costa, Häusler, Otte, Poghirc).

[48] The first written IE language that is attested as of the 2nd millennium BCE, primarily in what is now central Turkey and northern Syria. The earliest and by far the most extensive records of Hittite, which is attested continuously from the 16th–13th centuries BCE in multi-genre administrative texts, are from the clay tablets of the Hittite capital of Hattuša near modern Bogazkale. From the clay tablets it was discovered that the Hittites called their language "*Našili*" - 'our language', in today Macedonian: "*Našinski*".* Thanks to these textual records - in fact, the oldest of any IE language - Hittite is also the best understood member of the Proto-Macedonic family, and thus the most important source of information for the reconstruction of the Aegean Linguistic Continuum.

"The History of Civilization" by C. K. Ogden, 1926: "The Aryans, a study of Indo-European Origins" by V. Gordon Childe, p. 21.

*PIE *nasili: *s → š, Orthographic change of *s into š, R15 → Hitt. Našili (Pyysalo 2013:XX). http://pielexicon.hum.helsinki.fi/

[49] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/stare

Czecho-Slovakian: *Dřevo*, and consequently in English: *Tree*…[50] The same words are used by different people that only pronounce them in various, but obviously similar ways. And on top of that – the same everyday words that are in use today were spoken some 4000 or more years ago. This undeniable testimony of incesant continuity through the survived archaic terms cannot be cancelled nor put under the carpet, "e.g. *Makedonia* it would appear in a Sanskrit form as '*Makadan-î* ' (Hindi '*Makedunya*' – 'world of mother'), and would properly signify "the belonging to", not to say "*the spouse*" of the Macedonian, but more approximately "the mother(land)" of all the Macedonians."[51] Sanskrit *Māke* ('*Mother's*')[52] as the word root of *Makedonia* is the same in Macedonian: *Mājke* and/or *Makea* - 'stepmother'.[53] Macedonian academician T. Boševski and prof. A. Tentov (2005) have deciphered the syllabic ligature MoDeA (acronym of Mo-De(tsa)-A) as „Mo(ther's)-Children-1st" [i.e. the 'Mom's Children (of) A (the 'Great She-1st One')]. Furthermore, (the) extension of the Sanskrit feminine character */ î /* among other words, has the same relation to the primary word as the Macedonic */ia/* – the "*land*" (like in *Russ-ia*, *Serb-ia*, *Croat-ia*, etc.) marked by the archaic ligature /+/ - 'IA' in today Macedonian (see the image on the next page), expressing the name of the inhabitants of that land (same as "*Italiani*", which is how the Italians call themselves).

Next pages: **the encircled cross symbol (⊕)[54] as pictographic syllable that marks the Macedonian homeland 'IA'[55] as the center (of the world) with four cardinal points, surrounded by the Oceanos Potamos with its waves , and with the Sun (Swastika) and closed Swastika (closed in a square), as day and night uninterrupted cycle (the light and dark 'Circadian Rhythm')[56] that goes all around; from a 4th c. BCE mosaics in Olynth and Pella, the ancient Macedonian capital**

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[50] "*Druid*" (or "*Derwydd*") is from the same word-root. They were the woods-priesthood, and presided over the archaic mysteries of the consecrated groves and sacred trees.

[51] "A Comoparative Grammar of the Sankrit, Zend, Greek, Lithuanian, Gothic, German, and Slavonic languages" by prof. F. Bopp, 1856.

[52] http://sanskritdictionary.org/make

[53] https://vukajlija.com/majke ; http://www.makedonski.info/search/ma%D1%9Cea

[54] "Land" symbol, today used as the symbol of 'Earth': https://uyilo.com/downloads/earth-symbol/ , e.g. Ital-IA, German-IA, Ind-IA - alike the "Land" in Eng-LAND, Fin-LAND, etc.

[55] The suffix which stands for "-land, -stan" in 'MacedonIA'.

[56] The earliest recorded account of a circadian process is credited to Theophrastus, dating from the 4th century BCE, probably provided to him by report of Androsthenes, a ship's captain serving under Alexander the Great. In his book 'Enquiry into plants', Theophrastus describes a "*tree with many leaves like the rose, and that this closes at night, but opens at sunrise, and by noon is completely unfolded; and at evening again it closes by degrees and remains shut at night, and the natives say that it goes to sleep*." The tree mentioned by him was much later identified as the tamarind tree by the botanist, H Bretzl, in his book on the botanical findings of the Alexandrian campaigns: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circadian_rhythm#History

Thus, Sanskrit / *î* / has the same relation to the primary word denoting the inhabitant, and much the same as in Sanskrit *mahatî* (fem.) - '(she) the great'. Accordingly, '*Makedonia*' reappears again in its modern Hindi[57] form as "*Makeduniya*", with the very same meaning - “mother’s world” [58], underlining the proper homeland of Macedonians as their “Mother-world”.

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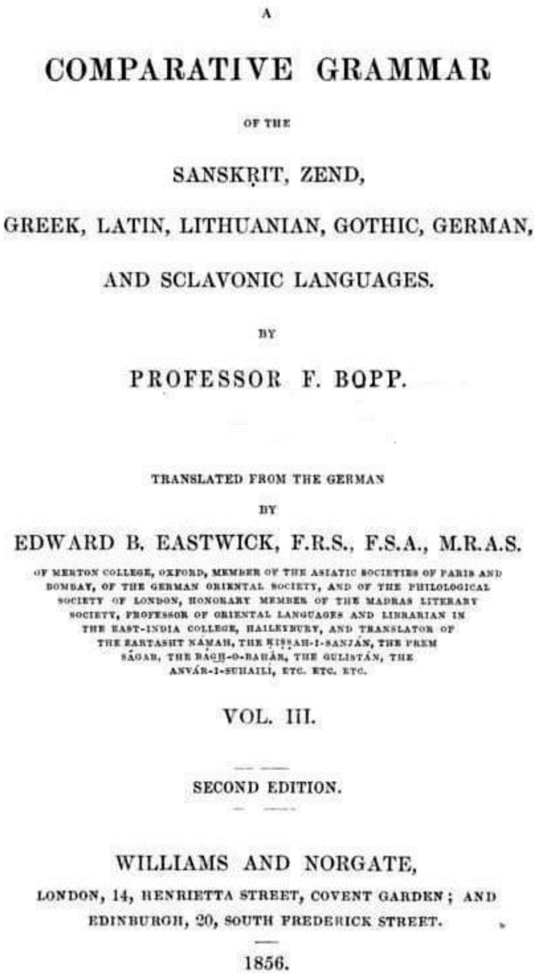
[57] Hindi - the most direct descent of Sanskrit; Sanskrit - an ancient Indic language of India, in which the Hindu scriptures and classical Indian epic poems are written.



A

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR

OF THE

SANSKṚIT, ZEND,

GREEK, LATIN, LITHUANIAN, GOTHIC, GERMAN,

AND SCLAVONIC LANGUAGES.

BY

PROFESSOR F. BOPP.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

BY

EDWARD B. EASTWICK, F.R.S., F.S.A., M.R.A.S.

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THE EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY, AND TRANSLATOR OF
THE ZARTASHT NÁMAH, THE ḲIṢṢAH-I-SANJÁN, THE PREM
SÁGAR, THE BÁGH-O-BAHÁR, THE GULISTÁN, THE
ANVÁR-I-SUHAILÍ, ETC. ETC. ETC.

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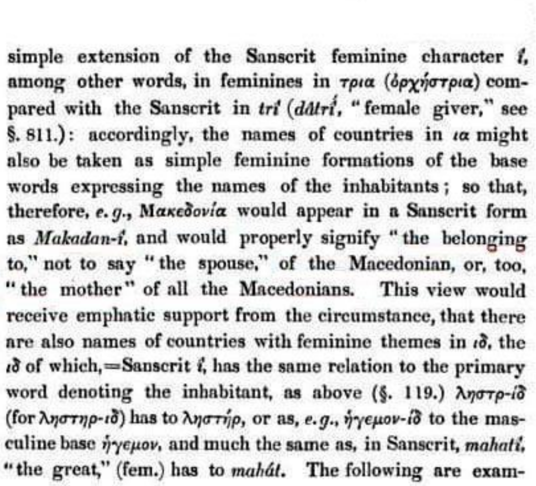

simple extension of the Sanscrit feminine character *í*, among other words, in feminines in *τρια* (*ὀρχήστρια*) compared with the Sanscrit in *trí* (*dâtrí*, “female giver,” see §. 811.): accordingly, the names of countries in *ια* might also be taken as simple feminine formations of the base words expressing the names of the inhabitants; so that, therefore, *e.g.*, Μακεδονία would appear in a Sanscrit form as *Makadan-í*, and would properly signify “the belonging to,” not to say “the spouse,” of the Macedonian, or, too, “the mother” of all the Macedonians. This view would receive emphatic support from the circumstance, that there are also names of countries with feminine themes in *ιδ*, the *ιδ* of which,=Sanscrit *í*, has the same relation to the primary word denoting the inhabitant, as above (§. 119.) *ληστρ-ίδ* (for *ληστηρ-ιδ*) has to *ληστήρ*, or as, *e.g.*, *ἡγεμον-ίδ* to the masculine base *ἡγεμον*, and much the same as, in Sanscrit, *mahatí*, “the great,” (fem.) has to *mahát*. The following are exam-

The notion of someones proper homeland as “*Mother world*” is rather common among the oldest nations. Take for example China. The Chinese don’t call their homeland “*China*” at all, but “*Žhōng-Guo*” (中国) - a ‘Middle-land’ i.e. ‘Center-land’, which is pretty much the same as “Mother-land”, since the mother(land) is everyones centre of the world until the adolescence age. This old autocentric nomenclature is due to the limited means of communication of the ancient world. The people in antiquity didn’t know the whole of the world as it is, and for the most of them it was delimited by the horizon, or the first bigger mountain range or sea. Therefore their homeland was their (only) world and Motherland, and was called accordingly. Again – the very same root words and same ideas that survived ages, which cannot be said for the 19th century hotch-potch new nations: *Austria* - ‘Osterreich’ i.e. ‘Eastern-realm’[59], *Albania* - ‘Dawn-land’[60], *Bulgaria* - ‘Vulgar-land’, “*Greece*” - ‘Gray-land’ (Lat. “*Graecus*”, ‘*Griggio*’ in today Italian),

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[58] http://translate.google.com/#en/hi/world%20of%20mother
[59] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria#Etymology
[60] https://www.etimo.it/?term=alba&find=Search+for

France - ‘*Battle-axe-Francisca/Franca-land*’[61], *Romania* - ‘Romanized-land’, *Servia* - ‘Servs-land’, etc.).

The unity of language is threefold: it may be traced in the roots, in the inflections, and in the general features of the syntax. The roots are, as a rule, bilateral or trilateral, and syllables-composed (that is) of two or three letters, most of which are consonants. These roots were later used to express abstract concepts too (to simply explain this here’s the fictional example of the roots “*Eye*” and “*Dear*” which combined sounds could’ve give the voicing for the abstract term for “*I-dea*”). The consonants determine the general sense of the words, and are alone expressed in the primitive writing; the vowel sounds do but modify more or less the general sense, and are unexpressed until the languages begin to fall into decay. The roots are, almost all of them, more or less physical and sensuous. They are derived in general from an imitation of nature. For example – the common Macedonian word for a small crow variety is plain onomatopoeic – a “*Chavka*” in plain Macedonian, which is the sound (‘*jawka*’) that this bird produces. and which is called a “*Jackdaw*” in plain English. Both are similar onomatopoeic versions of the same imitation of nature, but, the corrupted modern etymological explanation of the English “*Jackdaw*” is utterly wrong[62], neglecting the factual origin of its onomatopoeic root “*Jawka*” (Cyrillic: “*Џавка*”).[63] Derivative words like this are formed from the primitive (onomatopoeic) roots by a few simple and regular laws. The noun is scarcely inflected at all; but the verb has a marvellous wealth of conjugations, calculated to express excellently well the external relations of ideas, but altogether incapable of expressing their metaphysical relations, from the want of definitely marked tenses and moods. Inflections in general have a half-agglutinative character, the meaning and origin of the affixes and suffixes being palpable. Syntax scarcely exists, the construction of sentences having such a general character of simplicity, especially in narrative, that one might compare it with the naive utterances of an infant.

There’s also the question of material evidence, like the Protoscript artifacts found on the territory of Republic of Macedonia, and occupied Aegean and Pirin parts of wider Macedonia. They are really scarce, due to countless centuries of destruction and inadapt media used for writing (wood, leather).

In avail to this truth ultimate confirmation arrived from the recent DNA Genealogy researches that gained the recognition of empirical science in the last decades. Combination of Comparative Linguistics and Genealogic data indicated that the aboriginal Europeans were the PIE and PM speakers. The “Kurgan Theory” and “Pontic Stepe Theory” of the IE origin failed completely.[64]

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[61] https://context.reverso.net/translation/spanish-english/franca

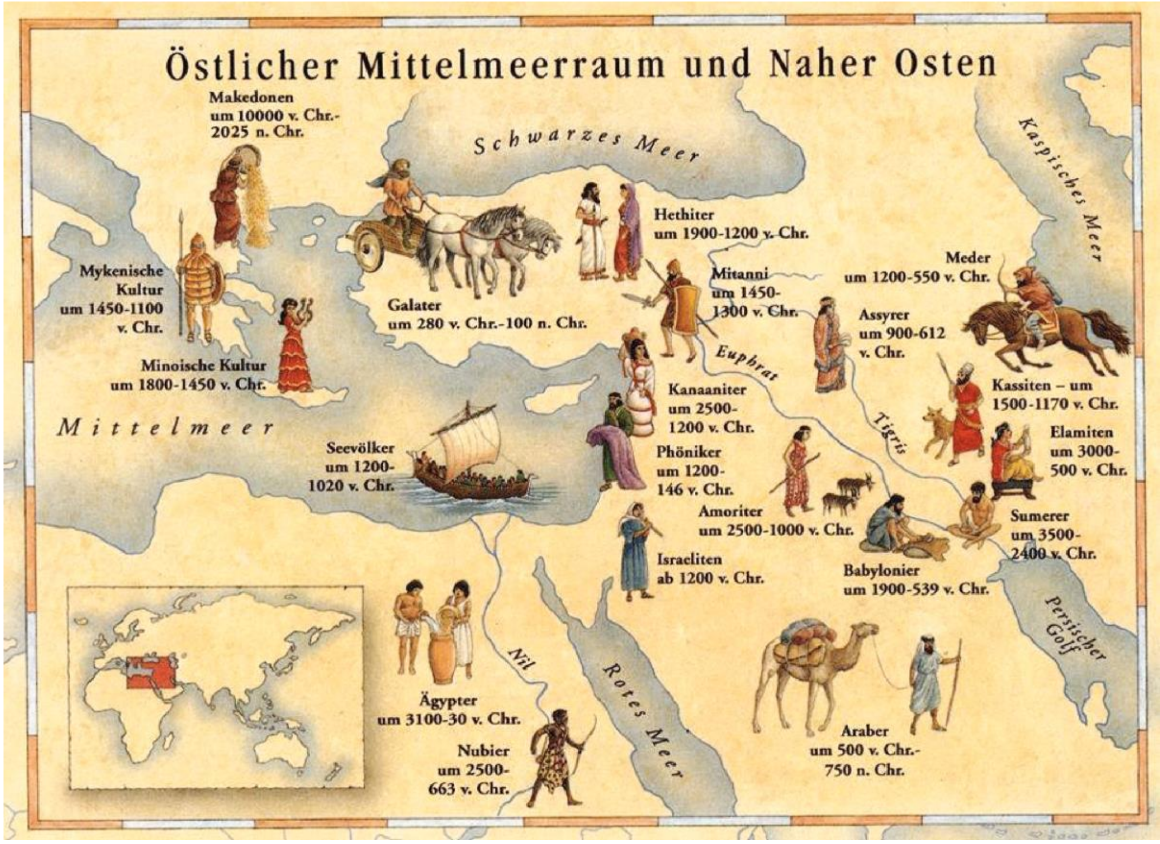
[62] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=jackdaw

[63] http://ww.makedonski.info/search/џavka

[64] “Continuity of European languages from the Point of View of DNA Genealogy” by Anton Perdih.

Proto-Indo-European languages – collateral victim between the national and segregational Pangermanic, Panslavonic, and other Pan-Eurocentric ‘divide et impera’ policies

Today conventional view places the homeland of Proto-Indo-European languages in the Pontic steppes about 6000 years ago. But, this is actually a later, modified version, of the original model that claimed the homeland of PIE languages in the lower Danube region. It was rewritten due to the 19th century Panslavonic political badgerring exerted by Russian scholars and institutions, which tended and still tend to refurbish and promote Russia as the all-inclusive “*Proto-Slavic*” homeland and center of the “*Slavic*” urheimat. This absurdly retrogressive initiative fitted perfectly with the western powers convulsive “lebensraum” expansionism, thus the original location of the PIE languages homeland was cheerfully renegotiated and senselessly removed further east.


Östlicher Mittelmeerraum und Naher Osten
Makedonen um 10000 v. Chr.- 2025 n. Chr.
Schwarzes Meer
Kaspisches Meer
Hethiter um 1900-1200 v. Chr.
Mykenische Kultur um 1450-1100 v. Chr.
Mitanni um 1450-1300 v. Chr.
Meder um 1200-550 v. Chr.
Galater um 280 v. Chr.-100 n. Chr.
Assyrer um 900-612 v. Chr.
Minoische Kultur um 1800-1450 v. Chr.
Euphrat
Kanaaniter um 2500-1200 v. Chr.
Kassiten – um 1500-1170 v. Chr.
Mittelmeer
Tigris
Seevölker um 1200-1020 v. Chr.
Phöniker um 1200-146 v. Chr.
Elamiten um 3000-500 v. Chr.
Amoriter um 2500-1000 v. Chr.
Sumerer um 3500-2400 v. Chr.
Israeliten ab 1200 v. Chr.
Babylonier um 1900-539 v. Chr.
Persischer Golf
Nil
Rotes Meer
Ägypter um 3100-30 v. Chr.
Nubier um 2500-663 v. Chr.
Araber um 500 v. Chr.-750 n. Chr.

An alternative hypothesis claims that the languages spread from Anatolia with the expansion of farming 8000 to 9500 years ago. But, the 19th century national and segregational lies of the modern Pharisees have faced yet another wall of truth. Recent genealogic discoveries battered these vacant theories, and utterly localized the true PIE homeland in the Macedonian Peninsula (“*Balkans*” as of 19th century), around 10,000 to 15,000 years ago. It happened that the areal distribution of genetic markers largely corresponds to that of the world languages (Ammerman-Cavalli Sforza 1984, Cavalli Sforza et al. 1988, 1994, Menozzi et al. 1978, A.A.Klyosov 2008, etc.). Simply – genes don’t lie. Linguistic comparisons between Indo-Aryan languages, Vedic Sanskrit in particular, newly reviewed Akkadian, and Macedonic languages show evidence of remarkable similarities in words of elemental nature and those describing the process of domestication of animals specially the terminology regarding the sheep (PIE *hegno-, Skr. *agni*, Mkd. *jagne*) and the cattle. Similarly, Haplogroup (Hg) R1a1 (HG3 in Rosser's nomenclature), the male lineage Y-Chromosome genetic marker found at high frequencies both in the Macedonic and the Indo-Aryan male populations points to a common genetic origin of a large percentage of speakers of Macedonic and Indic languages. Judging from the linguistic evidence, the separation of these Indo-European branches appears to predate the advent of cereal domestication. Applying Alinei's 'Lexical Self-Dating' (LSD) methodology to date the linguistic and the genetic evidence, it was estimated that the split between Indo-Aryans and the ancestors of Proto-Macedonic speakers occurred, after the domestication of the sheep and cattle, about 10,000 years ago, but before cereal farming became a common industry amongst the ancestors of Proto-Macedonians in Europe and Indo-Aryans on the Indian sub-continent. Alinei has also advanced a hypothesis based on the historical and linguistic evidence that '*Thracians*', which was the name Erodot (Lat. *Herodotus*) gave to the Macedonians,Thesalians, etc., owing to the fact that under the name '*Thracians*' (i.e. '*Coastal tract tribes*') was misinterpreted one of the most difused Macedonic speaking population in Eastern Europe (Alinei 2003). Modern day relative population numbers appear to reflect those of the ancient world. The population on the Indian sub-continent is still the largest in the world and the Macedonic (i.e. "*Slavonic*") speakers form the most numerous language group in Europe and they occupy more than one half of the landmass of Europe (Rand McNally 1980).

To hinder this scientific truth of millennial and undeniable factuality, even today in the 21st century, is again the 19th century conventional Eurocentric Paradigm, which, after the creation of the new historyless "Frankenstein nations" in Europe, and particulary in the Macedonian Peninsula, took rather perverted and deceptive path. Unfortunately, contrary to any logic, the actual politic, religious, and other animosities of our time still forbid the obvious oneness and reuniting of the nations, their histories and idioms. What hinders the human thought and truth is the continuous retarded antagonism of the human kind, endless rivalry between the diverging civilizations, wars for territory, resources, supremacy, etc. The Racist-Arian, Panslavic, Pangermanic, and other 'Panparadigm' Colonialist-Eurocentric ideologies further plagued the Europeans with the inferiority complexes fables for "*superior race chosen by god to dominate the world*". Here is, for example, how Adolphe Pictet, the founder of the so-called Linguistic Paleontology, in his book 'Les origines des Indo-européennes ou les Aryas primitif. Essai de paléontologie linguistique' (Paris, 1859-1863), described the "Arian race": "*a race destined by the Providence to dominate the whole world… Privileged among all other races for the beauty of its blood, and for the gifts of its intelligence, … this fertile race has worked to create for itself, as a means for its development, a language which is admirable for its richness, its power, its harmony and perfection of forms*". This is why the first IE specialists – imbued with Eurocentric colonialism of the 19th century – chose to see the Proto-Indo-Europeans as a superior race of warriors and colonizers, who would have conquered the allegedly "pre-IE" Neolithic Europe in the Copper Age, and brought their 'superior' (?) civilization to it. And since it was necessary for the Indo-European warriors to have weapons and horses, also the choice of the Copper Age was obligatory, because this was the context of Battle Axes, metallurgy and horse domestication.

However, science proved its ultimate immunity to these ignorant obstacles, and that's why every politically-biased Eurocentric model of Indo-European origins reveals serious deficiencies, as more fresh scientific data pours out. Deformed politically-religious constructions of primitive neoimperialistic wannabees are regularelly debunked on a daily basis. Just to show how crooked they could be – in the early time of lexical semantics it was suggested that the Latin word "*mors*" (death) was related to the god *Mars*, the god of war (Geeraerts 2010). Later, Christian Medieval authors 'found' that the same word "*morse*" was related to the word "*morsus*" (to bite - thus referring to Adam and Eve's bite in the forbidden apple), etc. The same hodgepodge practices were exploited during the creation of misleading Latin exonyms like "*Slavic*" or "*Greek*".[65]

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[65] "*That these "Hellenes*" *were so favored* (by politically-biased modern scholars) *is certain, but that they were a race at all is doubtful. Unless the necessity of connecting the Latin and* "*Greek*" *languages in geography as well as in philology have be en overvalued, and, along with it, the difficulty of doing so by any simple extension of the two areas, the natural inference from the necessary consequences of a maritime migration follows as a matter of course, viz., the probability of the blood on the mother's side having been different* from that of the father - *the one Italian, the other native to the soil. If so, there is an* "*Hellenic*" *language, an* "*Hellenic*" *literature, an* "*Hellenic*" *influence in the world's history. But THERE IS NO* "*Hellenic*" *stock. The* (Latin-corrupted Koine) *tongue belongs to* "*Hellass*", *and the blood to Italy. Subject, then, to the correctness of the Italian hypothesis, what was the native stock of* "*Hellass*"? *Pelasgic* (or Semitic?). *What means this? The proper place for this inquiry is the chapter on the ethnology of Asia Minor* (and Macedonian Peninsula), *for in two Asia Minor localities only have any Pelasgi existed within the historical period. A negative statement, however, will find place here.*

Whatever the Pelasgi were, THEY WERE NOT, at one and the same time, the earliest occupants of (supposed)"*Hellass*", *and* (*THEY WERE NOT*) *a population belonging to the same class with the* "*Hellenes*". *The reasons which lie against making the* "*Hellenes*" *aboriginal to* "*Grease*" *lie also against any other* "*Hellenoid*" *population. The magnitude of the earliest historical* "*Hellenic*" *area is of importance. Let* (suppose) "*Grease*" *under the leadership of Agamemnon be as truly* "*Hellenic*" *as Kent and Essex were Anglo-Saxon in the reign of Alfred. What does it prove in the way of the occupants being aboriginal? As little as the English character of the counties in question at the time referred to. Four centuries - or even less - of migration may easily have given us all the phenomena that occur; for the area is smaller than the kingdom of Wessex, or Northumberland, and the country but little more impracticable. Hence, if we sufficiently recognise the smallness of the* "*Hellenic*" *area, no difficulties against the doctrine of an original non-*"*Hellenic*" *population will arise on the score of its magnitude. It was as easily convertible from non-*"*Hellenic*" *to* "*Hellenic*" *as Cumberland and Northumberland have been from British to English* (both a complete post-factum constructions).

And that that (imagined "*Hellenic*") *area was actually very small indeed is evident to any inquirer who will take up the measure of it without any prepossessions in favor of its magnitude, and limit his* "*Hellass*" *to those parts. Only which can be shown to been* "*Greek*"; *in order to do which he must draw no undue inferences in favor of the identity of the* "*Hellenic*" *and Phrygian languages from the negative fact of Homer saying nothing about interpreters;* build no thing on the ubiquity of the Pelasgi, every one of whose migrations is as unsupported by historical evidence, as the migration of Eneas to Italy, or that of Antenor to Venice; and, lastly, satisfy himself with the "Catalogue of the Ships " as the earliest geographical notice of ancient* "*Grease*". *This list is more likely to contain populations which were not* "*Hellenic*" *than to omit any that were; and, with the single exception of the Acarnanians, this is the current opinion. The Acarnanians alone of all the* "*Hellenes*" *are said to have taken no part in the Trojan war; and on the strength of their non-intervenetion we hear of them some 900 years afterwards, putting in a claim for the good offices of the Romans, the supposed descendants of those Trojans whom the other* "*Hellenes*" *so cruelly conquered, and the Acarnanians so generously left alone. Yet it by no means follows that because the Acarnanians were* "*Greex*" *during the Peloponnesian war - they were* "*Greex*" *in the 9th century BCE, any more than it follows that because the men of*

Today linguists find such indoctrinated explanations of word meaning unscientific and without reliable evidence for any proof of reality.

Despite the interminable political, cultural and modern linguistic barriers, the Continuity Paradigm today is independetly considered the basic pattern of all European languages. Together with the Comparative and Historical Linguistics it traces back the common origins of the words that we use in our everyday communication. Rask (1787-1832) is considered the first great historical linguist who refuted Bollywood-like theories and engaged in going back to the origin of the words and languages. However, the beginning of the significant breakthrough was made, so it seems, by Kiepert, the great master of ancient geography. From the frequent occurrence of Anatolian toponyms with the suffixes /-nd/ and /-ss/ (such as Alabanda, Mormonda, Arykanda, Kalynda, or Lyrnessos, Myessos, Pitnissos, Telanissos, to name only a few) he concluded that a linguistic stratum prior to Semitic (i.e. "*Greek*") and earlier lndo-European migrations had to be reckoned within the Asia Minor. Similar views were expressed by other scholars too. Their guesses were close, but not very precise and conclusive.

Finally, Kretschmer provided the authoritative version of this theory, which dominated linguistic opinion in this matter for many decades. According to Kretschmer the *Phrygians* were the only people in ancient Anatolia that first spoke an Indo-European language. And as we know from the testimony of Erodot (Lat. *Herodotus*) – they were the people who came to Asia Minor from the Macedonian Peninsula, where they were called *Brygians* before they migrated southeast in the 3rd and/or 2nd millennium BCE, and again at the beginning of the 1st Millennium BCE. Thus, the Brygian/Phrygian language, attested in Asia Minor in the first half of the first millennium BCE, was by ancient historians considered related only to the later Armenian. All languages except

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Monmouth are English at the present moment they were so in the 1st millennium AD. (which is of course untrue).

(Thus) *Acarnania was in the same category with the nearly opposite island of Corcyra* - "*Greek*" *in the time of the historian, but not* "*Greek*" *in the time of the Homeric poems. So little, however, depends upon this view of the character of the earliest Acarnanians that the notice of them is rather an episodical piece of detail, than anything affecting the general question of the size of Homeric* "*Grease". It may have contained Acarnania, and still have been small enough for the purposes suggested, i.a., small enough to have be en converted, from non* "*Hellenic*" *to* "*Hellenic*" *within a very few centuries*.

Macedon and Thrace (i.e. the '*Tract*' of land actually!) *were, certainly, non-*"*Hellenic*"; *so much so, that it is only by first peopling them with Pelasgi, and then refurbishing the Pelasgi with what may be called* "*Hellenoeid*" *- or* "*Greex*"*-like - that the semblance of any close ethnological afinity with the* "*true*" *and undoubted* "*Greex*" *of the Homeric confederacy can be obtained*.

The 2 elements of the (forged) "*Hellenic*" *population in its simplest form, are - 1. The native; and 2. The Italian; either of which may have been more or less mixed; though the proof of it is impracticable, and the analysis out of the question*." – from "The Ethnology of Europe" by R.G.Latham, p.128.

* Where the Phrygian is factually inclusive and the Semitic "*Hellenic*" ostensibly intrusive and completely inexistent at the time being. In fact, up to a certain time the southern Mediterranean Semitic-"*Hellenic*" influence has a northern direction, and acts upon certain indigenous populations originally barbarous, so as imperfectly to "Hellenize" them. Such is the case with Aetolia and Macedon. But soon afterwards, however, the direction of these influences changes, and Aetolia and Macedon contribute to dis-Hellenize again the most southern parts of Macedonian Peninsula.

Brygian/Phrygian were related to one another and belonged to a separate family. Scattered inscriptions and a number of Hesychian glosses attest this ancient language that, while certainly IE, remain impervious to further diagnostics. A case for considering Brygian/Phrygian a particularly archaic and un-spoiled dialect, possibly enveloped by other migrating IE populations, has been put forward by Neroznak (1992). But, it survived and did, in a Burishaski language

Today Burushaski (spoken by some 90,000 people) is considered an offshot of the Brygian/Phrygian and/or Macedonian language by today linguists (Berger 1998-2008, Yoshioka 2012, Lorimer 1935-1938, Yasin 1962, Tiffou 2012, Čašule 1998-2023, etc.). There are three very closely related dialects: Hunza and Nager with minimal differences, and the Yasin dialect, which exhibits significant differential traits, but is still mutually intelligible with the former two. Hunza themselves claim their ancestry from the Macedonian army of Alexander the Great, left as an outpost on the farthest frontier of his enormous empire. Being a language with undetermined genetic affiliation, Burushaski has attracted considerable interest, especially in the last two decsades. There have been many attempts to relate it to languages as diverse as Basque, Nubian, Dravidian, various Caucasic, as well as Yeniseian languages, Sino-Tibetan and Sumerian (for a brief overview, see Bashir 2000:1-3). These endeavours have failed mostly because of unsystematic or inconsistent correspondences. On the basis of the analysis of over 500 etymologies, it was concluded that Burushaski displays characteristics of a language with early relationship with the Southern (Aegean) branch of Indo-European on the one hand, and with the Northern-Western IE group on the other. This conclusion corresponds with the Hunza people claim of their descent from the Macedonian phalankas. The Burushaski numeral system is correlated with Indo-European (in Čašule 2009b). In an extensive analysis and comparison of the Burushaski shepherd vocabulary with Indo-European (Čašule 2009a) identifies some 30 pastoral terms that are of Indo-European (non-Indo-Iranian) origin in Burushaski, one third of which show direct and specific correspondences with the ancient Balkan substratal layer. Čašule (2010) focuses specifically on the original Burushaski Indo-European (non-Indo-Iranian) vocabulary that contains the reflexes of the Indo-European gutturals. It provides a full etymological analysis of some 150 autochthonous Burushaski stems (with many derivatives) and establishes correlations with various Indo-European branches. The correlations between Burushaski and substratal and archaic Modern Macedonian and Balkan Slavic vocabulary are discussed in Čašule (2012a). He also presents plant names in Burushaski of Balkan and Mediterranean origin (Čašule 2014b). [66]

So, the Brygo/Phrygians from the north were relative newcomers in the Asia Minor area, just like the Akkadians and Hittites before them (and the Scythians even more before them according to testimonies brought to us by Erodot, Justin and Diodor); and same as the later Semitic Danaans (erroneously called “*Greex*”) from the south that were newcomers after them. Before the semitic Danaans there were no known Semitic influences in the languages spoken by peoples of Macedonian Peninsula and Asia Minor. [67] This teaching remains undisputed and was utterly confirmed by the decipherment of the older Proto-Macedonic layers, like the one of the Hittite texts from the archives of Bogazkoy, and the first ancient Proto-Indo-European languages of Anatolia (Hittite, Luwian, and Palaian) were discovered. They form a separate Proto-Macedonic group among the Proto-Indo-European languages. Kretschmer's teaching on the Pelasgo-Macedonic substratum in the Aegean is based chiefly on the study of geographical names of Macedonian origin. For example the ancient sources gave us the testimony of Pelops, who did brought over peoples from Phrygia to the Peloponnese, that received its name from him. If he was a Phrygian, and there’s no apparent reason for one who comes from Phrygia not to be, then he was actually a Macedonian, because as we know from Erodot’s testimony – the Phrygians before were Brygians, originaly from Brygia in Upper Macedonia. So, Peloponnesus still proudly wears its ancient Macedonicname after almost three millenniums. This and other ancient toponyms

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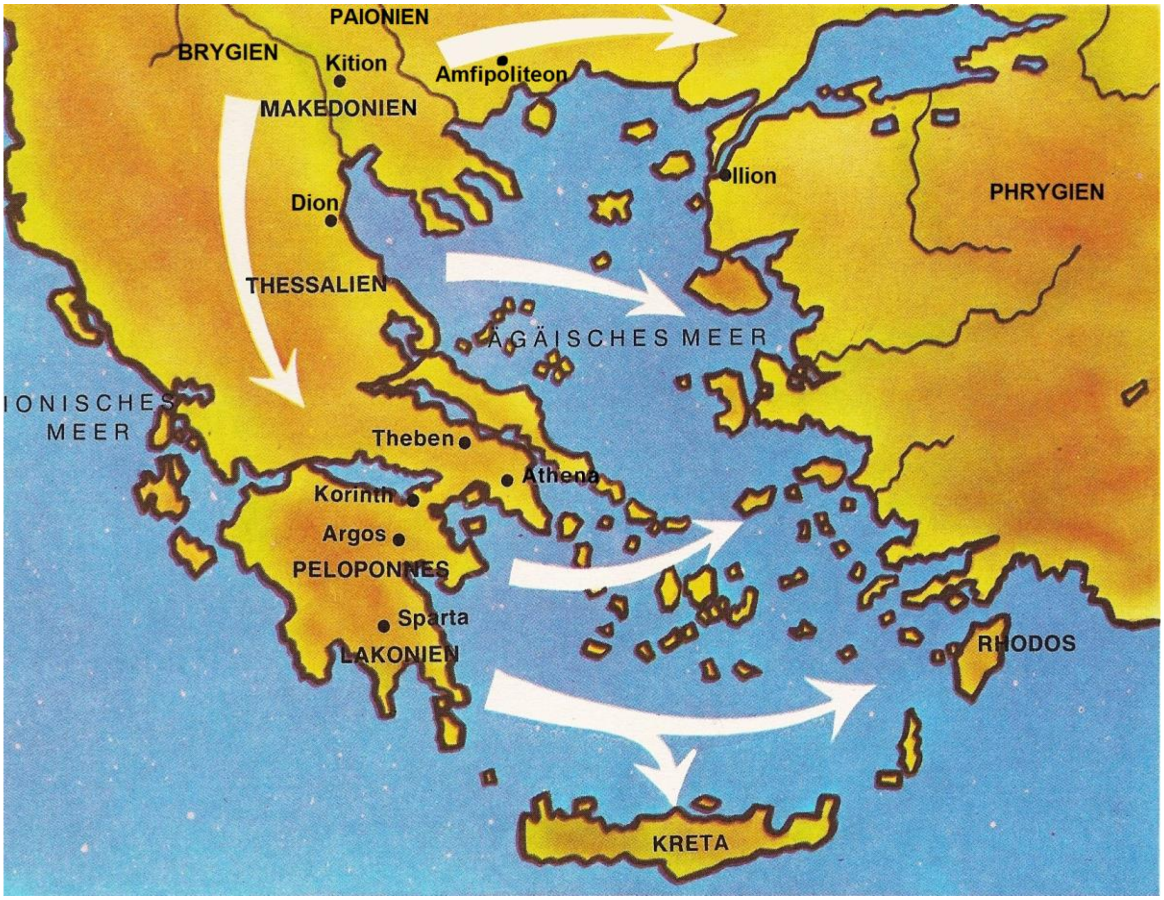
[66] Ilija Čašule – ‘Burushaski Etymological Dictionary’, 2023.

[67] “*That the alphabet and the weights and measures of* “*Grease*” *are Phoenician is likely enough; indeed, from the extent to which the habit of circumcision was strange to the* “*Hellenes*”, *the evidence is in favor of the coasts of Phoenicia, and the Philistine country having supplied a larger immigration than those of the Holy Land. In respect to the infusion itself of Semitic blood,*



Above: **geographical names of typical Macedonic redaction - *Amfipoliteon*, *Dion*, *Kition*, *Lakon*, *Ilion*, *Makedon*, *Paion*, *Pelopon*(*nesus*), etc. in the 1st millennium BCE**

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whatever may have been the details of its origin, it was considerable; and has generally been admitted to have been so.

The absolute admixture of Thracian and Phrygian blood on the soil of “*Hellass*”, *anterior to the Macedonian conquest, is a complex question* (Yet again, Erodot testifies that Phrygians were actually a de facto Macedonic tribe, being known as Brygians in Macedonia before they settled in Asia Minor).” – from “The Ethnology of Europe” by R.G.Latham, p.138.

remained the principal source and firm testimony of the true Macedonic redaction of this European Mother Tongue until today, and they literally follow hand in hand the new genealogical, archaeological, and other logical discoveries of modern science. Thus, thanks to these new empirical sciences breakthroughs, our understanding of the past times is more and more updated almost every day.

From these prehistoric times three different undeciphered scripts have survived in the artifacts of the Minoan civilization (as also named by Evans) of ancient Crete. The oldest of these is called *Cretan Hieroglyphic* or *Cretan Pictographic*, and its use is dated to the period 2000–1600 BCE, seal stones providing the bulk of examples. The pictographic symbols making up the script most probably have a syllabic value. The other two are the so-called Linear A and Linear B, still undesciphered as well. After that come the Hittite, Phoenician, Pelasgo-Macedonic and Etrsuscan, which are evidently very similar scripts, but slightly differentiated and further evolved through ramification as diverging idioms.

Comparing the “books”, “trees”, “sees” and other root words

Since these discoveries were made comparing basic words between different languages, in order to ascertain whether they share a number of cognates, has became an important component in the study of the genetic relationships of different languages. Thus, when someone say “*book*”, “*domestic*”, “*tree*”, or “*see*” normally no one even thinks what lies beyond the everyday plain meaning of these words and their sheer phonology. Let’s see the word “*book*”: in the dictionary you’ll find the following (deficient) explanation: “*of Germanic origin; related to Dutch ‘boek’ and German ‘Buch’, and probably to beech (on which runes were carved/written).*”[68] Well yes, it originated in the times when there was no writing paper or other adequate medium invented yet, and as a writing support were used papyrus, animal hides, or the bark of the trees, usually from the beech tree. Thus “*beech*” transformed from a word for tree (bark) into synonim for *book*, without changing the basic meaning of the beech cortex as a support on which to wright.

However, it might come as a surprise that the word “*book*” is actually identical and looks more like simply transliterated Western-Latinized form of the Macedonic word “*bukva/buka*” [pronounced ‘*bookwa*’ and/or ‘*booka*’] – a ‘beech tree’ in plain Macedonian. In Central Europe there’s even a whole ancient region of ‘*Bukovina*’ (‘*Beechland*’ in plain Macedonian) between today Romania and Ukraine. [69] But, “*bookva/booka*” in today Macedonian doesn’t mean just ‘beech’, but it also evolved into distinctive and unique word for ‘letter’[70], while the explicit term for ‘beech’ changed into a separate word by losing the /v/ - “*buka*”. Attention – it is not anymore the same one-meaning-fits-all corrupted form of the word for ‘beech, but “*Bukva*” [pronounced *bookwa*] became a distinct term for the ‘*letter*’ as a single abstract symbol (i.e. pictogram/ideogram, a glyph, and/or “*Slovo*” in plain Macedonian) meant for writing words, and its meaning irreversibly diverged from the word for ‘beech’ - “*buka*”, which through restrictive declension lost the letter /v/ and remained the exclusive and only Macedonian word for ‘beech’. Thus in this first instance we have the consistency of the both linguistic aspects in a same time: the phonic element and the concept associate. Thenafter from “*Bukva*” developed “*Bukvica*” [pronounced ‘*Bookwitsa*’] - an old term used for ‘the script’, both Glagolitic and/or Cyrillic[71], and the same Macedonian word further evolved also into “*Bukvar*” - ‘Alphabet book’. Dutch and German-proposed word forms don’t have similar development whatsoever on the matter, and ‘*boek*’ and/or ‘*Buch*’ didn’t evolved into ‘*letter*’ (which by the way is just another Latin-borrowed word - ‘*littera*’)[72], neither into cognate word for “*Alphabet*” or “*Alphabet book*”. This lack of contiguous phonological ramification in Western-Latinized idioms, and their poor autochtonous vocabulary, suggests that the Dutch ‘*boek*’ and German ‘*Buch*’ same like the Latin “*Littera*” are most probably borrowings from other language(s) too. Most of the western languages do not have direct phonological relations between the cognate words that describe similar things or concepts, like ‘letter’ with ‘Alphabet’ and ‘book’, which othervise, following the simpliest basic logic, must be phonologically connected if they are the descents from the same original autochthonous language. Therefore, it is more plausible that the English “*book*” actually originates from the Macedonic word for ‘beech’ and/or ‘letter’ - “*boukva*”, where in plain Macedonian can be unmistakably seen the continuity and ramified evolution from the root word further into other forms and cognate words. Sìmply, the Germanic word for ‘beech’ has no declensions whatsoever. To put it in more self-evident perspective – below is the table-comparison of these cognate words in Macedonian and non-cognate ones in English:

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[68] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=book

[69] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bukovina

[70] In Cyrillic and Latin-transliterated: https://glosbe.com/en/mk/letter

[71] https://slovieni.webnode.sk/staroslovienska-bukvica/

[72] Latin “*Littera*”, from Koine “*Lithos*” (λίθος) - stone (as the first writings were incised on stone), from Macedonian “*Lithitsa*” - ‘cliff, steep rock face, a flat rocky exposure of a mountain’; origin from Macedonic “*Litse*” - ‘face’. https://glosbe.com/en/mk/cliff

Macedonian	**Western borrowings**
Buka [archaic *Bukva*]	*Beech* (German *Buch*)
Buko*vina* (ancient ‘*Beech-region*’)	(no ancient whatsoever)
Bukva	(a single) *letter*
Bukva*lno*	*literally*
*Az****buka***	*Alphabet*
Bukvi*ca* (Glagolic alphabet)	*Alphabet*
Bukva*r*	*Alphabet book*

The same goes for the “*Domestic*”, through Latin “*Domus*” it also originates from Macedonic “*Doma*” - ‘home’ in plain Macedonian, which if disassembled into syllables of which is composed it means simply - ‘next-to-mom’: “*Do-Ma*(*ma*)” [73]. The Latin doesn’t have any plausible etymological explanation in this regard. Even the Phoenician-Koine letter for “*D*” in its primordial form it’s a simple pyramidal ideogram that portrays a house/home – “Δ”. The Cyrillic form is even more house-like (“Д”). But, as of 16th century it was redesignated as a Septuagint “*Delta*” (i.e. Phoenician “*Dalet*”) – ‘as river’s (Nile) delta’. Unfortunately for the western bozos again inexplikably related with yet another Macedonian root word. Namely, the ecclesiastic Septuagint version of ancient Koine script was indeed compiled in Egypt, and its name derives from the traditional story recorded in the Letter of Aristeas that the Septuagint was translated by 70 scholars[74] at the request of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (from the Macedonian dynasty of Ptolemies). However, according to the 16th-century definition: “*Delta is a triangular tract of sediment deposited at the mouth of a river, typically where the river diverges into several outlets*” – where again, inescapably – the word “*Delta*” is originally and logically from the Macedonic root verb “*Deli*” - ‘divides, splits’.[75] It is proposed that it might originate from the supposed Phoenician letter “*Dalet*”, but it remains as a nominative speculation “from a Hebrew letter” with the same name imposed by modern Jewish linguists. Otherwise there’s no other (than the Macedonic) plausible proof whatsoever of the actual voicing of this letter in the Middle Bronze Ages.[76]

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[73] From syllables "*Do*" [apposition] - 'to, next to, beside', and "*Ma*" i.e. 'mama, mom'. https://glosbe.com/en/mk/home

[74] from the Latin: *Septuāgintā* , literally "Seventy": https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Septuagint

[75] http://www.makedonski.info/search/deli

[76] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proto-Sinaitic_script#Synopsis

The re-establishment of the lost original lineage of these words through etymological and other deductive methodologies must be taken into serious consideration by future workers in the field. Our prehistory turns to be in direct relation with language evolution, while the art and music seem to be directly related to language, and the unity of Prehistoric, Archaic, and more recent historic languages cannot be ignored forever. The best equations from the etymological dictionaries must serve to this avail, as well as the proved doctrines, like the unjustly disregarded hub-role of the Macedonian Peninsula, and the uninterrupted lineage of the Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic Brygian substratum together with the Asia Minor Hittite-Phrygian layer. This uninterrupted contact was testified by hard archaeological evidences, like the 3rd millennium spouted vases and spiral-headed bronze fibulas of typical Aegean form, and clay stamps with exact analogies in Troy II and Macedonia.[77] The radiocarbon dating of the well-known tablets from Tartaria showed that they are 1000 years older than the Mesopotamian script, and similar dates were established for the early phases of the Vinča group of Early Neolithic – at the beginning of the 5th millennium BCE.

It must be also mentioned that the substantial advancement of the Comparative and Historical Linguistics, beside archaeological have also received a consistent and much needed scientific approval from the detailed mapping of the human genome achieved in the recent decades. Yet, these facts still differ considerably from the distorted official position of the conventional historiography, which refuses to recognize the true meaning of the artifacts and the ancient inscriptions on them. Their most competent answer of theirs is that "*certain phenomena still cannot be explained*." They rather intent to account for Macedonic languages (and "cultures") as a conceptual unit in which the similarities among languages are explained by historical divergence rather than by historical convergence from a presumed or known common source of the so-called genealogical model. No general work on language contact can avoid mentioning the Macedonian Peninsula ("*Balkans*" as of 19th century), but few do more than pay their superficial respects.

Moreover, among the classical names of mountains, rivers, cities, and other localities in ancient Macedonian Peninsula, there is a wealth of these archaic words, that cannot be explained as Latin nor Semitic "*Greek*"[78]. To this avail here it must be cited again the great Swiss scholar and linguist Ferdinand de Saussure: "*Before Latin, there is a period which* "*Greek*" *and Slavic share in common. So this involves the history of language families, as and when relevant*."[79]

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[77] See page 54.

[78] Why quotation marks? Because of the fabricated ethnogenesis of the so-called "ancient Greex" exonym, misleadingly based on the composition of the participants in the Trojan War (ca. 1180 BCE), such as the Dannans, Achaeans, Argaeads, etc., who were mentioned by Homer in his "Iliad". The politically biased modern historiography tends to misrepresent some ancient peoples as "*Greex*" or "*Hellenic*", but this is a blatant forgery – according to all the ancient sources "*Hellenes*" did not colonize the Peloponnesus until 80 years after the Trojan War.

"*The "Greex" were (and still are) ignorant of their origin. They neither knew whence their ancestors had come nor when they had established themselves in "Grease", nor what they had done there. To preserve the exact memory of things as they occur, there is need of some means of fixing them; but the "Greex" did not know how to write; they did not employ writing until about the 8th century BCE. They had no way of calculating the number of years. Later they adopted the usage of counting the years according to the great feast which was celebrated every four years at Olympia; a period of four years was called an olympiad. But the 1st olympiad was placed in 776 BCE, and the chronology of the "Greex" does not rise beyond this date.*" – 'History of Ancient Civilization' (1912) by Charles Seignobos, Doctor of Letters of the University of Paris, p.102.

And yet, the mumbo-jumbo term "*Greek*" is clearly not an original ethnonym, nor the "oldest language" of the Aegean area, neither in the Archipelago nor in Crete or the mainland. The idiom in question wasn't called "*Greek*" at all in the first place, but *Koine* (i.e. *Common, Universal*, thus not belonging to anyone, underlining its artificial non-ethnic provenience, same like the administrative *Latin* and/or *Old Church Macedonic*).[80]

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[79] Saussure, Ferdinand de (1857–1913) was one of the founders of modern linguistics, and his work was fundamental to the development of structuralism.

[80] "The problem of the linguistic position of Macedonian is usually posed in the form of 'whether or not it belongs to the *"Greek*" linguistic unit'. There are elements for and against, and each remains with his opinion. ... (For example) it is possible to argue endlessly whether a border dialect is French or not, in the absence of purely linguistic criteria. But even given the existence of the two types, the certain assignment of a dialect to one of them is not always possible. Between French and German, or between German and Polish, for example, the decision is clear because the two types are so divergent from each other that there can be no doubt or uncertainty; but the thing changes when we are faced with two closely related languages such as Italian and French. Do the so-called Gallo-Italian dialects go with the Gallo-Romance of France or with Italian? Such a question is usually answered by tracing the older patterns embracing the common characteristics, as a whole, to all the dialects that consider themselves Italian, and to all those that consider themselves Provencal or French, but it is clear that these schemes are based on the attribution, made before establishing them, of certain dialects to one group rather than another. And this attribution in turn rests not on purely glottological reasons, but on geographical-political and also cultural reasons: the latter includes the fact that the speakers of those dialects have adopted Italian as their national and literary language instead of French or the other way around. Indeed, Grober (in the systematic introduction to his Grundriss) had already observed that a strictly scientific grouping of the very varied range of novel dialects spoken in Iberia, Gaul and Italy is impossible, and ends up basing his distinction practice on the literary language used by relatives the various dialects. And anyone can see that, even if only one literary and national language continue to be used in Romania, the dialectal subdivisions of this (Romance) language would end up being as many as there are scholars who deal with the problem, due to continuous discussions between them. The importance of the national language, to which the speakers are recognized, for the distribution of dialects cannot be better shown than with the case of Dutch - this Low German dialect has risen to the dignity of language of a state that has had and still has great importance in world political and economic life, and all the dialects spoken by the subjects of that state, subjects who use Dutch outside the restricted circle of domestic and peasant interests, are therefore considered Dutch dialects; whereas the Low German dialects in the Germanic Empire are attributed to the German group, albeit more closely to Dutch than to literary German, for the simple reason that literary German is the language used in higher literature and in political relations, economic and cultural activities by the inhabitants of Lower Germany.

(So) we want to conclude from this, if the Macedonians used the "*Greek*" as a literary language, their regional language is to be considered "*Greek*"? Not a chance. The conclusion and vice versa that the problem about the pertinence or not of Macedonian to "*Greek*" is, from a purely glottological point of view, false and useless. It is a consequence of the Schleicherian theory known as the genealogical tree: if we believe that a "*proto-Greek*" branch has detached from the Indo-European from which the various dialects have sprung up like so many twigs, the problem can be posed; if we believe instead, as and in my opinion coresponding to the truth, that the so-called "*Greek dialects*" are nothing more than the continuation of Indo-European dialects which have produced a certain number of agreeable innovations, and therefore possess a quantity of common isoglosses (η > α, r > αρ, ρα, dh bh gh> θ φ χ> X, most of the lexicon, etc. etc.), the

The historical tradition mounted around the fable of “*Classical Greece*” is quite explicit on that point. Herodotus writes that, before the coming of Semitic “*Greex*”, Pelasgians were the original inhabitants of the Aegean urheimat, and that the Macedonian Peninsula was called Pelasgia before. And these Pelasgians (same like the Macedonians) were barbarians, speaking a non-“*Greek*” tongue.[81]

Perhaps the richest synthesis of traditions about the Pre-“*Greek*” inhabitants of Macedonian Peninsula is found in the work of the geographer Strabo. For its importance it shall be quoted here in full:

“Now Hecataeus of Miletus says of the Peloponnesus that before the time of the “Greex” it was inhabited by barbarians. Yet one might say that in the ancient times the whole of Macedonian Peninsula was a settlement of barbarians, if one reasons from the traditions themselves: Pelops brought over peoples from Phrygia to the Peloponnesus that received its name from him; and Danatis from Egypt; whereas the Dryopes, the Caucones, the Pelasgi, the Leleges, and other such peoples, apportioned among themselves the parts that are inside the isthmus - and also the parts outside, for Attica was once held by the Thracians[82] *who came with Eumolpus, DauIis in Phocis by Tereus, Cadmeia by the Phoenicians, who came with Cadmus, and Boeotia itself by the Aones and Temmices and Hyantes. According to Pindar, there was a time when the Boeotian tribe was called 'Syes'. Moreover, the barbarian origin of some is indicated by -their names - Cecrops, Codrus, Alclus, Cothus, Drymas, and Crinacus. And even to the*

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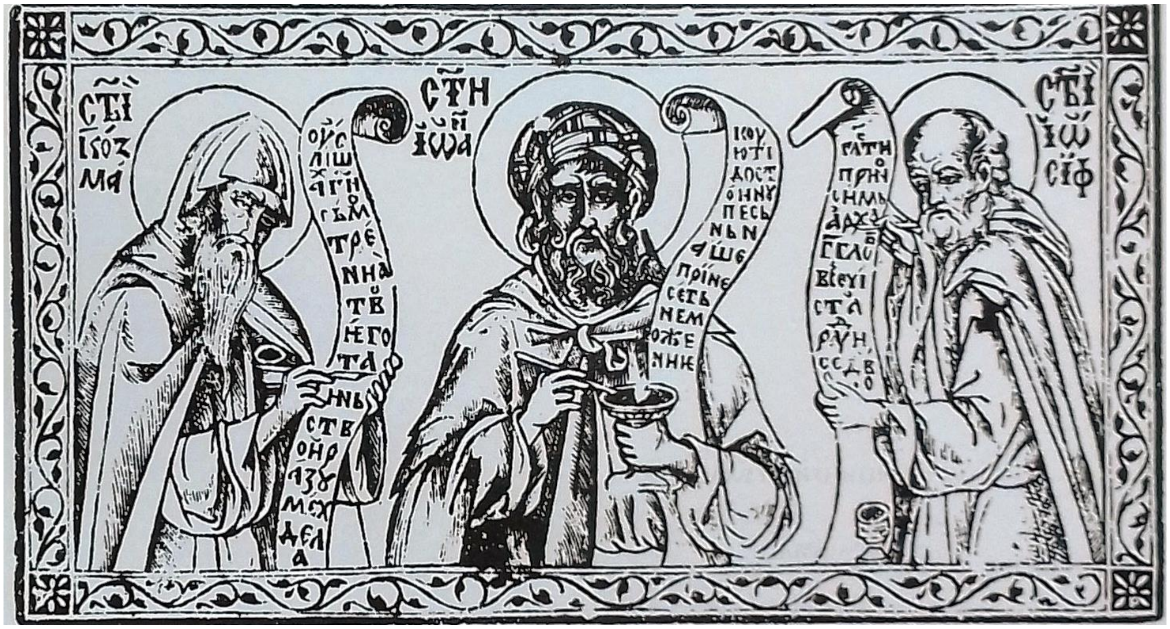
problem is reduced to determining which are the common isoglosses on the basis of which we can or not consider a dialect as "*Greek*". If among these isoglosses we also place the passage of Medium Aspirates to Tenui Aspirates, Macedonian is not "*Greek*"; if instead we exclude it, Macedonian can be "*Greek*". But it is clear that the exclusion or otherwise of this isoglosses is a subjective criterion, and some might say that it considers the passage of 'α' into 'η' as a characteristic isogloss of the "*Greek*" dialects, thus excluding the non-Ionian-Attic dialects from the "*Greek* ". All this is unscientific, also because the uncertainty of the data on cultural affinities, etc. of the Macedonians with the “*Greex*” deprives us of those practical aids that allow us to speak, more or less arbitrarily, of a dialect group of Italian, French and so on.

Thus, discarded the prejudice of the relevance or not to the whole of the "*Greek dialects*", we want to ask ourselves the question to which Indo-European languages the Macedonian have common isoglosses, and whether these isoglosses can illuminate us on the prehistory of the (Macedonian) language.” – Vittore Pisani, ‘The Linguistic Position of Macedonian’: http://www.balkaninstitut.com/pdf/izdanja/balcanica/Balcanica%20%281937%29.pdf?fbclid=IwAR2Fi6lR6WrRUBk2op1OU2Xsu2QrvWBNqmgoWaRwupS5jyakLdtf9yL3AYI

[81] Herodot 1.57.

[82] (Again) as a geographical name its etymological meaning was “*the land* (*tract*)” or “*the coast*”. This can be seen from Hecataeus (Hec., ap. Steph. Byz., s.v. Darsioi: *ethnon Thrakion* (‘*Daorsoi*’ were living on the left bank of the river Neretva to the Adriatic cost in Dalmatia). Apollodorus also used the term ‘*Thrakes*’ for ‘*Histri*’ on the Histrian Peninsula (Istra in today’s Croatia). These two examples evidenced that this designation had no obvious ethnic connotations, and should be translated as “Landers”, “Mainland tribe” or “Coastal tribe”, i.e. a tribe living on the mainland or on the coast. This interpretation can be emphasised by data from Herodotus (Her., VII, 185) who describes the Thessalian tribes as “*those Thracians living on the Thessalian Coast along the sea*”. It was very well known to Herodotus’ audience that the Thessalians are not ‘*Thracians*’ in ethnical sense. - “On the Names of Thracia and Eastern Macedonia”, ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΟΣ, Сборник в чест на професор Петър Делев, София, 2017, pp. 75-82 N. Proeva 2017.

present, day the Thracians[83], *Illyrians, and Epeirots live on the flanks of the Greeks (though this was still more the case formerly than now; indeed most of the country that at the present time is indisputably Macedonian Peninsula was held by the barbarians - Macedonia and certain parts of Thessaly by the Thracians*[84], *and the parts above Acamania and Aetolia by the Thesproti, the Cassiopaei, the Amphilochi, the Molossi, and the Athamanes-Epeirotic tribes*." – Strabo shows clearly how aware these Semitic "*Greex*" were of the fact that 'their' language was a novice in the Aegean region, and that it wasn't their language at all, but administrative idiom (Koine) adopted when their contact with the people speaking "barbarian" languages in earlier times was much closer than it was later. Something similar to today Bulgars, who dropped their Turko-Mongolic 'Gokturk' language and fully adopted the majoritarian Macedonian language and script[85] (Glagolitic and/or Cyrillic). In the passage from Strabo cited above it is comparatively easy to separate the data about ethnic groups from the mythological and legendary traditions about "barbarian" presence in the Macedonian Peninsula of ancient times. However, every one of the ethnic groups mentioned by Strabo was, at least originally, distinguished by its own territory and by a language of its own. This description is highly relevant for the history of the languages of the Macedonic peoples, as it shows which ethnic entities in the Macedonian Peninsula were distinguished by the ancient geographers.



Regarding the so called "*Greek*" Quintus Curtius Rufus is very explicit: "(*Koine*) *it was a language they had to learn as a foreign language, both the winners and the losers*." This means that Koine was an artificial administrative language introduced by the Macedonians which they also had to study like all other peoples in the empire, including the conquered "*Greex*", Persians, etc. There is a deciduous evidence of this in his book, "History of Alexander III of Macedon" (Lat. '*Historiae Alexandri Magni Macedonis*') on p. 272-276.

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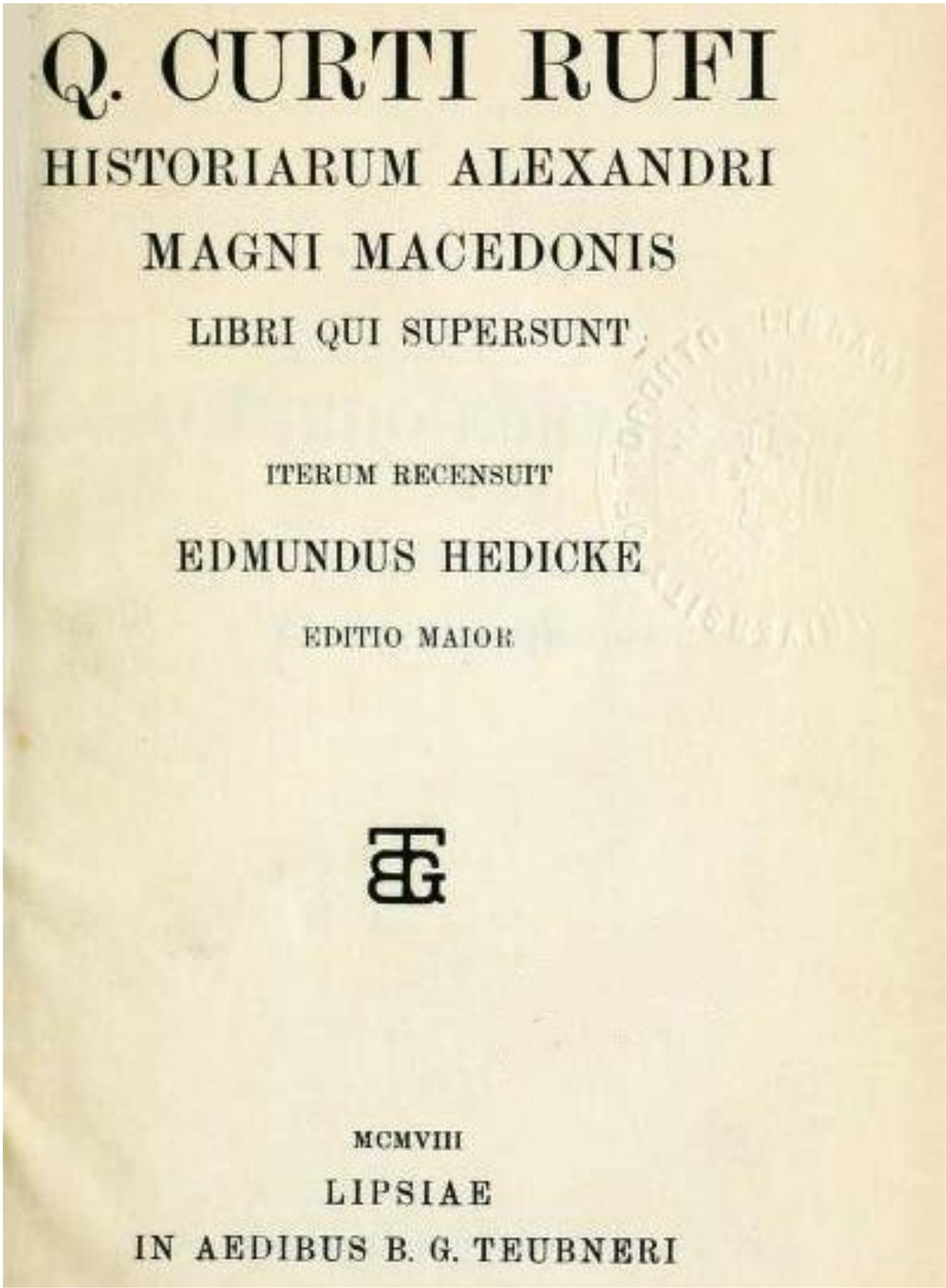
[83] Ibid.

[84] Ibid.

[85] https://www.168chasa.bg/article/9826345



Q. CURTI RUFI
HISTORIARUM ALEXANDRI
MAGNI MACEDONIS
LIBRI QUI SUPERSUNT

ITERUM RECENSUIT
EDMUNDUS HEDICKE
EDITIO MAIOR

MCMVIII
LIPSIAE
IN AEDIBUS B. G. TEUBNERI

The conventional exonym “*Greek*” of de Saussure unquestionably must be discarded as later insertion (this out-of-place Latin term was introduced by the Romans!), thus it remains the exonym “*Slavonic*” i.e. *Macedonic*. This older Macedonic substratum is recognizable in numerous words taken over by the later idioms. Place names were taken over as well: Athens, Korinth, Mycene, Thebes are all non-“Greek!” names.[86] Nonetheless, the pre-“Greek” antiquity of these names is beyond doubt, as many of them can be found in Mycenean texts and Homeric poems: Διον (Dion), Γορτινια (Gortinia), Ιδα (Ida), Ιδονεια (Idoneia), Ικαρια (Ikaria), Κασταλια (Kastalia), Μετονε (Metone), Μπελα (Bela, i.e. *Pella*), Πελαγονια (Pelagonia), Τιταρον (Titaron), Ξάνθος (Xanthos), etc. The fact that this ancient linguistic layer is so well preserved among place names shows that it is a toponymy substratum the one which is the most conservative part of a vocabulary. Among these geographic names there are not only oronyms and hydronyms, but also a quite considerable number of names of cities and towns.

What can be deduced from all of this is that the later speakers of erroneously called “*Greek*” *Koine* at their arrival found the Aegean urbanization already in full development. This observation fits well with the inference from genealogical and archaeological evidence, according to which the first peak of urban life in the Aegean world was reached already in the Early Bronze Age, whereas the Semitic “*Greek-speaking*” tribes invaded the area only at the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age.

From the evidences like this it has been concluded beyond any doubt that all the people once spoke the same or very similar language. If so, the following questions had been arisen: - Who were the first pre-Greek inhabitants of the Macedonian Peninsula and what was the language they spoke? Is it possible to reconstruct today their ancient way of communication, a language that they spoke in the distant past?

Well, the great part of the original inhabitants from the Macedonian Peninsula are still there, and they still stubbornly speak the same language that they spoke in the so distant past, They are still the same people from the “*period which* ‘*Greek*’ *and* ‘*Slavic*’ *share in common*” that Ferdinand de Saussure erroneously mentions as “*Slavic*”, which is once again an inappropriated exonym, unknown in the time it tries to describe. The correct endonym should’ve be the “*Macedonic*”. About this and Macedonian language R. G. A. de Bray[87] wrote: “*By an irony of history the people whose ancestors gave to the Slavs their first literary language, were the last to have their modern language recognized as a separate Slavonic language, distinct from the neighboring Serbian and Bulgarian. In Medieval times Macedonians formed a part of the Byzantine Empire, until they were finally swallowed by the Osmanli Turks in the 15th century. The majority of them remained under Turkey till the beginning of the 20th century, when she was finally expelled from the Macedonian Peninsula in 1912. Then the Macedonian people were split up between the three* (new) *neighboring countries of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Grease – a state of affairs which still partially persist to-day, as there are still about a half of a million Macedonians in both Grease and Bulgaria. The Macedonians, though thus divided and small in numbers and though exploited economically and politically, nevertheless managed to preserve their distinctive* (ancient) *dialects and culture, largely in their villages and smaller towns. The bigger centres were in earlier cfenturies for the most part latinized, turkicized, at least superficially.*

Their own poets and scholars, such as the brothers Miladinov in the 19th century, and B. Koneski, V. Iljoski and K. Toshev in our day (i.e. 20th century)*, as well as scholars from Russia and Western Europe, such as A. M. Selishčev, A. Mazon, and A. Vaillant, have collected many beautiful folk-songs and delightful folk-stories, treasures of folklore preserved by the Macedonian people. The melodies of their songs, in beauty and subtlety, compare favorably with any in the Macedonian Peninsula, which is one of Europe’s*

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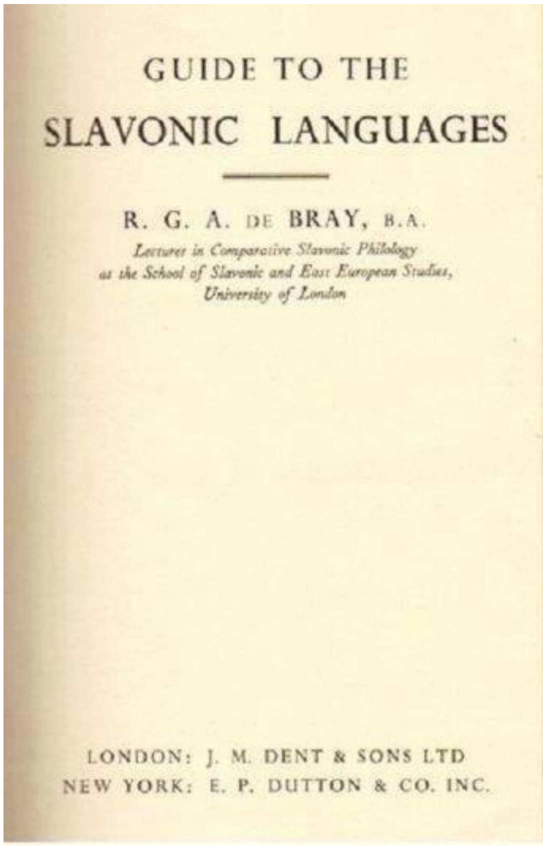
[86] “The origin of Etruscans” by R.S.P. Bekees, p.9.

[87] “Guide to the Slavonic Languages” by R. G. A. de Bray, 1951; Section 6. Macedonian.

richest regions in this respect. Thus the Macedonians though oppressed and poor, preserved their national identity and their cultural and artistic individuality."

Until the 19th century (when the international system came to require a common legal language) there was no need for a fixed or unique name. And as de Bray points out – by an irony of history the Macedonians, whose ancestors gave to the "*Slavs*" their first literary language, were the last to have their modern language standardized. This is because of the incesant foreign occupations which continued across the 20th and still continue in the 21st century…



GUIDE TO THE
SLAVONIC LANGUAGES

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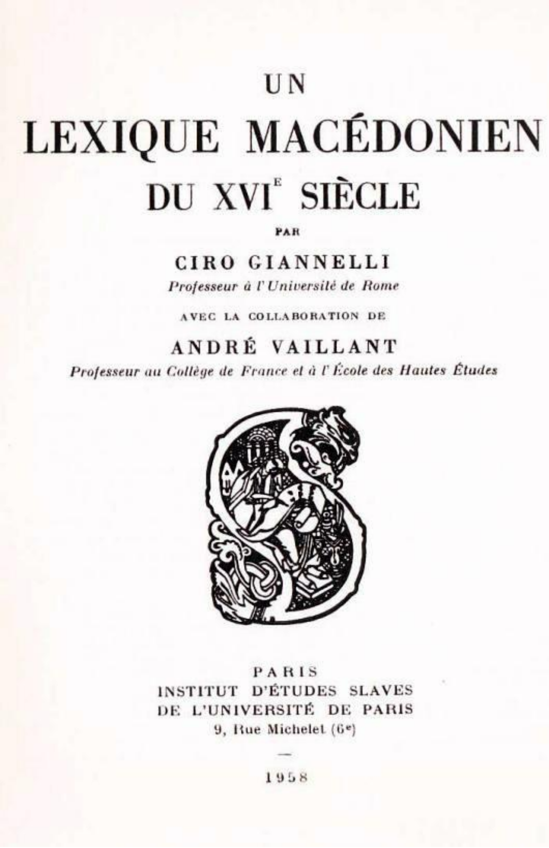

UN
LEXIQUE MACÉDONIEN
DU XVI^{E} SIÈCLE
PAR
CIRO GIANNELLI
Professeur à l'Université de Rome
AVEC LA COLLABORATION DE
ANDRÉ VAILLANT
Professeur au Collège de France et à l'École des Hautes Études

PARIS
INSTITUT D'ÉTUDES SLAVES
DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS
9, Rue Michelet (6^{e})
—
1958

Above: **R.G.A. de Bray "Guide to the Slavonic Languages", and the Macedonian Lexicon from 16th century by C. Giannelli and A. Vaillant**

The first texts that distinguish themselves as more or less modern Macedonian, which is spoken in the form as we know it today, are the 10th century religious codices written in Glagolitic script. Cyrillic survived instead of Glagolitic because it was a lot simplier and easier to learn and write. It was therefore an easier christianization tool to use when scholars and theologians like St. Cyril introduced Christian writings to the Macedonic people in their own language. Thus, already with these Glagolitic evidences we have a documented continuity of the Macedonian language for over 1000 years. Which poses the logical conclusion that there's no reason not to believe that it has another 1000 or more of continuity behind.

The decisive breakthrough and giant steps in the recognition of this European Mother Tongue and its uninterrupted continuity were made in the 20th century. Especially after the decipherment of the Mycenaean Linear B script (1952), numerous Hittite clay tablets, Rosetta Stone Macedonic script of the middle text (2010), etc. Philologists in the 60's began the research and "discovered" phonetic and lexical parallels between Mycenaean, Hittite, Pelasgian, and ancient Macedonian. The evidences brought to a conclusion that the ancient Macedonians, Pelasgians, Hyperboreans[88], and Hittites were the first Indo-Europeans, a part of the larger Indo-European urheimat of Asia Minor, Macedonian Peninsula (i.e. "*Balkans*") and Central Europe, and that their Macedonic language was and still is one of the oldest idioms known to humanity, which at the same time throws a new light on the oldest history of the Macedonian ethnos and civilization.[89]

Thus, Minoan/Mycenaean, Hittite, ancient Macedonian/Brygian/Phrygian/Thracian, Pelasgian, Etruscan/Venetic, etc., are not different languages, but eroneously interpreted Macedonic dialects by today politically-biased scholars. To contradict their misleading forgery here is an example of the remaining *Thracian* glossary, and as the following hypothetical sentence constructed entirely from known *Thracian* words shows – it is one and same with Macedonian:

Thracian: SERDE GORD, AS BRUZA DADON ZELKIA ANA ZERI OSTA.
Modern Macedonian: SRED GRAD, JAS BRZO DADOV ZELKA NA ZVER USTA.
(translation: *At the center of the city, I quickly gave cabbage to the beast mouth*.)

Why is it called "*Thracian*" even if it's obvious Macedonic dialect remains yet to be understood. Or below is another example of the remaining Phrygian glossary (Brygians/Phrygians, another Macedonic tribe; close Thracian neighbors)[90] and the following hypothetical sentences constructed entirely from known Phrygian words[91] which shows again that it's one and same with modern *Slovenian* and Macedonian:

Phrygian: VONOK, SIT SI? SEST TU IN SUR TO SOK.
Modern Macedonian: VNUK, SIT SI? SEDI TUKA I S'RKAJ TOJ SOK.
(translation: *Nephew, are you satiated? Sit here and sip that juice*.)

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[88] The root-meaning of the ethnonym 'Ὑπερ-βόρεοι' has been already deciphered by the comparative linguists as 'beyond the mountains' (Frisk 1960: 52f.), which by no means is so "far north" as erroneously presupposed before; see page

[89] https://theculturetrip.com/asia/india/articles/the-10-oldest-languages-still-spoken-in-the-world-today/

[90] The Brygians/Phrygians first appearance in the history coincides with the fall of the Hittite empire in the early 12th century BCE, and it is presumed to have been the cause of it (?). Erodot gave us the testimony of their homeland, Macedonia, from where they moved eastward. In the "Iliad" Homer states that the Phrygians were "aggressive" (2.864) and riding on horses (10.432), which apparently was rare or even unique at the time. Strabo (12.4.4; 14.5.29) describes Phrygians as "barbarians and warriors" who had migrated to Asia Minor from Macedonia across Thrace around the time of the Civil Trojan War. It is suggested that they were related to the Thracians, as well as to the later Armenians, whose ancestors appear into Anatolia around the same time. When they had moved farther inland to Asia Minor, Phrygians established a state (in Asyrian records they were noted as Muški). According to Erodot, even the Egyptians considered Phrygians to be the most ancient people:
"*When Psammetichos II having become king desired to know what men had come into being first, they suppose that the Phrygians came into being before* (the Egyptians)." Herodotus, Histories 2.2 (Macaulay).

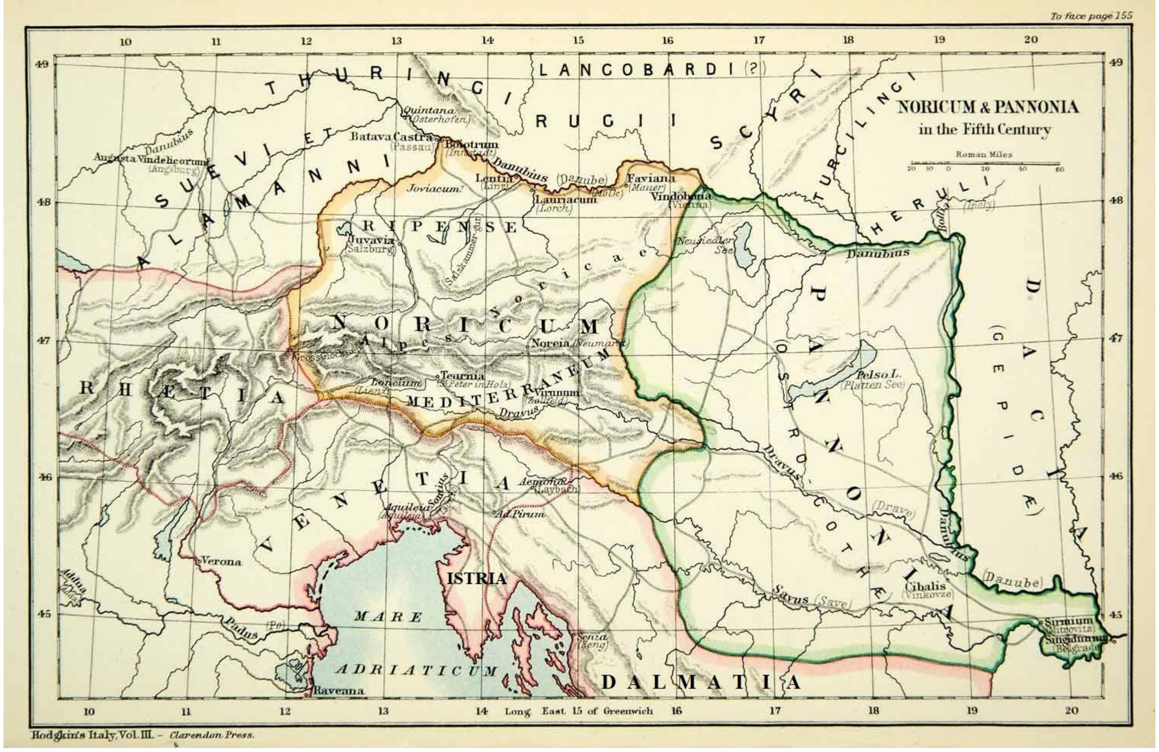
[91] The Brygian/Phrygian language clearly does not belong to the Anatolian language group. In order to write Brygian/Phrygian, an alphabetic script was used that had been transferred from Phoenicia and resembled Koine.

Phrygian: AK BAGUN IMA AGON, TI STAT TU DEVA IN VAR MODRO ADUMA.

Modern Macedonian: AKO BOG IMA OGAN, TI STOJ TUKA DEVOJKO I VARDI MUDRO DOMA.

(translation: If god has fire, you stay here girl and guard wisely at home.)

The comparison with above mentioned “*Slovenian*” is also very important. It underlines the larger capillar diffusion of Macedonic languages across the whole central Europe, despite the misleading modern Latin exonym-label “*Slovenia*”, which before that was “*Venetia*”, “*Noricum*” and “*Pannonia*”, and later was Latin-labeled again as “*Illyria*”, etc.


To face page 155
NORICUM & PANNONIA
in the Fifth Century
Roman Miles
THURINGI
LANGOBARDI (?)
RUGII
SCYRI
TURCILINGI
HERULI
ALAMANNI
SUEVI
RHAETIA
RIPENSE
NORICUM
MEDITERRANEUM
Alpes Noricae
VENETIA
ISTRIA
MARE ADRIATICUM
DALMATIA
PANNONIA
OSTROGOTHI
DACIA (GEPIDÆ)
Augusta Vindelicorum (Augsburg)
Quintana (Osterhofen)
Batava Castra (Passau)
Boiotrum (Innstadt)
Lentia (Linz)
Joviacum
Lauriacum (Lorch)
Faviana (Mauer)
Vindobona (Vienna)
Juvavia (Salzburg)
Noreia (Neumarkt)
Teurnia (St Peter in Holz)
Loncium (Lienz)
Virunum (Zollfeld)
Aemona (Laybach)
Ad Pirum
Aquileia
Verona
Ravenna
Senia (Zengg)
Neusiedler See
Pelso L. (Platten See)
Cibalis (Vinkovze)
Sirmium (Mitrovitz)
Singidunum (Belgrade)
Danubius (Danube)
Dravus (Drave)
Savus (Save)
Padus (Po)
Long East 15 of Greenwich
Hodgkin's Italy, Vol. III. – Clarendon Press.

However, the most striking example, which is in front of the noses of everyone, is the testimony from the coins of Filip II of Macedon and his prodigious son, Alexander III. Lets take for example the coins of Alexander the Great – as we know on all of them is written “ALEXANDROY”, which according to the original voicing of the letter “Y” (Phoenician “VAV”, allograph “UAU” [92], hence the “V” transliterated into “U”) is actually pronounced “ALEXANDROU” [dative declension, i.e. ‘*Alexander’s / of-Alexander*’][93] which exactly corresponds to today Macedonian “ALEXANDROV”[94] (i.e. ‘*Alexander’s*’ in plain English).

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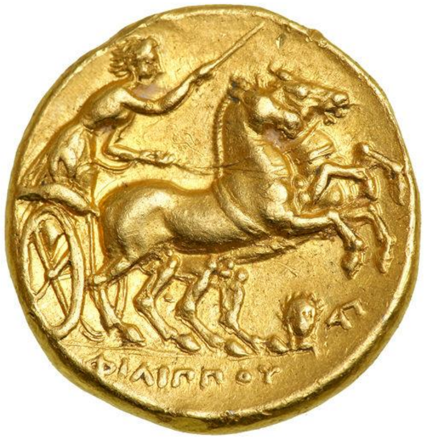
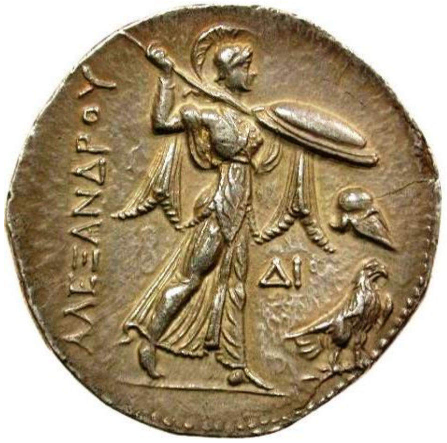
[92] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Y#History

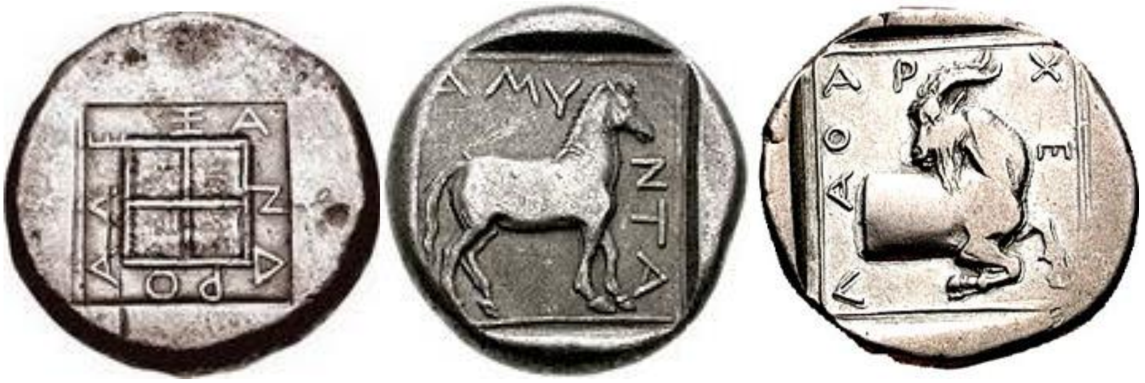
[93] In English the article and adjective are in front of the word: ‘*of-Alexander*’, in Macedonian at the end: ‘*Alexandr-ov*’.

[94] ‘V’ is the original allograph of ‘U’ https://www.dictionary.com/e/theletterU/





And as we know from the grammar: “(the Macedonic suffixes) -OV, -EV, -IN, are short forms of possessive adjectives, the ones ending in -SKI are full forms.”[95] That the above examples of possessive adjectives are correct, and that the ‘-OY/-OV’ is not just a part of the original full name, but intentionally added suffix, testify the coins of Alexander I of Macedon and other previous Macedonian kings, where the Macedonic dative-possessive adjective is absent:



Above: **the Macedonian coins from the pre-Filip II (and Alexander the Great) era, of the Macedonian kings Alexandro I of Macedon, Amunta I of Macedon (Lat. Amyntas), and Arxelao (pronounced *Arrchellao*) I of Macedon (Lat. Archelaus)**[96]

This is explained by the fact that Alexandro (anglicized *Alexander*) I of Macedon and the other older kings on the coins minted with their names were praised in rather simple and sober way, as every normal Macedonian ruler/king (ancient “*Tchelniku*”) in the past. But in the case of Filip II and Alexander III the Great the possessive adjective was added in function of higher rank epithet of social importance, as an accent to their absolute imperial right and majestic grandeur. This royal exclusiveness introduced by them was later equally emulated by Alexander’s successors.

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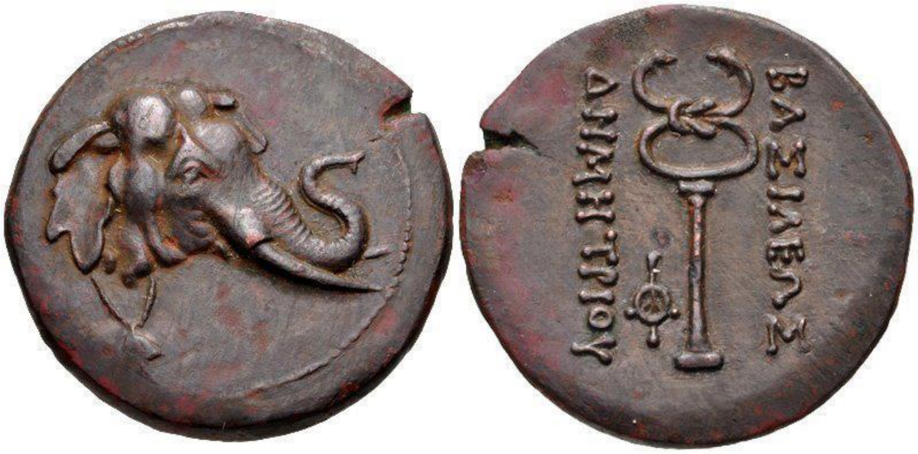
[95] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Slavic_naming_customs#Family_name_.28surname.2

[96] The ending of the words with ‘O’ is still easily recognizable archaic feature of today Macedonian dialects in Aegean Macedonia and around the city of Bitola in today R. of Macedonia.



On top of that, this epithetical possessive adjective, much, much-much later was even politically transformed and revoiced, by today modern Latin-corrupted transliteration from '-OY' to '-OS'(?!), just to hide under the carpet its real Macedonic meaning. Thus, the above DHMHTRIOY ('DIMITRIOU') and/or ALEXANROY for no apparent reason became "*Dimitrios*" and "*Alexandros*" respectively. The Spanish suffix "-os" was actually introduced in the Balkans and in Latin transcripts from Septuagint Koine only after the exodus of Sephardic Jews from Spain in 1496-1497.[97] How and why the cunning Latin transcribers and history-rewriters managed to commit such a blatant lexical incongruity is unkown and well ignored mistery until today. The new hodgepodge "*Greex*" (ex-Jews, ex-Turks, Mameluks, Zeibeks, Uzbeks, etc.) of the 19th century western-created colony "*Grease*", stubbornly and 'proudly' continue to repeat this ignorant political misinformation, and to read the "Y" as "S".

And last but not least – the very word "*Word*", - in Tungrian (Proto-Germanic) [98] : *Wurda*, in Dutch: *Woord*, in German: *Wort*, in Old Norse: *Ord*, in Gothic: *Waurd*; in Latin: *Verbum* i.e. '*Verb*' – from PIE root: **Were*- 'speak, say', in Hittite: *Weriga* - 'call, summon', is a metathesis of Macedonic *Gowori/govori*[99]; but also Macedonian: *Wrevi*[100] -'loud talk, clamour', *Wregja*[101] - 'insults, offends', and *Wergla* [vernacular] - 'jabbering, babbling', *Wreska* -'screams' [102] , etc. And once again Macedonian language, on difference from western languages, has developed a myriad of forms from the same word root that describe same or similar action or idea. This fact confirms its long uninterrupted evolution. On contrary, the artificial "copy/paste" idioms, like Latin and other western languages, have no such natural and logical development, and they lack the basic phonological relationship between the words that describe same or similar actions or things. In order to pinpoint once again these divergence lets focus again on the aspects of this fact with the examples of this same word and its metathesis and declensions in Macedonian, which are impossible and totally absent in English (and other artificial languages, where “*Word*” remains unchangable dead-load in every form - *wordless, wordbook*, *wordy*, etc.):

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[97] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sephardi_Jews#After_the_Reconquista

[98] "*Tungri*" - pre-Latin name of the "Germanic" tribes.

[99] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/speech; same in Russian: "*Govori*" [pronounced *Gavari*].

[100] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%B2%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%B8*

[101] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/offends

[102] http://www.makedonski.info/search/%D0%B2%D1%80%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0

Macedonian	Latin/English
Wrevi [verb]	‘talking loud, clamour’
Wreva [noun]	‘noise, uproar’
Wreska [verb]	‘screams’
Wresok [noun]	‘scream’
Wergla [verb (vernacular jargon)]	‘jabbering, babbling’
Wregja [verb]	‘insults, offends’
Gowori [verb (metathesis)]	‘orates, speaks’
Gowor [noun]	‘speech, oration’
Bukwar [noun]	‘Alphabet book’
Slowar [noun]	‘dictionary’
Slowo [noun]	‘word^{1}’
Zbori [verb (g/z, v/b conversion)]	‘speaks’
Zbor [noun (g/z, v/b conversion)]	‘word^{2}’

It is obvious that the Macedonian declensions of ‘*word*’ are all interconnected and/or developed from the same common PIE root **Were-* as mentioned above, which is direct reminiscence of the archaic Macedonian “*Wreva*” -‘noise’, “*Rev*” -‘groan, roar’[103] and/or “*Lav/laf* ” - ‘bark, word’, and are all various forms, declensions, and/or metathesis of this word. They modify, rotate and twist around, but remain anchored to the archaic original word root. The English: *word*, *insult*, *jabber*, *noise*, *offend*, *scream*, *speak*, *talk*, etc. don’t show a minimum of phonological compatibility or common sense. The clue is inescapable - they are all different (borrowed) words, which in these newly created modern idioms didn’t evolved in natural nor chronological way. Even more perplexing is the absurdity that the peoples who speak these modern artificial idioms are today the most “renowned experts” who study and explain ancient languages.

And, as linguistic chalenge to etymologists and language scholars here’s an exquisite Macedonic etymology for the (Latin) “*Scarabæus*”[104] – from the Macedonian vernacular “*Iskara*” - ‘to carry, to roll-over’ (related to Sanskrit root “*Krь*” - ‘work’, i.e. Macedonian vernacular verb “*Krlya*” - ‘working’ and “*Krla*” - ‘to sway’)[105], with “*balega*” - ‘bull shit” (see also anglicized “*bale/ball*”) and/or “*blato*” - ‘mud’ in plain Macedonian;[106] hence Latin-corrupted word “*Scara-baeus*” (factually 'Carry-dung'); see also “*Car/Cart*”, “*Carry*”, “*Carriage*”, etc.

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[103] http://www.makedonski.info/show/%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2/%D0%BC

[104] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=scarab

[105] https://www.academia.edu/14642697/From_Sanskrit_to_Macedonskrit_and_vice_versa_-_A_corpus_of_identical_words_in_Sanskrit_and_Macedonic_languages

[106] http://www.makedonski.info/show/blato

Macedonians from Pela and Pelasgians from Macedon; meet the Ma-kedo-nes (i.e. Ma-child-ren)

Some linguists (and archaeologists) finally started to view the whole Aegean in a wider context. Their initial conduct was further supported by other scientific researches, like Genealogic, Archaeologic, etc. They came to an inevitable conclusion that as from 15,000 thousand years ago languages of one Indo-European protofamily, which some label *Mediterranean*, were in use in the whole area between the Atlantic and the Persian Gulf. As its last survivals to this family belong the Macedonian, and such isolated languages as the Basque, Berber, Coptic, Georgian and its cognates, and perhaps even the Dravidian languages.

To this *Mediterranean family* belonged, all according to the views of these scholars, also the Akhaean/Pelasgian (i.e. Proto-Macedonic) language, together with Hittite/Mycenaean/Etruscan/Venetic and the Pre-Indo-European languages of Anatolia (Alarodian, Asianic, etc.). As the oldest speakers of this linguistic protofamily are considered to be the *Pelasgians*. Already the unavoidable Irodoto/Erodot (Lat. *Herodotus*) clearly writes that: "*before the coming of the "Greex" Pelasgians were the inhabitants of Macedonian Peninsula, which was called Pelasgia before. And these Pelasgians were barbarians speaking a non-Greek tongue.*" (Erodot 2.56 and 1.57) – Thus the Pelasgians are "Barbarians", exactly the same as the definition for Macedonians.

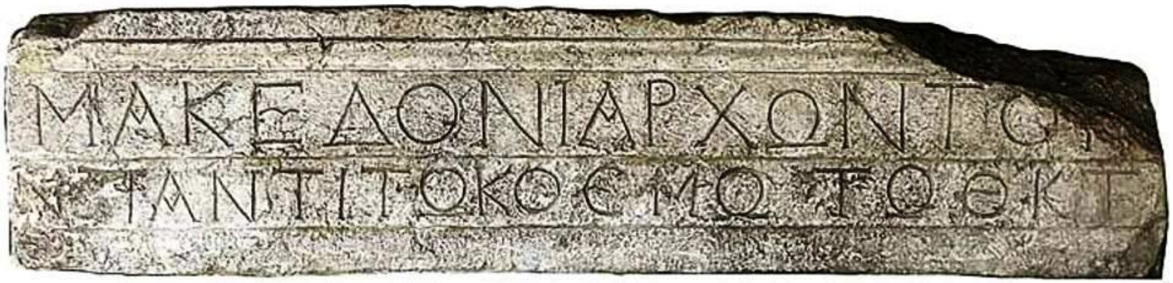
The historical tradition and sources of classical antiquity are quite explicit on this point: Thrasimachos of Halkedon (5th century BCE) calls the Macedonian king Arhelai (the grandson of Alexander I) – *barbarian*; according to him, the river Peneios, south of Mt. Olymp, was the ethnic and linguistic boundary between Macedonia/Macedonians and non-Macedonian tribes in the south. In the book *Περι πολιτειασ*, attributed to Pseudo-Herodes, (AD 34-37) the Macedonians are also called "*the most hostile barbarians*". When during the Persian wars Macedonia came into closer contact with the Semitic "*Greex*", the king Alexander I of Macedon wished to take part in the Olympic Games. The other competitors openly objected against the admission of a "*Barbarian*" to the contest. But, Alexander I allegedly advertised a false claim that "*his family descends from the ancient Heraclid kings of Argos*" and on its strength he was admitted to the games. Accordingly, and with good reason, he was later nicknamed a "*Philhellene*" by the conventional historians, which shows beyond any doubt that the *post-factum* claim to 'Hellenism' of the Macedonian kings in the 5th century BCE must be discarded as pure manipulative assertion.

Thus, the adjective "*Barbarian*" which is applied both to Pelasgians and Macedonians, definitely and irrevocably places them out of the Semitic "*Greek*" world. The nowadays modern fake "*Greex*" try in vain to assert that the Macedonians were called "*Barbarians*" because they were at a lower cultural level. But this is a secondary and utterly abusive meaning of the word. The term "*Barbarian*" comes from the linguistic sphere, not the cultural one. "*Barbaroi*" (i.e. '*barbori*', anglicized '*blabbering/babbling*', PIE *Brbr-) has very clear meaning – "someone who speaks another, incomprehensible language". Besides, Persians and Egyptians who were not "at lower cultural level" were called "*Barbarians*" too, exactly because they were speaking different languages.

Pelasgians and Macedonians were Barb-Aryans, but "Pelasgians" isn't how the "Pelasgians" called themselves, it is a clear epithet-appellation regarding their greatness and old fame, and was given to them by others. The Macedonian ethnonym instead is autochthonous and rather self-explanatory – “Ma-kedo-nes” (i.e. “Ma-čedo-nes”) means ‘(the) children of Ma’ (“Ma-children-ones”), where “Ma” is the supreme Great Mother Goddess i.e. the archaic Macedonic kinship of matrilineal ancestry, and “Čedo”[archaic “*Kedo*” (hence “*Kitim*” too)][107] means ‘Child’ in plain Macedonian; anglicized ‘*kiddo*’. Another similar appellation was confirmed in Egypt ruled by Ptolemaic dynasty – syllabic phrase “De-Tsa-Na-Mo-Dea” (meaning the “Ki-Ds-Of-Mo-Goddess”) was deciphered from the Rosetta Stone middle Macedonic text (dubed “Demotic”).

Further, the Athenian orator Isocrates (Philippus 106-108), who was pro-Macedonian inclined, and saw in Filip II of Macedon a leader of Athenians and other city-states against Persians, even tried to differentiate the Macedonian people from its dynasty: “*The ancestor of the Macedonian kings Perdika, an Argive prince, not allowed to institute tyranny in Argos, had to go to Upper Macedonia in order to rule foreign people*.” Plutarch again (in Vita Arati 16) considered the Macedonian domination over Athens as foreign, imported from outside by aliens (αλλοφθλοι).

As a consequence and confirmation of all the above is the fact that there’s no ancient inscriptions whatsoever that mentions “*Greex*” or “*Hellenes*”, which is understanding – these exonym Latin terms were introduced much later by the Romans.[108] On contrary, ancient inscriptions carved in stone and coins that mention Macedonia, Macedonians, and Macedonic adjectives are abundant and omnipresent across the whole Macedonian Peninsula.



[1]

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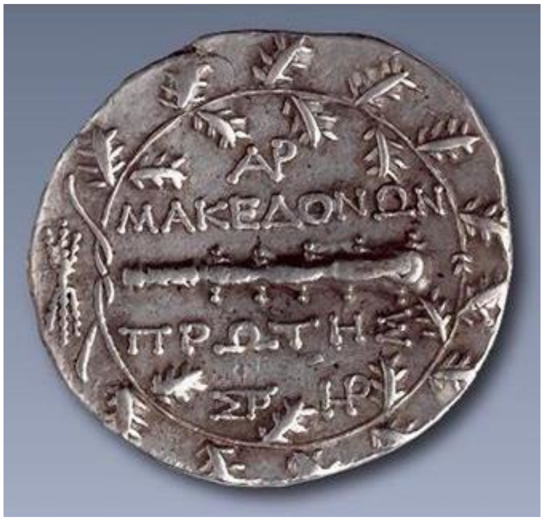
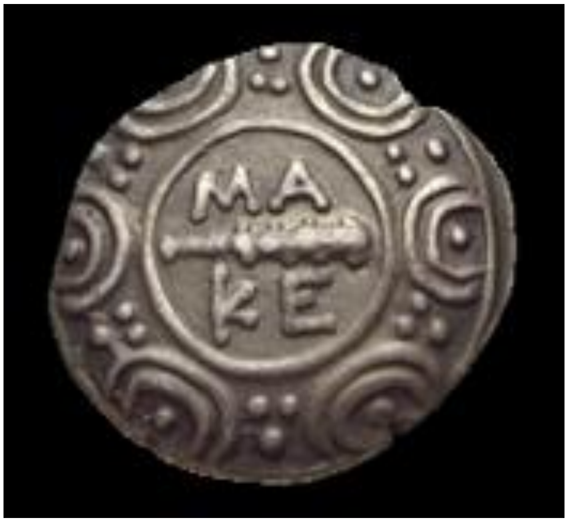
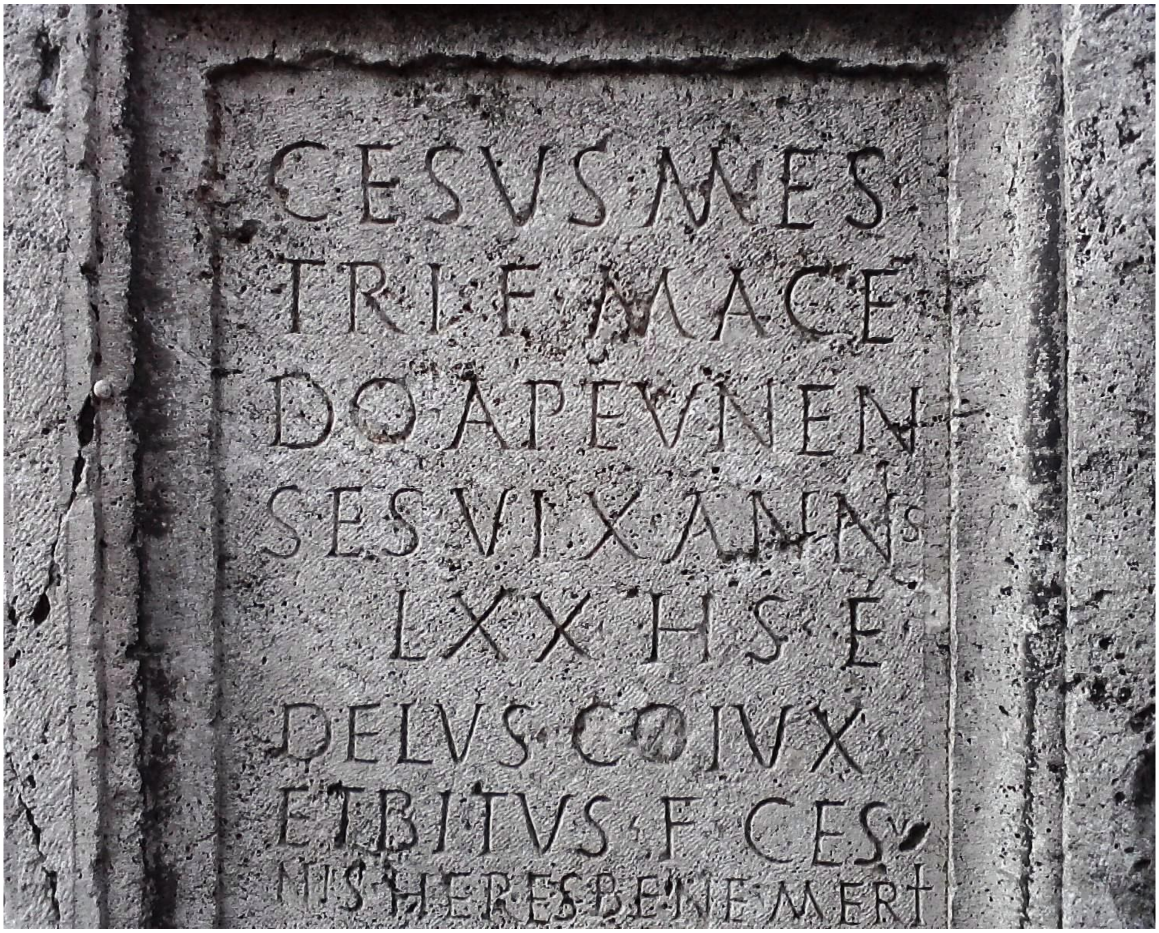
[107] http://www.makedonski.info/search/чедо

[108] All this was well known to Thucydides: "*For it appears that Hellas never did anything in common before the Trojan war. And it seems to me that Hellas as a whole did not yet bear this name then, and the name 'Hellenes' did not exist at all before the time of Hellen, the son of Deukalion... It is not only Hellen himself who appears to be a post-factum GENEALOGICAL CONSTRUCT WITH NO BACKGROUND in the Heroic Age. The same would also be true of the other members of the initial group, namely, Hellen's sons Aiolos, Doros and Xouthos' sons Ion and Achaios. All of them, with the possible exception of Xouthos, are obviously hardly more than PRODUCTS OF GENEALOGICAL SPECULATION meant to account for historic divisions among the Greeks of later period.*" – 'Greeks and pre-Greeks: Aegean prehistory and Greek heroic tradition' by AvMargalit Finkelberg.


ΑΡ
ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ
ΠΡΩΤΗΣ
ΣΡ




CESVS MES
TRI F MACE
DO APEVNEN
SES VIX ANNS
LXX H S E
DELVS COIVX
ET BITVS F CES
NIS HERES BENE MERT

Perhaps the richest synthesis of traditions about the oldest inhabitants of Macedonian Peninsula is given by the geographer Strabo. For its importance it shall be requoted here: "*Now Hecataeus of Miletus says of the Peloponnesus that before it was inhabited by barbarians. Yet one might say that in the ancient times the whole peninsula was a settlement of barbarians*." Attention! – Barbarians[109] again, not "*Greex*". The evidence to this avail is everywhere: most of the Proto-Macedonic toponyms belong to them, and some Pelasgian words appear already in the Mycenaean texts written in Linear B, and many objects belonging to the ancient Aegean culture are named by Pelasgian words. The speakers of Pelasgian are thus connected with the older type of Aegean life, even with the agrarian worship of the Great Mother Goddess ***Mō*** (or ***Ma***), which goes back to the Neolithic. One of her names - *Demeter* testifies to this. That name is a compound with the meaning 'Earth the mother' (*Dæ-Ma-Ter*) and its first element is the Pelasgian /da/; from PIE *****(gh)dha[110] which in turn is a reflex of PIE *dheĝhōm- ‘earth’, characterized by metathesis and attested in the Phrygian place-name *Gdanmaa*, and PIE *méh2te¢r- ‘mother’; hence the Macedonian *Dama* [111] and *Danaon* [112] as well. Found in the Gaul/Celtic “*Tuatha Dé Danann*” - ‘tribe of gods’ (i.e. *Pantheon*).[113] Thus, the corpus of different Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic and proper Macedonian words remained transmitted throughout millennia and are recorded under many forms and names for all kind of things and abstract terms. By means of deduction, then, only the Pelasgian language comes into consideration for the origin of the divine name *Démétér*, which inference can be backed up by mythical evidence as preserved in literary tradition according to which the cult of the goddess is particularly associated with Pelasgians.

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[109] "Barb-Aryans" etymology is far from being supervised or backed by the scientific opinion, however, nothing sincerely can be objected to this avail.

M OCTAVIVS
M·F·A·EMIL·VALENS
STOBIS·MIL·LEG·V
MACEDO·DEC·V
PONTIF·COL·F·F·D
VIVOS·FECIT·SIBI
OCTAVIAE MARCELLINAE
FILIAE·SVAE·DEFVNCTAE
VIXIT·ANNIS·XXVI·ET·CATIAE
SECVNDAE·CONIVGI·SVAE
HIC SE VIVO
F C

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[110] Also “*Gruda*” [pronounced *groo-dha*] – ‘turf ’ in plain Macedonian; see also the Macedonic expression “*Rodna gruda*” - ‘native turf ’ (i.e. *homeland*).

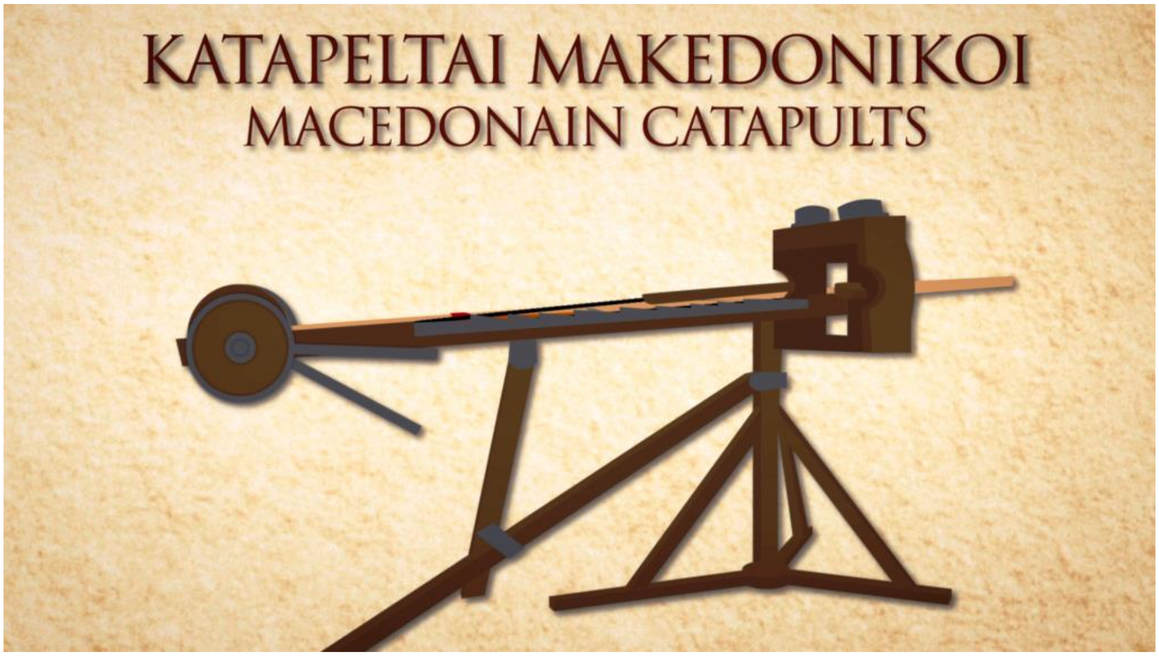
[111] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dama

[112] God of death or rebirth.

[113] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuatha_D%C3%A9_Danann

Mythology also confirms the Pelasgians and Macedonians as non-"*Greek*" too. They are equally regarded as 'barbarians' because the eponymous mythological hero of the "*Sellenes/Hellenes*", Hellen, son of Deucalion, in the genealogies is younger than king Pe1asgus, son of the Earth, the eponymous god-ancestor of the Pelasgians. The Pelasgians and Macedonians therefore belong to a time when there was still no one to be regarded as "*Selle/Hellen*".

The Bible also offers ulterior confirmation of the Proto-Macedonic Pelasgians, but from "*the land of Kitim*". This is how the Macedonia is refered to in the oldest ethnographic list from the Book of Genesis (Mos.1.10) in the Old Testament, written somewhere between 14th and 13th century BCE. Thus, the Macedonia was already listed among the oldest nations of the world some 3400 years ago. Nevertheless, there's a big probability that the term "*Kitim*", which is not Hebrew or Aramaic, appear to be a corrupted declension from *Skitim* i.e. *Scythia.* And in ancient sources under the term "*Scythia*" was practically considered all the inland behind the immediate coastal regions of northern Aegean and Black seas. Ancient ethnonims like *Saka*, *Skanda*, and toponyms like Lake *Skadar* and Mt. *Scardus* came in support of this etymologic theory.



Above: **"*Kata-peltai*" - 'Upping-stones' in ancient Macedonian, from the verb "*Kateri*" - 'climbs, ups'[114], and archaic "Pelta", metathesied into "*Petra*" - 'stone'**

Strabo mentions the *Dryopes* (correctly pronounced *Druopes*), the *Cauconians*, the *Pelasgians*, and the *Lelegians*, all in the Peloponnesus, and the *Aonians* the *Temmikes* and the *Hyantes* in Boeotia. No other ancient source contains such a rich enumeration of Proto-Macedonic peoples. Of all these groups, the Pelasgians are most important in ancient literature. However, the only historically confirmed Pelasgians of which we know were those in Thessaly, whose country in the epics is called "Πελασγικον Αργοσ" (Pelasgikon Argos) and in more recent times Πελασγιοτιζ (Pelasgiotis), with Larisa as its town. These Proto-Macedonic Pelasgians were, according to Meyer (1892), the oldest masters of the Thessalian plain, and the memory of their mighty Pelasgian kings at Larisa remained vivid long after they disappeared from the historical scene under this name.

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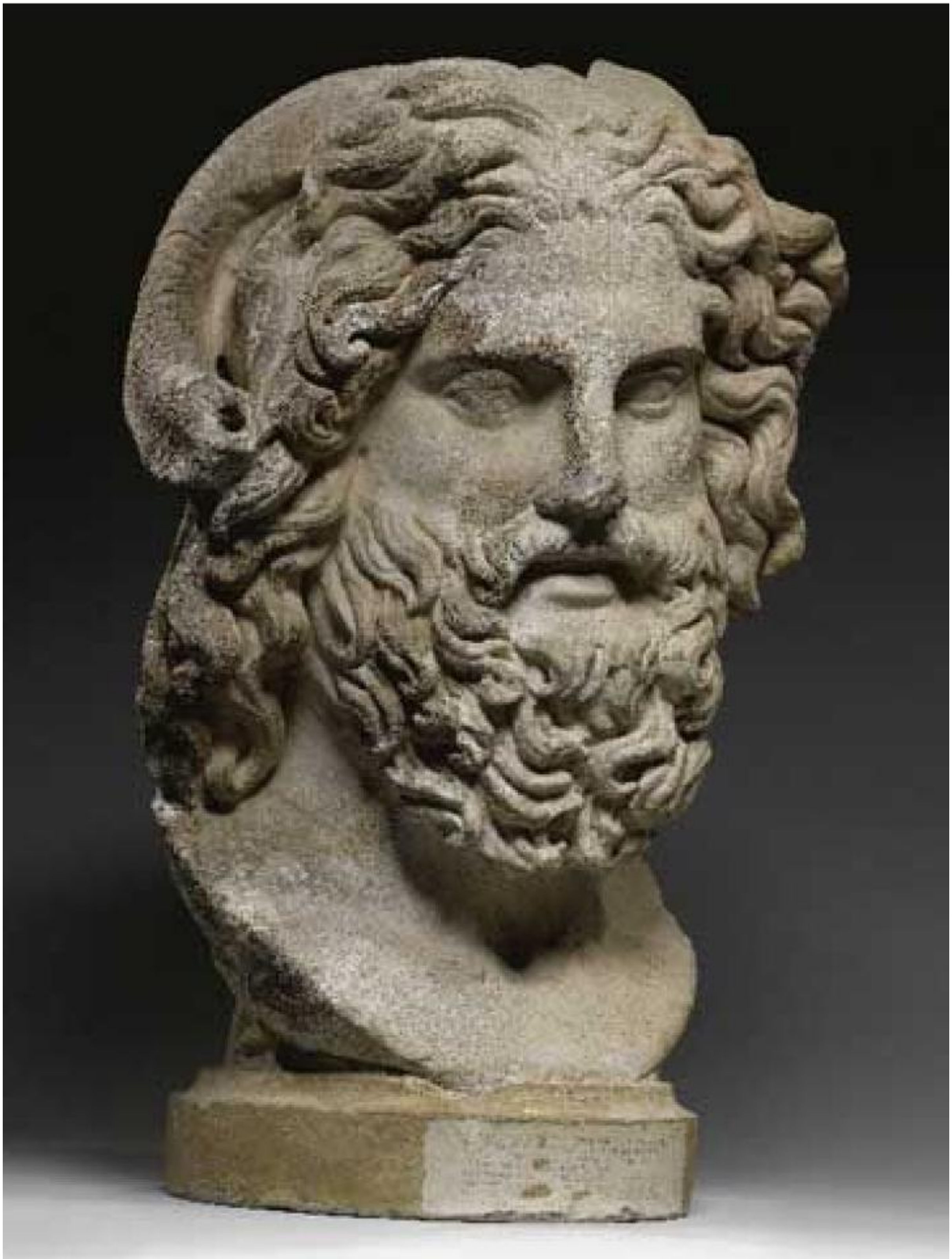
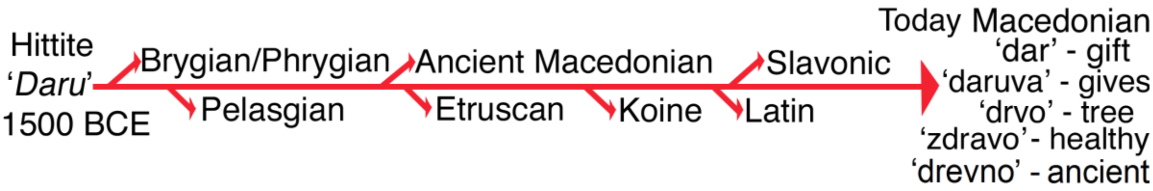
[114] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kateri



Above: **Pelagon, forefather demigod of the Pelagonians (another resemblance of the ethnonym *Pelasgian*) and presumed founder of the ancient city of Pelagonia in Upper Macedonia (today R. of Macedonia)**

For other references by Strabo the sources are very scarce. It can be only mentioned here that the name of *Druopes* has most probably the same meaning as the "*Druids*" – the 'woods dwellers/worshipers' (again from Hittite-Pelasgo-Macedonic "*Daru/Drvo*"-'tree', PIE **deru-*[115], Sanskrit: '*druma*'[116], Old Church Macedonic: *drievo*, etc.). However, the



Above: **the PIE root word for 'tree' (as appeared in Hittite clay tablets some 3500 years ago) and today Macedonian-derived words from the same root. Its etymology is rather explanatory for the plant that brings gifts (fruits), it's longevity thus healthy, and/or hard – "Tvrdo" in plain Macedonian, which is rather proverbial.**[117] **In between the simplified proposed ramification of the IE languages, before the appearance of the modern political nations and segregations** (starting with exonyms like "Germanic", "Slavonic", etc.)

Druopes and Pelasgians didn't disappear at all.Despite all the political constructions that superposed the older layers, and all the politically-biased terminology that was introduced in the meantime, their uninterrupted lineage continued and remained preserved by their only common descent, the Macedonians. It was not by a mere coincidence that even the ultimate Macedonian capital was named Pella (i.e. Bela). Other numerous Pelasgic-like toponyms from Macedonia (Pelister, Pelagonia, Belasica, Belitsa, Belazora, etc.) are by all means a firm testimony of this fact. The only difference is that the people aren't called *Druopes*, *Temmikes*, *Hyates* and *Pelasgians* anymore, but they are Macedonians, Serbs,Vlachs, etc., but, with Macedonians as the only ethnicity that has kept its original name and identity for the last 2500 years.

Nevertheless, in the literary tradition Pelasgians remained considered the oldest dwellers of the northern plain, mythical sons of the Black Earth, and direct ancestor-kin of Macedon. As foes of the sea invaders (Danaans) from northern Africa they could not be introduced in the lay of the Trojan War as their allies, but were present there among the peoples fighting on the side of the Trojans' – aside with Brygians (later Phrygians), Macedonians, Paionians, Maionians, Tyrsenians/Tyrhenians, etc. Owing to the merit of Leonid Gindin (1999) we are also in the position to positively identify the language of the Trojans insofar as this is revealed by Homeric data as of Brygo-Phrygian nature. Thus, originating in the region of Aegean that would become Macedonia as of 8th century BCE. Particularly helpful to this purpose are names like the *Skaiaí* - gates, *Kebriónés*, *Laomédón ho Phrúks* and his wife *Strumò*, *Páris*, the Phrygian descent of *Priamos*' wife *Hekábé*, and the correspondence of the first element of *Príamos* to that of the place-names *Priápos*, *Prièné*, and Phrygian *Prietas*, which is related to Phrygian *prieis* – 'carae' < PIE *priyá- 'like(d), (be)love(d)' (cf. Woudhuizen 2006a: 108, note 520), until today *Priyaten/tna* - 'loveable/likable, pleasant' and *Priyatel* - 'friend' [118] in plain

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[115] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*deru-

[116] http://www.sanskritdictionary.org/druma

[117] The very same logic is to be found in the root word for "*Robust*", from Latin "*Robustus*" - 'hard', from "*Robus*", earlier form of "*Robur*" - 'oak, hard wood'.

[118] http://www.makedonski.info/search/prijaten , http://www.makedonski.info/search/prijatel

Macedonian. In line with this accomplishment, it deserves our attention that the Trojan cultural influence as deducible from the distribution of its distinctive variant of Minyan can be shown to have radiated to the east at least up till the confines of the Sangarios river already during the Middle and Late Bronze Age (see map by James Mellaart as reproduced in Palmer 1965: 326, fig. 46). if related to that of Luwian hieroglyphic inscriptions from about the same chronological horizon, for their being mutual exclusive rather than showing any overlap, seriously indicates that the northwest Anatolian culture is distinct from its southern Luwian counterpart, or, more in general, the IE Anatolian counterpart (cf. Ruijgh and Houwink ten Cate 1962: 286). This inference coincides with the fact that according to the same source on which the Brygo-Phrygian nature of the Trojan language can be based, viz. Homer, the hinterland of Troy up till the confines of the Sangarios river is already inhabited, alongside and/or in close association with their Brygian kinsmen, by Phrygian population groups at least from the time of about a generation before the Trojan war of c. 1280 BCE, i.e. the late 14th century BCE, onwards, when Priamos is reported to have come in person to the aid of his Phrygian allies Otreus and Mygdon who had mustered their forces along the banks of the Sangarios in order to ward off the threat by the Amazons (Homer, Iliad III, 184-187).

As confirmation to this avail is yet another historical testimony of the close relations between the Iron Age oligarchs from the city of Larisa with their relatives, the kings of Macedon. Ancient sources brought to our knowledge that in the 4th century BCE they invoked an appeal to their old blood-related oat. Macedonians responded promptly to honor this ages-old pact, and in the autumn of 358 BCE they entered in Thessaly on the request of their (once Pelasgic) relatives and kin from the city of Larisa, who asked urgent aid for defense from the warlords of Fere.[119]

More revealing in this connection, however, is the fact that the infiltration of Phrygians originating from the European continent into the hinterland of Wiluša (i.e. Ilion of Homer and later transcribed as Troy) up till the confines of the Sangarios already during the Late Bronze Age forms part and parcel of a much wider pattern of similar population movements affecting the entire Pontic northern coastal zone of Anatolia from the aforesaid hinterland of Ilion/Troy in the west to Colchis in the east. For the regions of Paphlagonia, the coastal zone east of the mouth of the Halys, and the Hittite province Ãayaša to the northeast of Hattuša, this process can be neatly followed in the Anatolian documentary evidence. Thus, it so happens that in the period of the Assyrian trading colonies and the Old Hittite kingdom the sphere of influence of rulers like Anittas (19th century BCE) and Ãattušilis I (1650-1620 BCE) definitely includes the Pontic coastal zone as demonstrated by the prominent role of Zalpa or Zalpuwa, identified with either Sinope or Ikiztepe, but certainly situated along the north Anatolian coast, in the records pertaining to the respective reigns of these monarchs. But after the Old Hittite period, i.e. lost to the Kaska, who, on the basis of onomastic (*Ashalapas*, *Kuriyallis*, *Taskuwalis*, *Pittaggatallis*, *Pittaparas*, *Pendumlis*, *Ãuhazalmas*) and toponymic (*Midduwa*, *Duma* or *Tuma*, *Kurtalisa*, *Pargalla*, *Zidaparha*, *Taskuliya*, *Zagapura*, *Aripsa*, *Kappuppuwa*, *Kapperi*) evidence, can positively be identified as Phrygians (cf. the Macedonic onomastic elements *aska-*, *kuriya-*, *dasku-*, *mid-*, *duma-*, *gord-*, and *briga-*) and/or Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonian (cf. the onomastic elements *pitta-*, *-para-*, *bend-*, *-pori-*, and *-zalmi-*, and the place name *Arísbé*) of firm Aegean background (cf. the Cretan variant of the Luwian divine name *Kubaba/Kupapa*, **Kapupu*, and the *Kábeiroi* or "Great Gods" of ultimately Pelasgic antecedents), having intermingled with the local IE Anatolian population (onomastic elements *zida*- or *ziti*-, *huha*-, -*ali*-, and -*talli*- see in von Schuler 1965; Woudhuizen 1993b; Woudhuizen, etc.). Similarly, it is generally acknowledged that the Palaic language as once spoken by the IE Anatolian population of Paphlagonia had already ceased to be a living speech at the time of the earliest texts recording it from the 16th century BCE (Carruba 1970: 1-4; Melchert 1994: 10), which fact may well receive meaningful explanation within the frame of the progressive infiltration of Paphlagonia by new settlers possibly of Pelasgo-Phrygian background. At any rate, the attestation of the Phrygian royal name par excellence, Midas, for a disloyal vassal of the Hittites in the region of the northeastern province of Azzi-Ãayasa in a text from the reigns of Tudhaliyas II (1390 1370 BCE) and Arnuwandas I (1370-1355 BCE), Mita of Pahhuwa, may reasonably be assumed to indicate Brygo-Phrygian penetration in this particular part of the north-Anatolian Pontic coastal zone as well. This latter inference, finally, receives further emphasis from the fact that the Armenian colonization of Colchis, which, as we have already noted earlier, is specified by Herodotos as an apoikía of the Phrygians, is generally acknowledged to be reflected in the myths about Phrixos and the golden fleece and the Argonauts. In sofar as its initial stage is concerned this event can at least be dated back to the earlier phase of the Late Bronze Age on the basis of the chronological background of the saga of the Argonauts, which not only has been shown to preserve the memory of typical Hittite (i.e. Late Bronze Age) rites concerning the legitimization of royal power (Haas 1978) and to beonomastically firmly rooted in the Mycenaean period (Hiller 1991), but also happens to be intricately linked up with the "Minyische Schicht" in the royal house of Iolkos in Thessaly as represented by Pelias, who as a brother of Neleus can safely be assigned to the period of c. 1600-1400 BCE (cf. Casson 1968: 104 based on Strabo, Geography 11.14.12).

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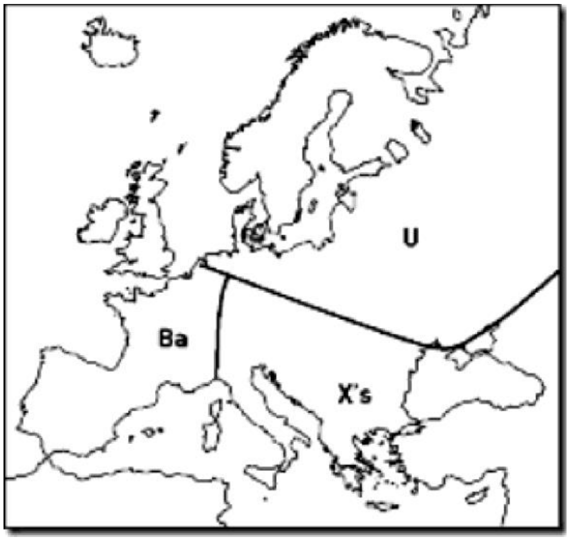
[119] After helping them, during this short stay in Thessaly, king Filip II of Macedon also married Filina of Larisa, and with her he got the son Arhidei.

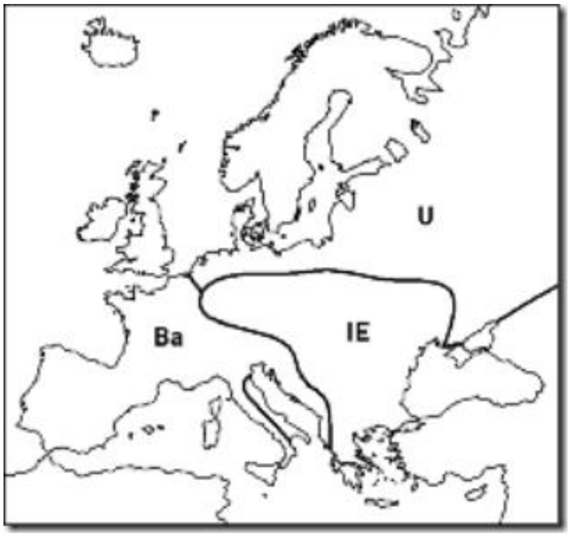
However, the literary development of the tradition about the Pelasgians that began there, already in the Iliad, in the course of time lost almost all relation to historical reality. Erodot confirms utterly this lost of relations to historical reality: "*Cadmo the Phoenician gave the letters and script to the* "*Greex*"." – He couldn't possibly do that in no circumstances, because the Latin term "*Graecus*" was introduced by Romans many centurties after that. And as we can see from the (corrupted) Erodot's testimony – neither Cadmo, nor the letters were "*Greek*". Nor could've Erodot (even less Cadmo!) meet any "*Greex*" somewhere in the 5th century BCE – as we know in the ancient world there was no people whatsoever that called themselves "*Greex*", at least not until the Romans nicknamed "*Graecus*" ('*Gray*' in plain Latin, 'Griggio' in today Italian) some portions of the population from across the Adriatic Sea in the 2nd century BCE. The supposed mentioning of the "*Greex*" by Erodot cannot be explained in no other way then through much later manipulative historiography constructions, effectivelly added in the very recent time transcriptions.

Remains the undeniable fact-conclusion that in the Peloponnesus and elsewhere in the Aegean lived a PIE race, antecedent to the *Achaeans* and *Dorians*, whom the ancients knew under the name Pelasgi, who spoke their own Pelasgian language.

European Mother Tongue genealogy, development, and chronology

The Finnish scientist Kalevi Wiik recently offered his detailed analysis on the origin of the Indo-European languages.[120] Despite his slightly different approach he also points out at the Macedonian Peninsula as the cradle of Indo-European language(s). Wiik writes: "*The people of the Macedonian Peninsula refuge were more likely than those of any other to have spoken an early form of the Indo-European language. The IE language in question would have given rise to the West-European group consisting mainly of the Macedonic-Italic-Celtic languages. One hypothesis is that IE languages were first brought to Europe by the Early Farmers, displacing what had previously been all non-IE languages, but a more probable scenario is that IE came much earlier with the Haplogroup I people* (people attested and located by the geneticists to 10,000 BCE in Macedonian Peninsula). *In either case, the languages of the Proto-European Haplogroup I people shifted to the IE languages of the Early Farmers during the Neolithic expansion out of Macedonia.*"





Above left: **proposed rough distribution of the prehistoric European proto-languages at the glacial maximum of the last Ice Age, and in the period between 23000 and 8000 BCE (Ba=Basque; U=Uralic; X="unknown languages")**

Above right: **Until 5500 BCE the agricultural progress creates the linguistic group of Indo-Europeans (IE) in the central and southeastern Europe (Macedonian Peninsula)**

Once again, politically-biased Wiik with no justifiable reason uses the modern terms "*Basque*" and "*Uralic*", but he declines in applying the same approach for the region that he marks as "X". Although, in perspective of Wiik's terminology, the only plausible identification of these first Indo-Europeans from the Macedonian Peninsula cannot be explained in no other way but as Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic population. Tyrseniaqn/Tyrrhenian groups of Lemnos and Creston, speaking in historical times a Proto-Macedonic language, are regarded as their remnants too. Long lasting Matrilineal stability of the Neolithic farming cultures of South-Eastern Europe (the only ones in Europe that caused the formation of tells) explains the Proto-Macedonic culture extraordinary success, continuity, and the very first civilization achievements known to humanity. But, it was this same growth, demographic and technologic, that in a long term throw out of balance the Bronze Age Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic culture.[121] The need for new horizons and conquests around 4th-3rd millennium BCE caused radial expansion in all directions. These first pioneers, like the famous mythological celebrities Irakle (Lat. *Hercules*) and Dionis (Lat. *Dionysus*), have performed the first intercontinental explorations known to humanity. Their titanic path and heroic deeds, which remained recorded only through popular traditions and mythology, were then after followed and emulated by others (Alexander III of Macedon is the most glaring example). Modern Genealogic researches confirmed beyond any doubt the progressive chronology of the movements of these pioneers in search for new horizons, or moved perhaps by other causes of which we'll maybe never know, like escaping in front of natural calamities, epidemies, or wars…

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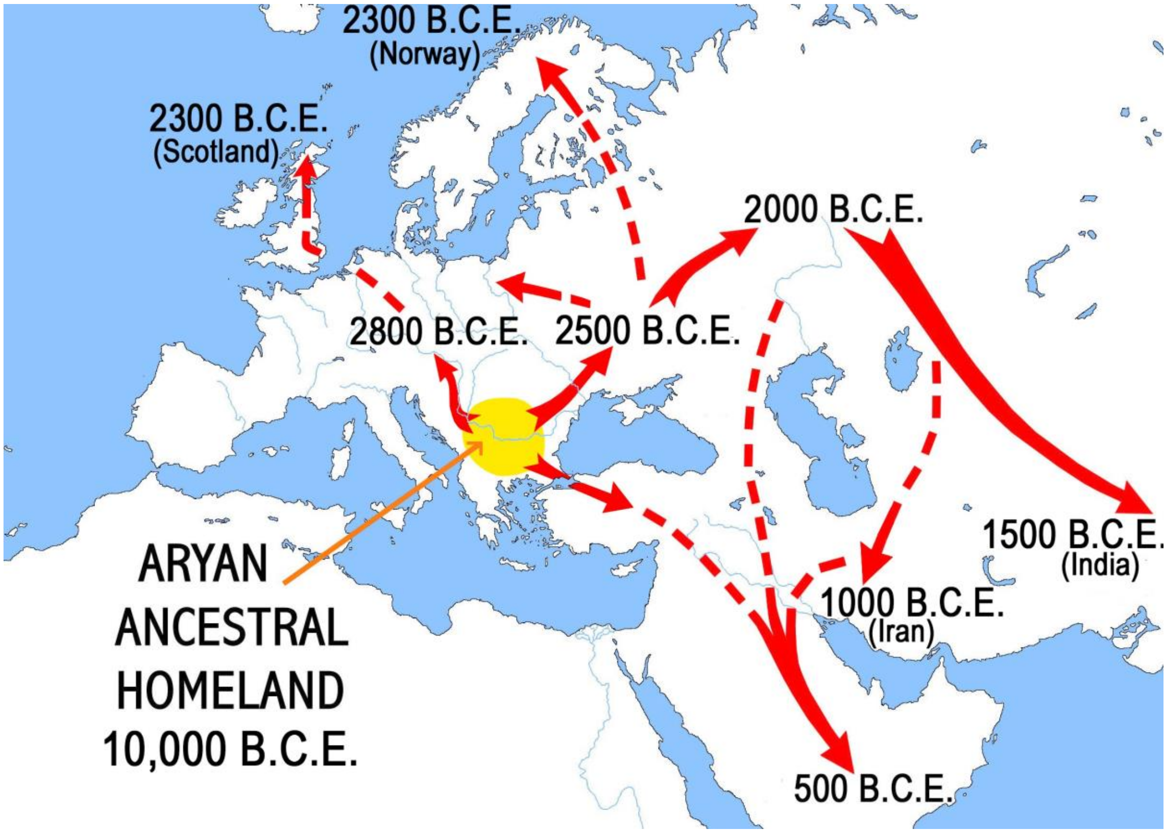
[120] "European roots (Eurooppalaisten juuret)" by Kalevi Wiik; and his online study "Europe's oldest language".



Above: **The (Barb)Aryan ancestral homeland in Macedonian Peninsula, aprox. 12,000 years ago, and the main routes of propagation of the (Barb)Aryan R1a1 gene mutation through space and time, as determined by the DNA researches of A. A. Klyosov**

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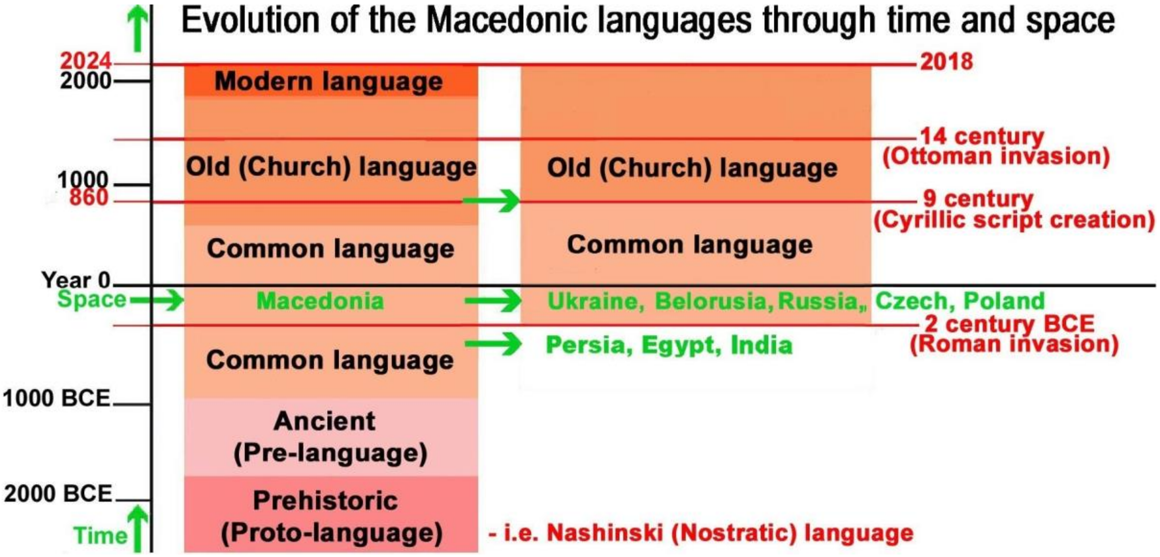
[121] Today known as Anza-Vršnik culture, also noted as 'Central Aegean' by M. Gimbutas.

Aryan migrations generated special conditions that favored a cultural revolution and linguistic development around 10,000-1,000 years ago. It was a tremendous need for a better way to communicate and this was imposed by an adaptation to new environments. The migration itself introduced individual learning on large scale. The fact that during these migrations occurred the language revolution, it indicates a significant increase in the size of populations, and the development of social learning that was intermediated by a better language. On the edge of this threshold occurred the language and art explosion. This exponential progress was an expression of a new function in language development, where all its branches encounter unaccounted qualitative jumps. This development phases can be only chronologically traced back within the Macedonian urheimat.


Evolution of the Macedonic languages through time and space
2024
2000
1000
860
Year 0
Space
1000 BCE
2000 BCE
Time
Modern language
Old (Church) language
Common language
Macedonia
Common language
Ancient (Pre-language)
Prehistoric (Proto-language)
Old (Church) language
Common language
Ukraine, Belorusia, Russia, Czech, Poland
Persia, Egypt, India
2018
14 century (Ottoman invasion)
9 century (Cyrillic script creation)
2 century BCE (Roman invasion)
- i.e. Nashinski (Nostratic) language

The ethnonym “Macedon” is claimed to appear in 2450 BCE (according to Diodorus Syculus) and the homonym “Macedonia” first appeared in the 1st millennium BCE and linguistically belong to the Paleobalkan Glossology. According to the linguist G. Mpampiniotis (i.e. Babiniotis [122] ,“Synhroni gramatiki tis koinis neas Elinikis”, Athens,1967) these words are of “*unknown origin*,” i.e. they don’t belong to the Sanskrit or Indo-European corpus. – This vague statement is because the Paleobalkanic and these words are much older than Sanskrit or Indo-European, and the 19th century Conventional Paradigm scholars are not entitled to cross the red lines drawn by the wannabe Neoimperialistic politicians, backwater western monarchies and church. However, the Macedonian language is a Proto-Indo-European language, which descended and is one and same with prehistoric *Aryan* and/or *Pelasgian*, and is most closely related to *Brygian/Phrygian* and *Thracian* (supposed “*Illyrian*” allegations are unattested, since there are no “*Illyrian*” confirmed known words whatsoever). Thus, it is much more ancient than traditionally thought. Accordingly, also the record of its change and development must be mapped onto much longer chronology, instead of being compressed into a few centuries, as erroneously done by the conventional politically biased linguists. The totally absurd, fairy-tale-like thesis of the so called “*fifth-sixth centuries arrival of the Slavs*” in southern Europe must be dumped in front of the overwhelming evidence of autochthonous Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic continuity as from the Paleolithic. Throughout Antiquity, Middle, and more recent ages, at least for the last 4 millenniums, Macedonian was and still is the mother-tongue of the Macedonians. Like the very ethnonym of the people that speak it, it is also the only name of a country and/or nation in Europe that is more then 2500 years old. Macedonian was spoken in ancient kingdom of Macedon as long ago as the first millennium BCE. It is spoken predominantly in all Macedonian regions of the Macedonian Peninsula, and was a language of the ruling Macedonian dynasties in Asia Minor and Persia (Seleucids), and Egypt (Ptolemies). In support to this reality a body of authentic ancient Macedonian words has been assembled from different sources, from stone and coin inscriptions, from 8th century BCE work of Homer, from 3rd century BCE 'Glossary' of Amerias (Macedonian himself)[123], and from the 5th century lexicon of Hesychius of Alexandria. - "*Have they, been but barbarians, thus formidable in perfect way in which, as a free, independent people superior in arms, they assimilated the foreign* ("*Greek*") *culture, downrights a psychological enigma.*[124] … *The scholar campus is divided: one of the most controversial arguments, of which Keetschmers has been convinced, and others have been forced to accept, just few today dare to speak of the "Greekness" of Macedonians*."[125]

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[122] Himself of Italian origin.

Explicit references to "Macedonian speech" exists in Plutarch. This ancient scholar of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, when writing of Kleopatra VII of Macedon (Life of Antony 27.3–4), the last of the Ptolemies (the Macedonian kings of Egypt), lauds her linguistic abilities, reporting that she could speak the languages of the Ethiopians, Troglodytes, Hebrews, Arabs, Syrians, Medes, and Parthians. In contrast, her male predecessors had not even learned Egyptian and some had even "*ceased to speak Macedonian*" (Μακεδονιζειν εκλιποντον)." [126] Elsewhere, Plutarch uses an adverb *makedonist'ι* (μακεδονιστι).

The Roman historian Livy (1st centuries BCE and AD), writing upon events in the war waged by Filip the Fifth of Macedon and his Arcarnanian allies against Athens (with Rome as its own ally), records a meeting of the council of the Aetolian Confederacy, at which representatives from Filip, from Athens and from Rome address the council, each seeking Aetolian assistance in the war (200 BCE). In his speech to the council, the Macedonian ambassador refers to the Romans as "a foreign people set apart more by language and customs and laws than by the space of sea and land" (31.29.12). In contrast, "*Aetolians, Acarnanians and Macedonians* [are] *people of the same language* . . . [and] *with foreigners, with barbarians, all 'Greex' are, and will be, at eternal war*" (31.29.15).

Other media also discover in most unexpected ways the hidden symbolism of the ancient letters and their most primordial meanings.

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[123] Amerias (Greek: Ἀμερίας, 3rd century BC) was an ancient Macedonian lexicographer, known for his compilation of a glossary titled Glossai (Γλῶσσαι, terms or words). Another of his works was called Rhizotomikos (Ῥιζοτομικός), an etymological treatise.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amerias

[124] cf. Beloch in Sybels journal, Vol. 79 (1897), p. 198.

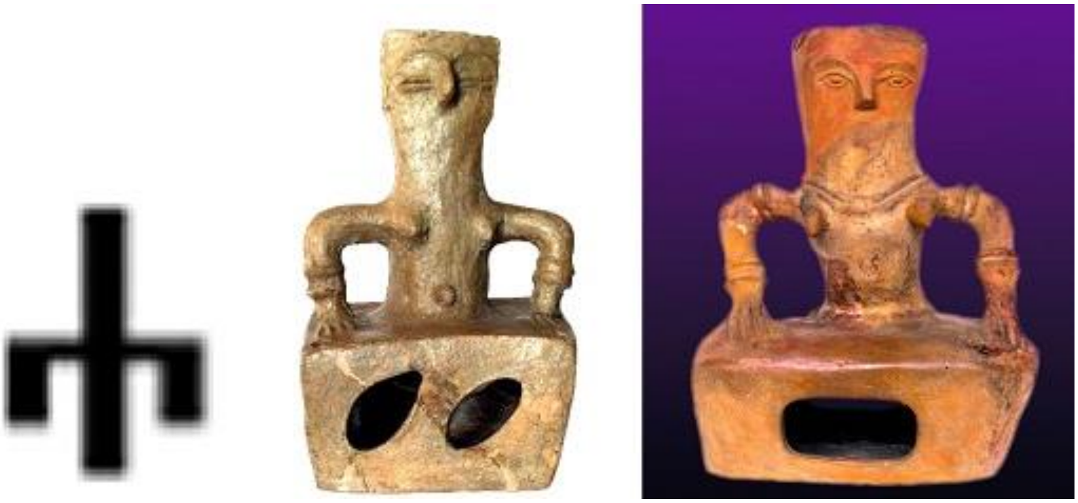
[125] "Die Makedonen und ihre sprache" by Dr. Otto Hoffmann (Gottingen, 1906), p. 7.

[126] Cambridge Encyclopaedia of the World Languages by Roger D. Woodward, p.13.

TESTA
L·SENTII·MACEDONIS

The Macedonian Glagolitic script for example reveals us these exceptional meanings through its syllables. Like all the alphabets it begins with the voice 'A', that very first sound made by our vocal chords when we are born. Beside this it was concluded that this syllable/letter also represents the primordial Mother Goddess. The “*Aleph*”, i.e. Phoenician 'A', is said that represents the shape of a cow/bull's head - 𐤀; and, it was suggested by some scholars that this shape also represents a woman's womb in the moment of birthing. That’s ok, because *Balaat*, *Cybele*, *Io, Inana*, *Ishtar, Astarte*, *Hathor*, *Nut*, etc. along with other Mother Goddesses had the animistic and chthonic aspects of celestial cow, and/or snake or vulture respectively (in Egypt, where the vulture is also a hieroglyph-symbol of the letter ‘A’).

But, in the Glagolitic script the cross-like shape of the first letter ‘A’ is actually a diagram which indeed represents the Great Mother Goddess in a more civilized and dignified way, rather different from the animistic and chthonic attributes of the Phoenician or Egyptian 'A' (for ‘Vulture’). The Macedonian Great Mother Goddess is elevated on a higher civilized and cultural level, in a calm posture as she rises from the top of her house/temple. The first houses in absolute of the Neolithic settlements were confirmed as the new achievement of the human progress in Macedonia. Robert J. Rodden noted: “*Macedonia is the site of the absolute first known permanent* (urban!) *Settlement in Europe, dated 6620 BCE. The conditions of creation here are particularly pronounced, thanks to the authentic original nation. That is why it is also the seat of many unitary kingdoms…*”



Above: **the Glagolic letter** "A" **(pronounced 'Az'[127], presumably "A-Zē" - 'She first-Zemela' or 'Zeirene' and/or simply She-1st or 'No.1') clearly resembles 'She-the 1st one', i.e. the neolithic Great Mother Goddess in her typical calm posture as the mistresss of the house; also known as the Etruscan "*Uni*" (Roman "*Juno*"), hence Latin '*Unus*' – 'unique, one'. On the pictures above are her altars, artifacts from the 6500 BCE Neolithic archaeological localities Porodin, Tumba Madžari, and Velušina in R. of Macedonia.**

Next page: **more terracotta altars head-pieces and symbol/drawing of the same Great Mother Goddess from the 6500 BCE Neolithic archaeological site ‘Ogragje’ near the village of Orman[128], R. of Macedonia**

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[127] *As* (or *Ast*) was also the original Egyptian name of later *Isis*.

[128] The range of this ancient toponym, meaning ‘mountain/woods’ (see *Orology* for example: https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/orology) is frequently found across the whole Macednian Peninsula, like the *Teleorman* river in southern Roumania, in Croatia, Serbia (Karaorman:https://www.infobel.com/en/serbia/karaorman/beograd/RS100201377-0112750728/businessdetails.aspx) Bosnia & Herzegovina, then *Sula Orman* and *Orman* locality in Montenegro (https://www.tageo.com/index-e-mj-v-00-d-6033415.htm), etc.

Later Bronze Age painted pottery was equally profusely covered with an ornamentation of syllabic key-patterns and zig-zag lines, stripes of ornaments like fish-spines, bands with very primitive representations of cranes or swans, or circles with flowers, and occasionally with the slightly different apokriphal ligature combination of the syllable "Mō" - ʃ, which is the basis for the sign of the Great Mother Goddess: 卐. According to the decodification of Boševski-Tentov (2005) it says "*Mo-Ma*" - 'maid' in today plain Macedonian[129]; anglicized 'mom'.

L. A. Gindin (1967) has given a quite comprehensive presentation of the whole Pelasgian Proto-Macedonic continuum, trying to harmonize the various views by introducing a variety of linguistic strata. He stresses the importance of the radical elements in "*Pre-Greek*"[130] toponyms since suffix analysis alone can give no certain results. But, again, like the above mentioned Wiik and many others, he uses politically-biased terms, and some names are according to him "Aegean". Their distribution is wide, their occurrence frequent, and their stems cannot be explained through the fabricated linguistic material of corrupted "*Interpretatio Graeca*". Such names are: Ιδα (Ida, the mountain near Ilion), Λαρισα (Larisa), Καρνοζ (Karnos), Σαμοζ (Samos, Samotrake)[131], Ξαντυσ ("Xantus" - 'Yelow' river near Ilion), Θεβαι (Tevai, erroneously transliterated in Latin as *Thebes*), and their cognates. The names *Titarion* (mountains in Thessaly), *Tituros* (a town on Crete), *Tito* (the Dawn), *Titan*, etc. are also explained as "Aegean", but they belong to the Indo-European lexicon and are corradical with the words derived in various languages from lE ******dyeu*- and ******din* [132] meaning 'heaven' and 'day', respectively. Gindin thus accepts Macedonic etymologies, including that of *Tindaridai*, but qualifies them as Indo-European and belonging to an “unknown substratum language”(?). Toponyms like *Arne* (a spring in Arcadia and towns in Boeotia, Thessaly, and Thrace), *Arksa* (a town in Macedonia), *Arneai* (a town in Lycia), *Kavarnis* (older name of the island Paros), *Atarne* (town in Mysia), etc. belong, according to Gindin, also to the “Aegean” stratum, but have intimate links with the Old-European hydronyms: cf. *Arna* (rivers in GauIle, a town in Umbria), *Arona*, *Aruona* (rivers in Latvia). Gindin is also inclined to regard this element /Arn-/ as Indo-European.

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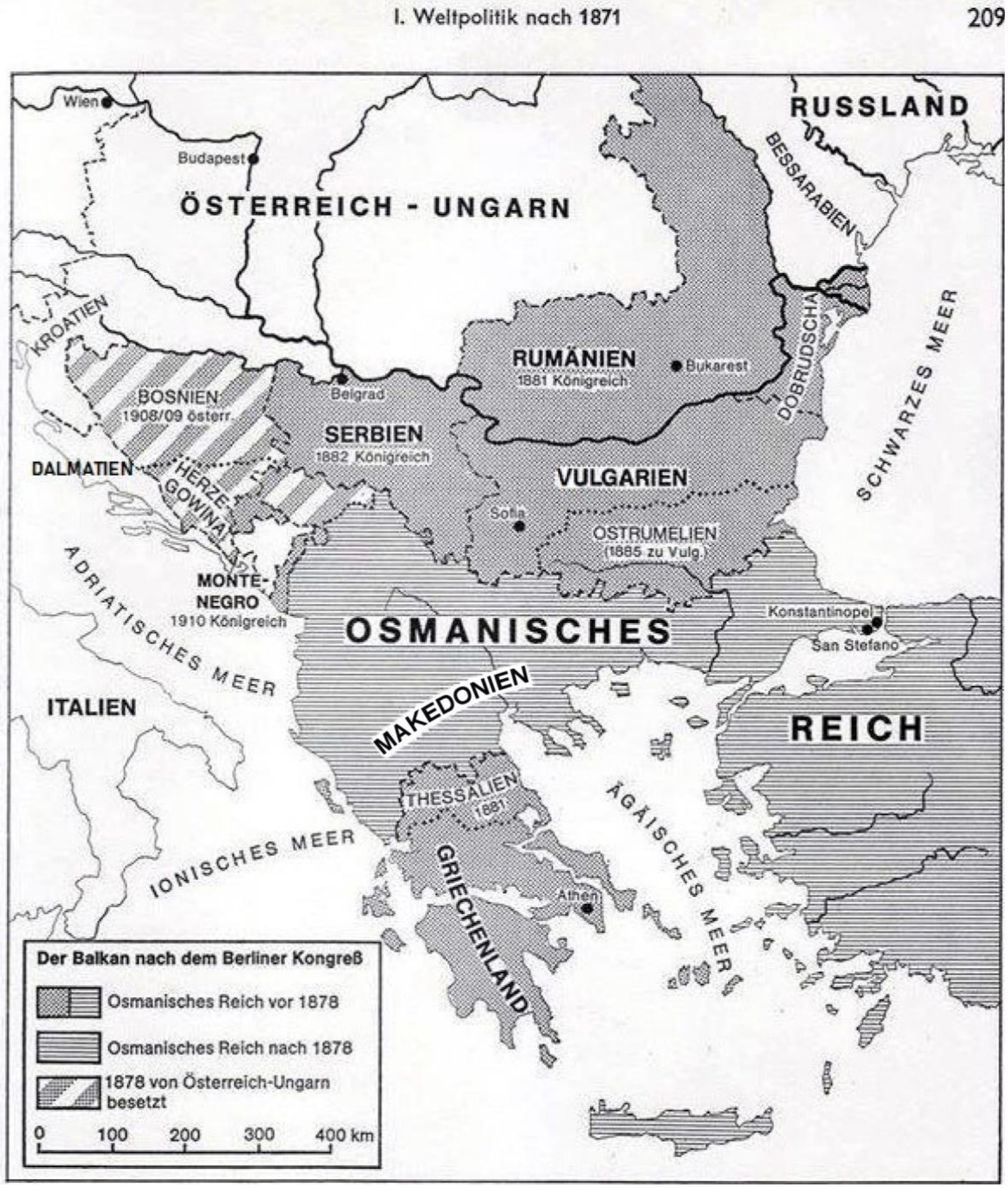
[129] http://www.makedonski.info/search/moma

[130] Yet another linguistic oxymoron. Since the "Greek" Koine was originally a Phoenician alphabet, borrowed by the African sea-invaders nicknamed by the Romans "*Greex*" as of the 1st century BCE (from Latin '*Graecus*'). In the 4th century BCE this Phoenician alphabet was also adopted by the Macedonians as 'Koine', the Aegean "Esperanto", i.e. *lingua franca* of the Mediterranean. But the term "*Greek*" was unknown to them or in the Classical period of antiquity, and remains only what it really is – an exonym introduced much later by the Romans, so the "*Pre-Greek*" is a blatant misleading nonsense.

[131] The Macedonic prefix "*Samo*" is preserved in only one remaining archaic word: "*Samovila*" - 'fairy' in plain Macedonian.

[132] Paionan (Upper Macedonia tribe) "*Dyaus*" -'god', and "*Den*" - 'day' in plain Macedonian.

The foundations of these theories are not taken in consideration due to political obstacles. The new nations are following the interests of the great powers, and deny any


I. Weltpolitik nach 1871
209
Wien
Budapest
RUSSLAND
BESSARABIEN
ÖSTERREICH - UNGARN
KROATIEN
RUMÄNIEN
1881 Königreich
Bukarest
DOBRUDSCHA
SCHWARZES MEER
BOSNIEN
1908/09 österr.
Belgrad
SERBIEN
1882 Königreich
DALMATIEN
HERZEGOWINA
VULGARIEN
Sofia
OSTRUMELIEN
(1885 zu Vulg.)
MONTENEGRO
1910 Königreich
ADRIATISCHES MEER
OSMANISCHES
REICH
Konstantinopel
San Stefano
MAKEDONIEN
ITALIEN
THESSALIEN
1881
IONISCHES MEER
ÄGÄISCHES MEER
GRIECHENLAND
Athen
Der Balkan nach dem Berliner Kongreß
Osmanisches Reich vor 1878
Osmanisches Reich nach 1878
1878 von Österreich-Ungarn besetzt
0
100
200
300
400 km

Above: **a map that shows the last remnants of the geopolitical configuration**

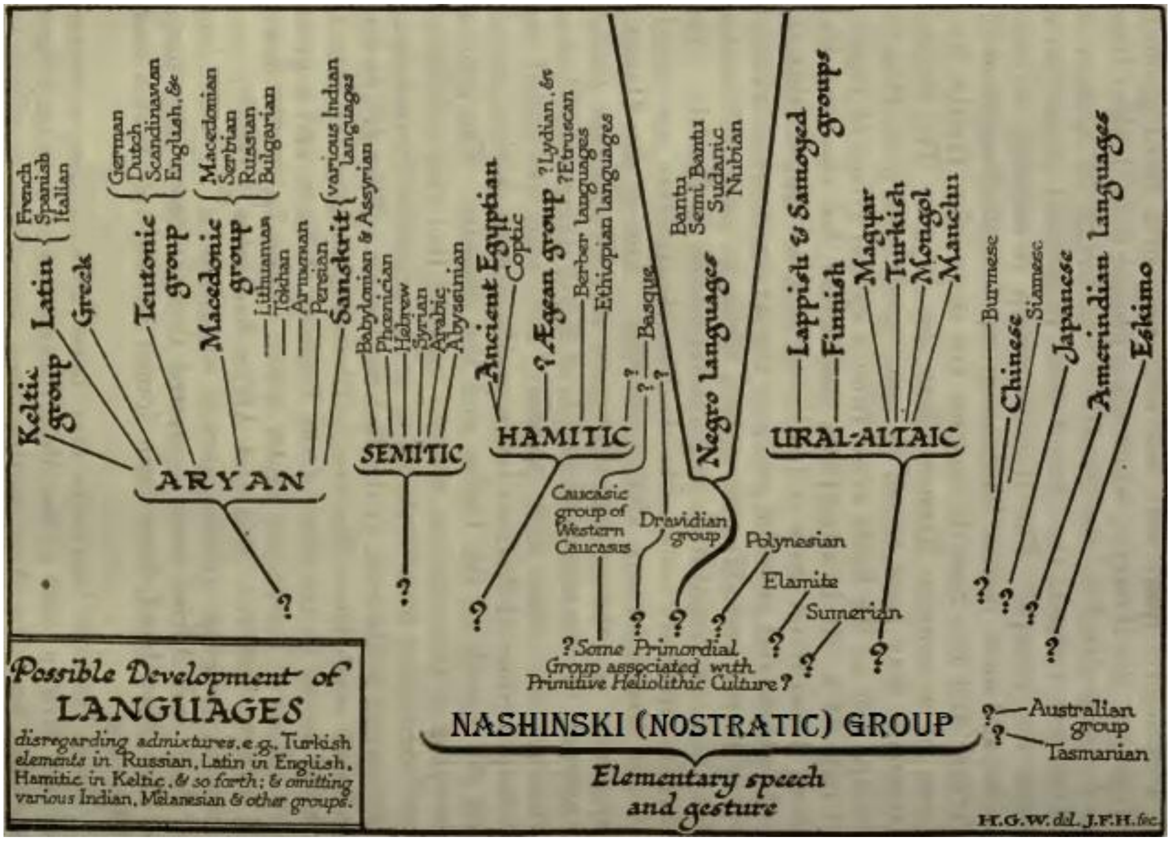
from the Old and Medieval world that remained basically unchanged from the times of Macedonian Empire and Roman Republic until the very beginings of the 19th-20th century transition, and the creation of the new political nations: "*Grease*" (1833), *Romania* (1881), *Servia* (1882), *Bulgaria* (1883-1885), *Montenegro* (1910), etc. They were carved from the then moribund Austro-Hungarian and Turkish empires

historical reality previous to 19th century 'Conventional History' model. They are not based on homonyms and similarities of place names, and on evidence of correspondences between Macedonian, Basque and Caucasian. These homonyms and similarities of place names can well be illustrated by a classical example: the names *Iberes*, *Iberi*, and *Iberia* in the writings of ancient authors denote ethnic groups and countries in the Pyrenean Peninsula and the Caucasus. The ancient Spanish river name *Iber* occurs again on the Macedonian Peninsula as river *Ibar* in what is now Serbia, *Ibor* in modern Bulgaria, and *Tibar* in the Apenninic Peninsula (Italy). Some scholars derive this name from Basque "*ibar*" - 'valley' or "*ibai*" -'river', but it finds its reflection in modern Macedonian "*čabar*" -'water bowl' and "*bara*" - 'pond'. But, due to actual political situation such similarities are considered to be the result of pure chance and are not taken as evidence to establish an original linguistic unity of the Mediterranean area. On contrary – these new nations in the 20th century had undertaken massive campaigns of renaming and rebranding, in order to erase the toponyms and testimonies of previous history.

A. Meillet consider ancient Macedonian an Indo-European language in its own right, and treat it like the other poorly attested languages of exactly the same geographical proximity, such as Brygian (i.e. Phrygian) and Paionian. Schwyzer and others hypothesize that linguistically Macedonian was between Brygian and Thracian, a kind of core-language linking the two, in the sense of centre of a dialect continuum or *Sprachbund*, since a genetic Macedonic-Thraco-Brygian unity has been proven by the recent genealogic and archaeologic researches. Thus Macedonian language always was a fundamental and strong central backbone of the linguistic continuity for the whole Aegean region. Thus, the Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic language family comprised:

1. Pelasgian (i.e. Belasgian)
2. Hittite (i.e. Našili)
3. Brygian (i.e. Phrygian)
4. Macedonian (i.e. Našinski, Latin: *Nostratic*)
5. Minoan
6. Mycenaean
7. Thracian (which is not ethnicity but means simply a 'tract' of land)
8. Etruscan

In the modern era however, Macedonian language family forcibly reduced to Macedonian, as all the other Macedonic idioms are divided and politicaly alienated into eclesiasticaly invented "*Slavic*" group of languages.



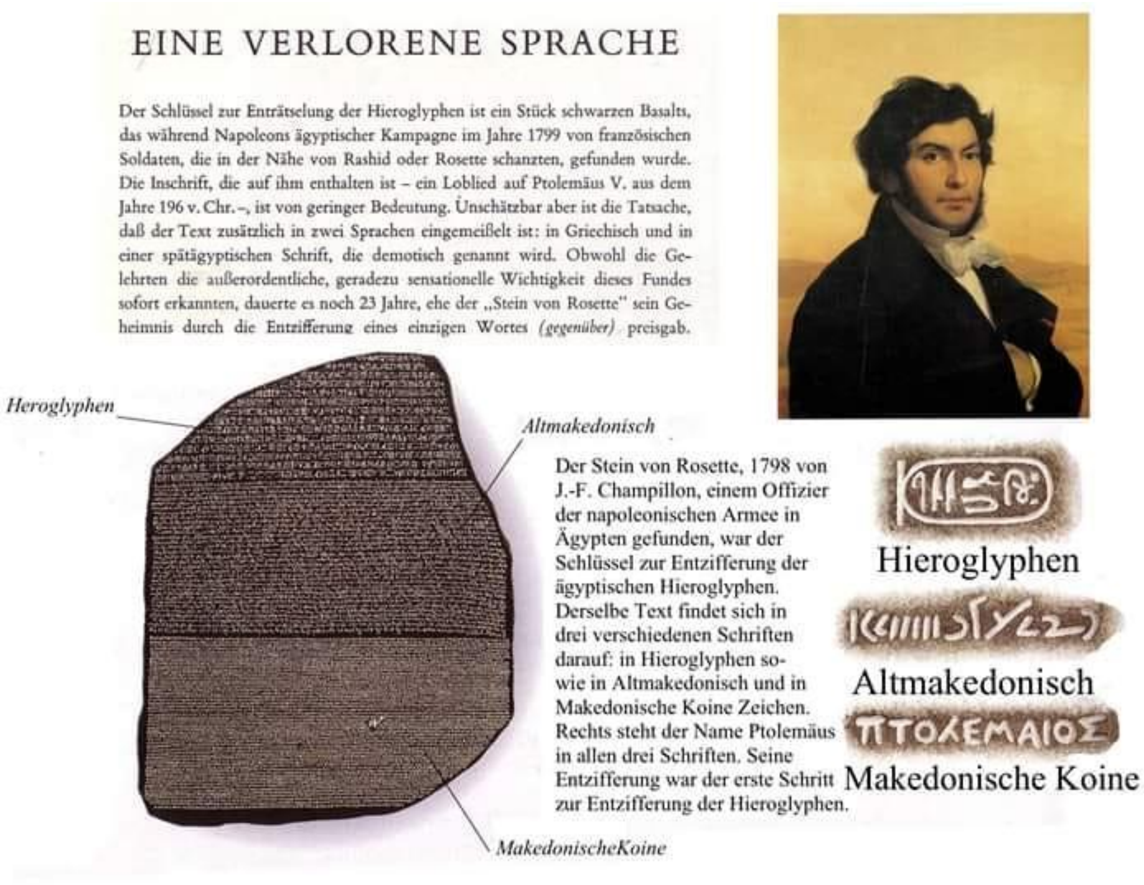
Possible Development of LANGUAGES

disregarding admixtures, e.g. Turkish elements in Russian, Latin in English, Hamitic in Keltic, & so forth; & omitting various Indian, Melanesian & other groups.

Keltic group
Latin
French
Spanish
Italian
Greek
Teutonic group
German
Dutch
Scandinavian
English, &c
Macedonic group
Macedonian
Serbian
Russian
Bulgarian
Lithuanian
Tokhan
Armenian
Persian
Sanskrit
various Indian languages
ARYAN
?
Babylonian & Assyrian
Phoenician
Hebrew
Syrian
Arabic
Abyssinian
SEMITIC
?
Ancient Egyptian
Coptic
? Ægean group ? Lydian, &c ? Etruscan
Berber languages
Ethiopian languages
HAMITIC
?
? Basque
?
Caucasic group of Western Caucasus
Dravidian group
Bantu
Semi Bantu
Sudanic
Nubian
Negro languages
Polynesian
Elamite
Sumerian
? Some Primordial Group associated with Primitive Heliolithic Culture ?
? ? ? ? ?
Lappish & Samoyed groups
Finnish
Magyar
Turkish
Mongol
Manchu
URAL-ALTAIC
?
Burmese
Chinese
Siamese
Japanese
Amerindian languages
Eskimo
? ? ? ?
NASHINSKI (NOSTRATIC) GROUP
? Australian group
? Tasmanian
Elementary speech and gesture
H.G.W. del. J.F.H. fec.

Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic – the original Proto-Indo-European language

In 1999, A. Garrett has surmised that Macedonian may at an early stage have been part of a dialect Pelasgian continuum which spanned the ancestor dialects of all south-western Indo-European languages (including Koine)[133], but that it then remained peripheral to later areal processes of convergence which produced more universal Koine medium. Champolion was fully aware of this, but unfortunatelly Napoleon lost the war, and pirate Brits toke over and rewrote the facts. Ancient Macedonian is without question closely related to Brygian and Paionian, and Macedonian, Brygian and Paionian are descended from a common Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic (i.e. Proto-Indo-European, or *Našinski* - Lat. *Nostratic*) that was most probably spoken until about the 2nd half of the 3rd millennium BCE. Thus, similarly, Eric P. Hamp assumes a Common Language branch of Brygian/Phrygian plus Macedonian, with the next larger unit formed together with Armenian (as descent of Hittite and Phrygian) and termed by him "*Pontic South Indo-European*".



EINE VERLORENE SPRACHE

Der Schlüssel zur Enträtselung der Hieroglyphen ist ein Stück schwarzen Basalts, das während Napoleons ägyptischer Kampagne im Jahre 1799 von französischen Soldaten, die in der Nähe von Rashid oder Rosette schanzten, gefunden wurde. Die Inschrift, die auf ihm enthalten ist – ein Loblied auf Ptolemäus V. aus dem Jahre 196 v. Chr. –, ist von geringer Bedeutung. Unschätzbar aber ist die Tatsache, daß der Text zusätzlich in zwei Sprachen eingemeißelt ist: in Griechisch und in einer spätägyptischen Schrift, die demotisch genannt wird. Obwohl die Gelehrten die außerordentliche, geradezu sensationelle Wichtigkeit dieses Fundes sofort erkannten, dauerte es noch 23 Jahre, ehe der „Stein von Rosette" sein Geheimnis durch die Entzifferung eines einzigen Wortes *(gegenüber)* preisgab.

Der Stein von Rosette, 1798 von J.-F. Champillon, einem Offizier der napoleonischen Armee in Ägypten gefunden, war der Schlüssel zur Entzifferung der ägyptischen Hieroglyphen. Derselbe Text findet sich in drei verschiedenen Schriften darauf: in Hieroglyphen sowie in Altmakedonisch und in Makedonische Koine Zeichen. Rechts steht der Name Ptolemäus in allen drei Schriften. Seine Entzifferung war der erste Schritt zur Entzifferung der Hieroglyphen.

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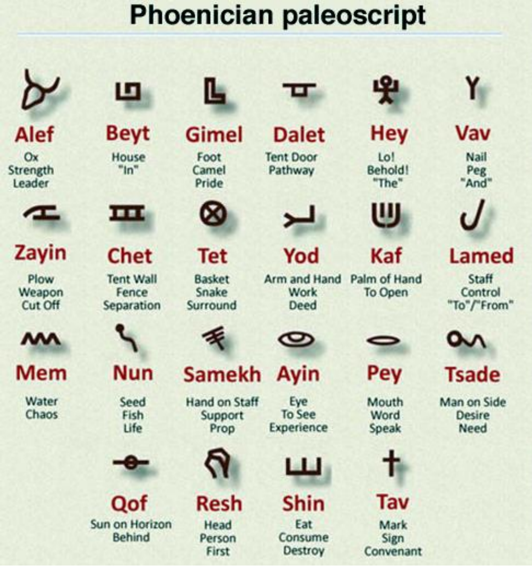
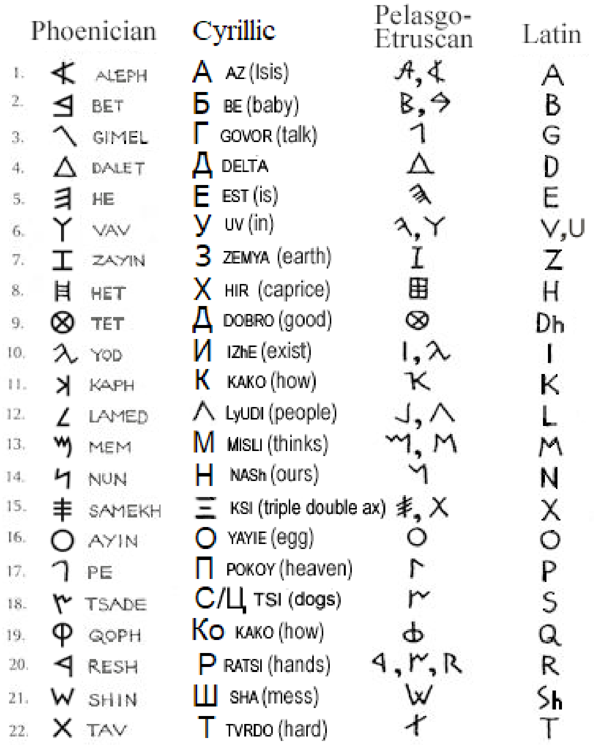
[133] "Common" language, from Macedonian syllables "*Koi*" - 'who'(plural) and "*Ne*" - 'no', in the sense of "Who-don't (knows it, speaks it)".

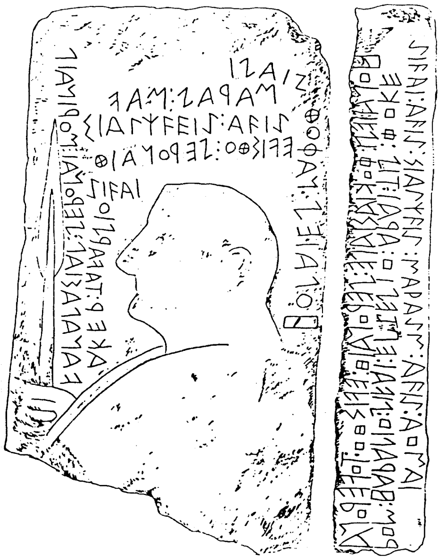
Below: **parallel comparison between different archaic and modern scripts**


Phoenician paleoscript
Alef
Ox Strength Leader
Beyt
House "In"
Gimel
Foot Camel Pride
Dalet
Tent Door Pathway
Hey
Lo! Behold! "The"
Vav
Nail Peg "And"
Zayin
Plow Weapon Cut Off
Chet
Tent Wall Fence Separation
Tet
Basket Snake Surround
Yod
Arm and Hand Work Deed
Kaf
Palm of Hand To Open
Lamed
Staff Control "To"/"From"
Mem
Water Chaos
Nun
Seed Fish Life
Samekh
Hand on Staff Support Prop
Ayin
Eye To See Experience
Pey
Mouth Word Speak
Tsade
Man on Side Desire Need
Qof
Sun on Horizon Behind
Resh
Head Person First
Shin
Eat Consume Destroy
Tav
Mark Sign Convenant



	Phoenician	Cyrillic	Pelasgo-Etruscan	Latin
1.	𐤀 ALEPH	А AZ (Isis)	A, ≮	A
2.	𐤁 BET	Б BE (baby)	B, ⇾	B
3.	𐤂 GIMEL	Г GOVOR (talk)	1	G
4.	𐤃 DALET	Д DELTA	Δ	D
5.	𐤄 HE	Е EST (is)	ꟻ	E
6.	𐤅 VAV	У UV (in)	λ, Y	V,U
7.	𐤆 ZAYIN	З ZEMYA (earth)	I	Z
8.	𐤇 HET	Х HIR (caprice)	⊞	H
9.	𐤈 TET	Д DOBRO (good)	⊗	Dh
10.	𐤉 YOD	И IZhE (exist)	I, λ	I
11.	𐤊 KAPH	К KAKO (how)	K	K
12.	𐤋 LAMED	Λ LyUDI (people)	J, Λ	L
13.	𐤌 MEM	М MISLI (thinks)	M, M	M
14.	𐤍 NUN	Н NASh (ours)	Ч	N
15.	𐤎 SAMEKH	Ξ KSI (triple double ax)	≢, X	X
16.	𐤏 AYIN	О YAYIE (egg)	O	O
17.	𐤐 PE	П POKOY (heaven)	Γ	P
18.	𐤑 TSADE	С/Ц TSI (dogs)	Ϻ	S
19.	𐤒 QOPH	Ко KAKO (how)	Φ	Q
20.	𐤓 RESH	Р RATSI (hands)	4, Ϻ, R	R
21.	𐤔 SHIN	Ш SHA (mess)	W	Sh
22.	𐤕 TAV	Т TVRDO (hard)	Ϯ	T

German linguist Pasoff notes that the Homer's Iliad was originally written in Pelasgo-Brygian language (see the table 1 below). Diodorus Siculus informs us that the Pre-Homeric poets expressed themselves just with Pelasgic script, and from the same source we learn that, at least for 10 centuries (BCE) the same writing was used. Also Pliny the Elder confirms the information of Diodorus.



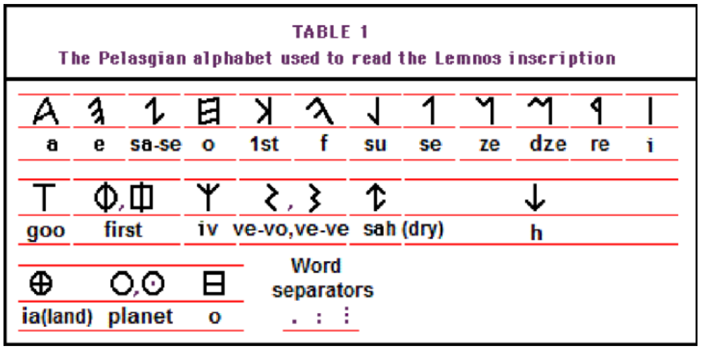


TABLE 1
The Pelasgian alphabet used to read the Lemnos inscription

A	ᴲ	1	⊟	K	λ	J	1	Ч	M	9	I
a	e	sa-se	o	1st	f	su	se	ze	dze	re	i

T	Φ,Ф	Y	≷	↑	↓
goo	first	iv	ve-vo,ve-ve	sah (dry)	h

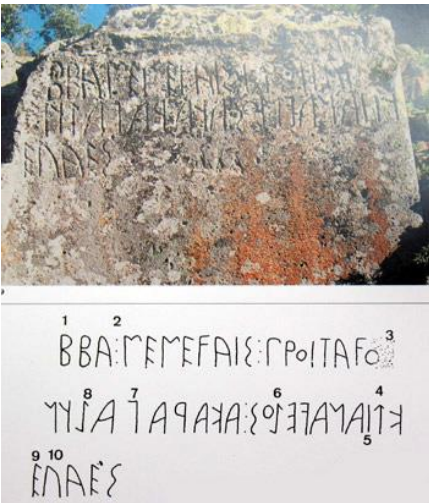
⊕	O,⊙	⊟	Word separators
ia(land)	planet	o	. : ⋮

Above: **The Lemnos syllabic inscription and one of the proposed decodifications**

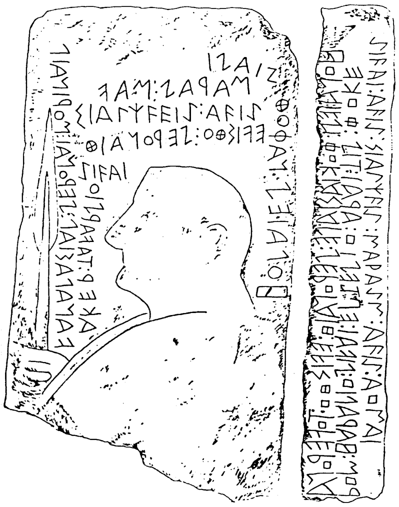
Archaeological evidence for this language has been found in the form of one 5th/4th century inscription on stone, and over 70 ceramic inscriptions from the 6th to the 4th centuries BCE. Most of these inscriptions are written in Phoenician "*Greek letters*", but are incomprehensible as "*Greek*". The ceramic graffiti are highly abbreviated, as are the ceramic inscriptions as well, which underlines their syllabic properties. The ceramics, Lehmann noted, are characteristically inscribed simply with the name of the god to whom the object is dedicated; the non-"*Greek*" inscriptions are believed to do the same. Five of the 62 found have the whole word, DINTOLE, or DEN TO LE. '*Din*' is known from proper and place-names in Macedonian and Thraco-Brygian/Phrygian toponyms, such as '*Dinaric Alps*' or '*Mt. Dindymene*', where the Argonauts celebrated the rites of the Great Mother Goddess, mount '*Durmitor*', etc. But, we can only speculate if they spoke a language that was related to IE languages, an erratic Paleolithic language, or something else. What is generally agreed of this Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic script is that it was syllabic, it lacks word separation, and was written and readen from right to left, as all the ancient scripts before the development of the Alphabets (*Phoenician*, *Koine*, etc.). Residing in the Bronze Age, along with the *Minoans* and the *Mycenaeans*, it resembles the syllables of Mycenaean '*Linear A*' and '*Linear B*', Ancient Macedonic, Etruscan, Venetic, Runic "*Futhark*", and other archaic scripts. All these mentioned scripts are syllabic, read from right to left, and use the so-called *ligatures*[134] by overposing different syllabic symbols in order to form words. This feature is perfectly observable in the middle text of the Rosetta Stone pharaonic decree of Ptolemy V Epiphany Eucharist, issued on 27th March 196 BCE.[135]

In order to visually expose the oneness of the ancient Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic scripts and languages, below and on the next page is the comparison between some examples of "different" inscriptions, carved in stone and other materials, as defined by modern scholars:

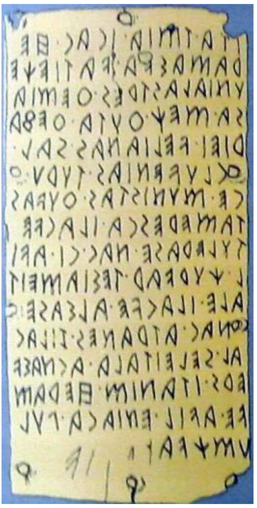
1.



2.



3.



1. *Phrygian* (Asia Minor); **2. *Pelazgian*** (a stele from the island of Lemnos); **3. *Etruscan***.

Or lets see (below) again the shape and symbols/letters of other more northward European scripts:

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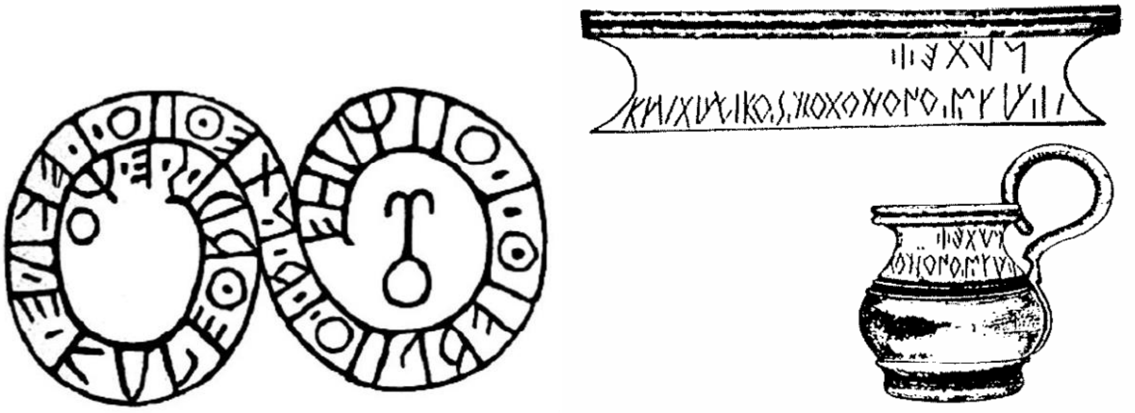
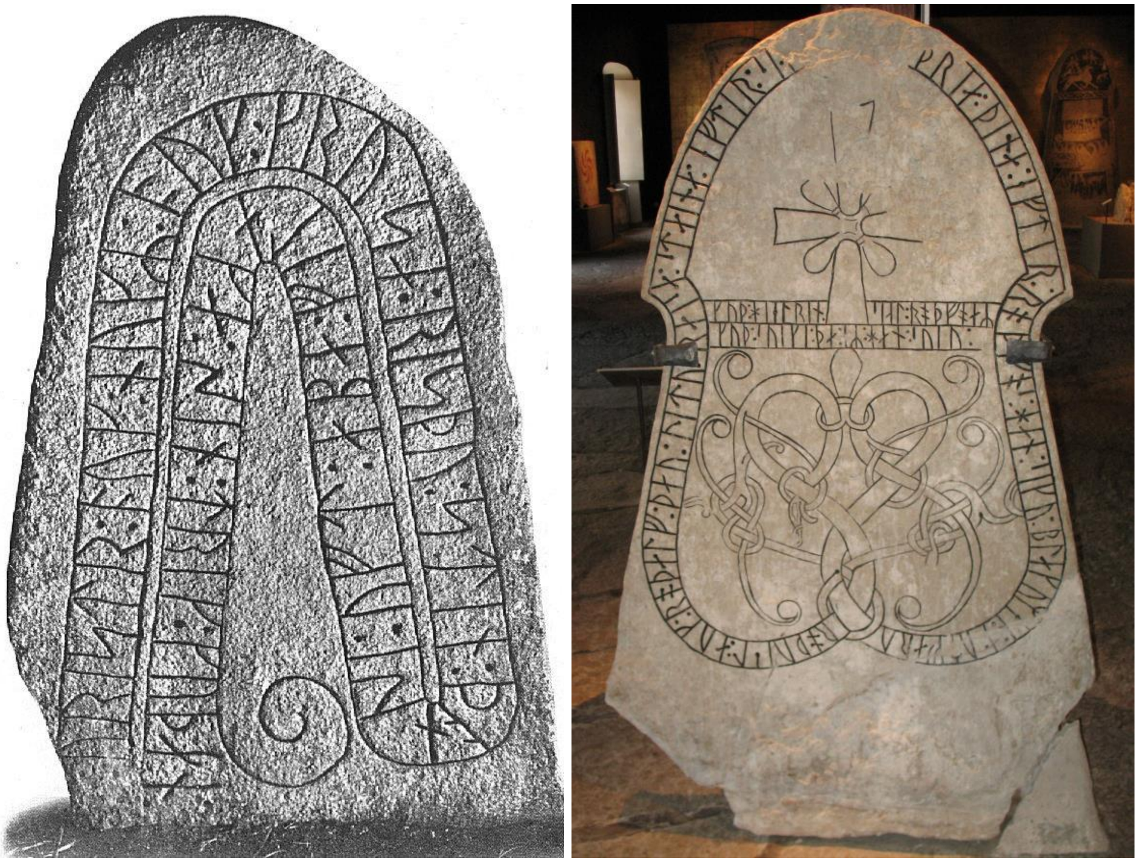
[134] Ligature - a character consisting of two or more joined symbols or letters, e.g.: Æ, Œ, etc.

[135] "Tracing the script and the language of ancient Macedonians" by Tom Boshevski and Aristotel Tentov.

4.*Venetic* scriptures; and **5. *Runes*** (dubbed *Futarch*):


4.


5.

What can be seen at glance, even by a non-expert eye, is the corresponding similarity and inextricably familiar form (same as today Latin script used for writing English, Italian, Polish, Turkish, etc.) of the symbols/syllables and/or letters of all these Mediterranean, Southeastern and Central European pre-latin scripts. And all of them use dots (**:** , **·** , ⁝) as separators between the words.

Why are these “different” scripts so much alike? The undeniable fact is that they are written in more or less similar-fashion alphabet(s), as if they’ve all originated from the same source-script at some distant antecedent point in time. This similarity can be compared to today usance of, for example, Latin in English, Italian, Polish, Turkish, etc.

all of which are mutually unintelligible languages, but still they use the same script.[136] And if so – why today linguists and scholars refuse or neglect to identify the obvious, and continue to diverge and disclassify these scripts with modern politically biased criteria?

Another fact that connects them, comprised '*Linear B*', '*Phoenician*', and so called "*Demotic*", is their decodification – none of these is successfully deciphered by the modern western-latinized linguists. This is due to the fact that they simply cannot understand what is written, as they stubbornly enough persist in using the modern Latin as medium in order to decipher them – something comparable to the use of the Morse Code for deciphering Computer binary languages. Needless to say that the Latin was purely administrative language, not directly related to, or spoken by any population in particular: „*Latin always was and still is a dead language. Nowhere and never in the world there were a Latin-speaking people to be found. It was artificially created with the specific purpose, yet to be fully understood and clarified. The crowning proof of this is the following: there is very little* (or none!) *variation of the Latin language in time and space (introduced were only some terms and some changes, but it's a very small number of words, and it's practically unchanged to this day). The Latin records are all the same wherever we find them, in Dalmatia, Libya, Macedonia, Syria, Anatolia, Iberia, Anglia, etc. From this we could conclude that the whole Roman empire spoke a single language* (?) *that had no dialects and didn't change for a thousand years… This is not possible of course, because even today, regardless of mass education, linguistic standardization and mass media – there are still countless dialects. Language is therefore a living phenomenon and is constantly changing all the time. What the Roman Empire actually intent with introducing the Latin script was to forcibly prohibit and eradicate any other literacy* (Old Macedonian Syllabic, Cuneiform, Ægyptian Hieroglyphic, Vincha Script, Phoenician, Etruscan\Venetic, Rovaš, Runic, etc.)*, and tried and largely failed to suppress autochthonous languages, mostly Macedonic.*

Since the writing capacitates knowledge, restricting the literacy had a very important role in ensuring the Roman rule and preservation of the overall control on uneducated masses. The same is true for the Septuagint Uncial script (or so-called „Greek") *imposed by later Eastern-Roman empire, which was also strictly cleric-technical language*."[137]

Regarding the use of Macedonic Koine/Septuagint script in Eastern Romeian Empire there's another striking testimony of the imperishable continuity of Macedonian Uncial script and language, situated in the Syrian desert. Namely, in the place called today '*Qasr Ibn Wardan*' (The Palace of Wardan), northeast from Hamma, there are splendid remains of 6th century basilica and fortress built by Justinian I the Great in AD 564. Above on the two of the portals on the Justinian's basilica, beside the year, is written СЕПТЕМВРІ and NОЕМВРІ (September and November) in perfect Macedonian pronunciation. Thus, the Latin names of these two months are written, not in Romeian, nor in any other language fashion, but exclusively with perfect Macedonian redaction.[138] And nonetheless, but exactly same as the Macedonian written and pronounced today, 15 centuries after – in no other language except the Macedonian are September and November written and readen like this, in this style and these letters. The only „difference" is the change of the Latin letters N and I, which in today Macedonian Cyrillic script are 'Н' and 'И' respectively, thus СЕПТЕМВРИ and НОЕМВРИ. So, the

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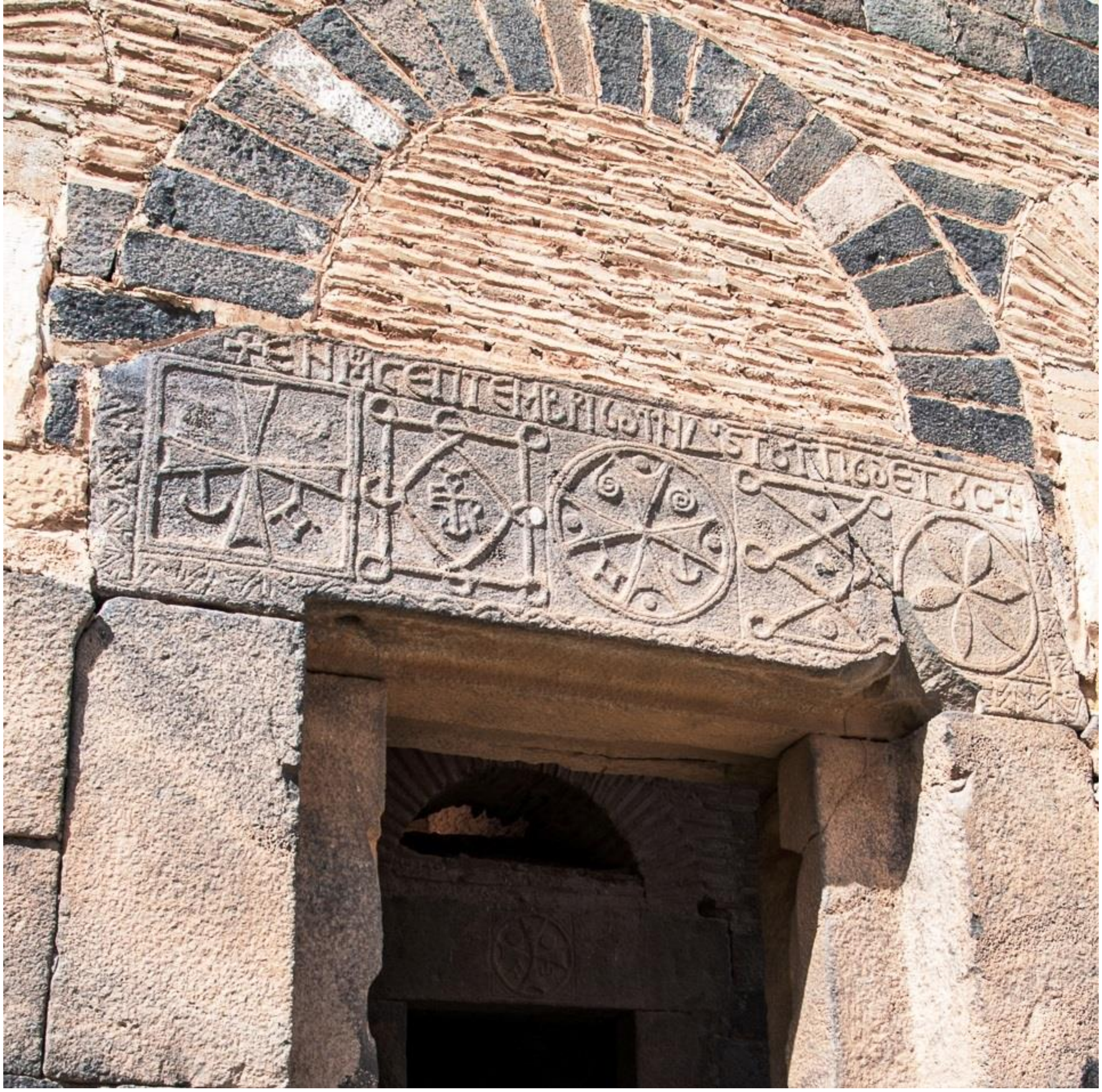
[136] Example: English '*sea*', Italian '*mare*', Turkish '*deniz*'.

[137] Domagoj Nikolić, "O Vlajima i Vlasima" (*About Flavians and Slavians*).

[138] http://www.makedonski.info/search/septemvri; http://www.makedonski.info/search/noemvri



conclusion is inescapable – 15 centuries ago the Romeians spoke as the Macedonians speak today, or at least large portion of their language and script was undeniably Macedonic.

P.S. Attention! - No one questions the Latin origin of the names of months September (i.e.'7th') and November (i.e.'9th')! The issue here is the clear Macedonian redaction of these two Latin names. – Why is this so, was postulated on the first page of the Introduction above: (in) AD 551 the testimony of Jordanes in his 'De origine actibusque Getarum - Getica', clearly summarizes this unrestricted continuity of the Macedonian language: "…*everyone knows and has noticed that the tribes are used to taking many names. The Romans take over the Macedonian names, the* "*Greeks*" - *Roman, the Sarmatians* - *Germanic, the Goths* - *mostly Hunic*".[139]

Above and on the next page: **Septuagint-Koine inscriptions on the 6th century basilica built in Syria by Justinian I the Great in AD 564**

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[139] 'De origine actibusque Getarum - Getica' by Jordanes (485-551), page 11: https://archive.org/details/jordanas-apie-getu-kilme-ir-zygius-2017/page/10/mode/2up?q=Rom%C4%97nai+

And if Macedonian language 15 centuries ago was same or similar with the modern Macedonian language that Macedonians speak today – there’s no reason not to believe that it was similar with the Macedonian language spoken in Ancient Macedonia some 10 or more centuries before that.

Why are these archaeological linguistic testimonies so important? – Because the possession of a common language is in fact the basis of a nationality, just as the possession of a common government is the basis of a nation. The claims of a nationality must be decided on linguistic grounds, those of a nation on political grounds, while racial unity is determined by kinship in blood and physiological traits. Although, even if the invention of the nations and nationalities is argued to be the 18-19 centuries event, this and many other testimonies of the Macedonic script and language show that the basis of the distinguished Macedonian nationality was forged already in the time of Filip II and Alexander III the Great, and even before them. And who else can decipher ancient Macedonian script better than the Macedonians? This fact was confirmed by the recent decoding of the so-called “*Demotic*” script from the Rosetta Stone by two Macedonian scholars, Tom Boševski and Aristotel Tentov.[140] The assumption of their Macedonic transcription was very simple and therefore utterly successful – it was based on the fact that the rulers of Egypt in those times were from the Ptolemaic dynasty, descendants of Ptolem I Sotir, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, i.e. they were ancient Macedonians. And, according to the perceptions of a part of the contemporary scholarship – the ancient Macedonians used to speak in a language different from the Hamitic *Danaan* settlers (or the so-called “*Ancient Greex*”) with origins in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is more than obvious that the Macedonians had to know how to read and write into their own language, if they were to rule any of their Macedonic empires and kingdoms across the ancient world. This assumption becomes perfectly true if the “*Demotic*” is taken into consideration either in its universal use on the part of the literate people of those time, as it was used in Persia and Egypt ruled by Macedonian dynasties, for writing state documents, documents for legal and property issues, scientific texts, prose and poetry, etc.

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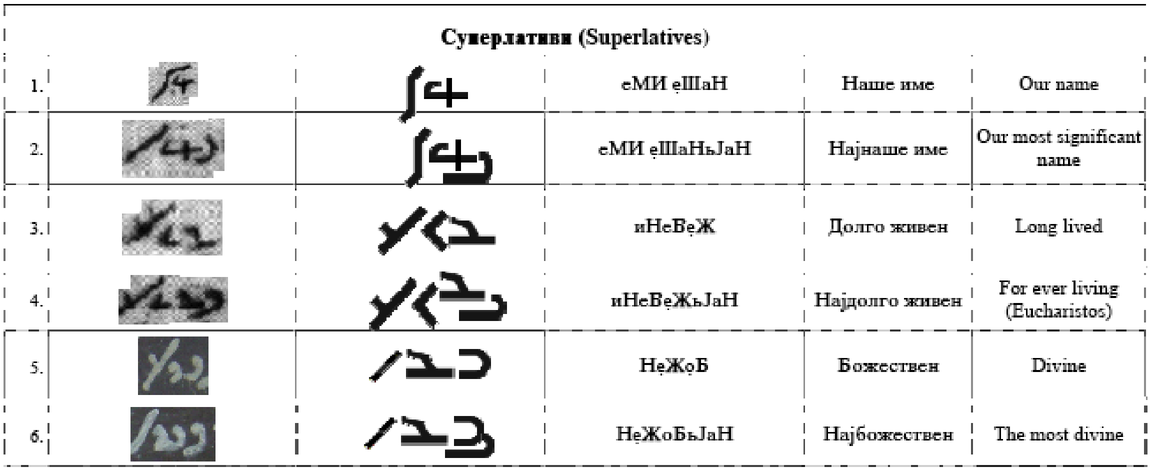
[140] “Tracing the Script and the Language of Ancient Macedonians” by Tome Boševski, Aristotel Tentov, 2005.

It was concluded that a syllabic script of consonant-vowel type was used for the middle text of the Rosetta Stone. Symbols for 25 voiced consonants and 8 vowels were identified. The wiring with sound of the identified syllables, isolated consonants, vowels and ligatures it was achieved by using archaisms from the dialects of the contemporary Macedonian language. In the text, which was written from right to left, without space between the words and without separation of sentences in an infinite series, more then 160 words which have kept their meaning in different dialects of the contemporary Macedonian language were identified. A certain number of grammatical rules were also identified which are discerned in today Macedonian, such as the formation of superlative of the adjectives with the prefix /Naj-/, i.e. ‘*Nai*-’ (equivalent to the English suffix /-est/ or adjective /the most/), the plural of nouns by adding /i/ (equivalent to English /-s/), as well as the frequent use of the original and typically Macedonian preposition /na/.

The results of deciphering of the middle text of the Rosetta Stone points to the fact that there are many details and additional words which cannot be found in the other two texts. This conclusion proves the science awareness from the time of Thomas Young (1822) that the middle text was the original.



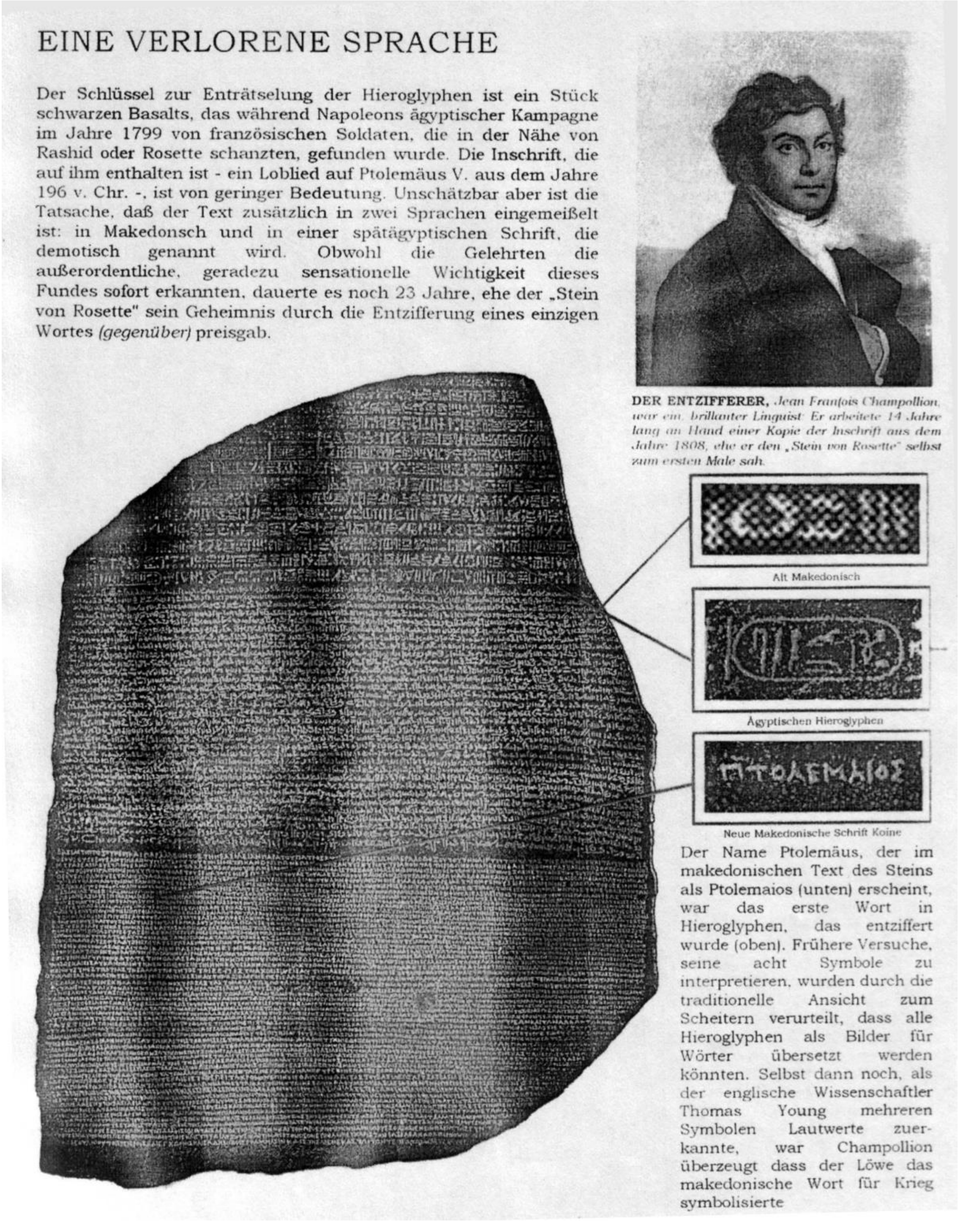
Суперлативи (Superlatives)

1.			еМИ ẹШаН	Наше име	Our name
2.			еМИ ẹШаНьЈаН	Најнаше име	Our most significant name
3.			иНеВẹЖ	Долго живен	Long lived
4.			иНеВẹЖьЈаН	Најдолго живен	For ever living (Eucharistos)
5.			НẹЖоБ	Божествен	Divine
6.			НẹЖоБьЈаН	Најбожествен	The most divine

Above: **from the Boševski-Tentov appendix of the deciphered words and terms from the middle text of the Rosetta Stone (Note: the ancient Macedonian was a strictly syllabic script with very few letters for single vocals, and was written and readen from right to left: 🡐)**

In fact, the two Macedonian scholars weren’t the first who understood that the middle text from the Rosetta Stone was Common Macedonic language. This honour goes to the renowned Egyptologist and linguist Jean-François Champollion (1790-1832), who correctly recognized and underlined the three scripts from the pharaonic decree on the Rosetta Stone as: Hyeroglyphic, Old Macedonic Script and New Macedonic Script ‘Koine’.

Below: **From the Champollion notes – ALT MAKEDONISCH (Old Macedonic) and NEUE MAKEDONISCHE SHRIFT KOINE (New Macedonic Script Koine). Translated from German: “*The name Ptolomei, in the Macedonian text of the stone, also Ptolemaios, was the first word in the Hieroglyphics that was deciphered*.”**



EINE VERLORENE SPRACHE

Der Schlüssel zur Enträtselung der Hieroglyphen ist ein Stück schwarzen Basalts, das während Napoleons ägyptischer Kampagne im Jahre 1799 von französischen Soldaten, die in der Nähe von Rashid oder Rosette schanzten, gefunden wurde. Die Inschrift, die auf ihm enthalten ist - ein Loblied auf Ptolemäus V. aus dem Jahre 196 v. Chr. -, ist von geringer Bedeutung. Unschätzbar aber ist die Tatsache, daß der Text zusätzlich in zwei Sprachen eingemeißelt ist: in Makedonsch und in einer spätägyptischen Schrift, die demotisch genannt wird. Obwohl die Gelehrten die außerordentliche, geradezu sensationelle Wichtigkeit dieses Fundes sofort erkannten, dauerte es noch 23 Jahre, ehe der „Stein von Rosette" sein Geheimnis durch die Entzifferung eines einzigen Wortes *(gegenüber)* preisgab.

DER ENTZIFFERER, *Jean François Champollion, war ein brillanter Linguist. Er arbeitete 14 Jahre lang an Hand einer Kopie der Inschrift aus dem Jahre 1808, ehe er den „Stein von Rosette" selbst zum ersten Male sah.*

Alt Makedonisch

Ägyptischen Hieroglyphen

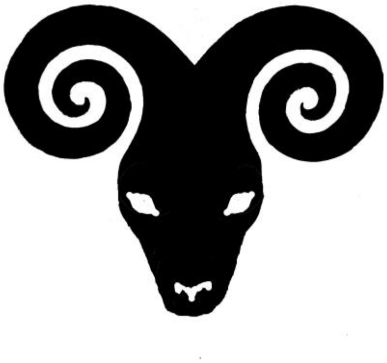
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ

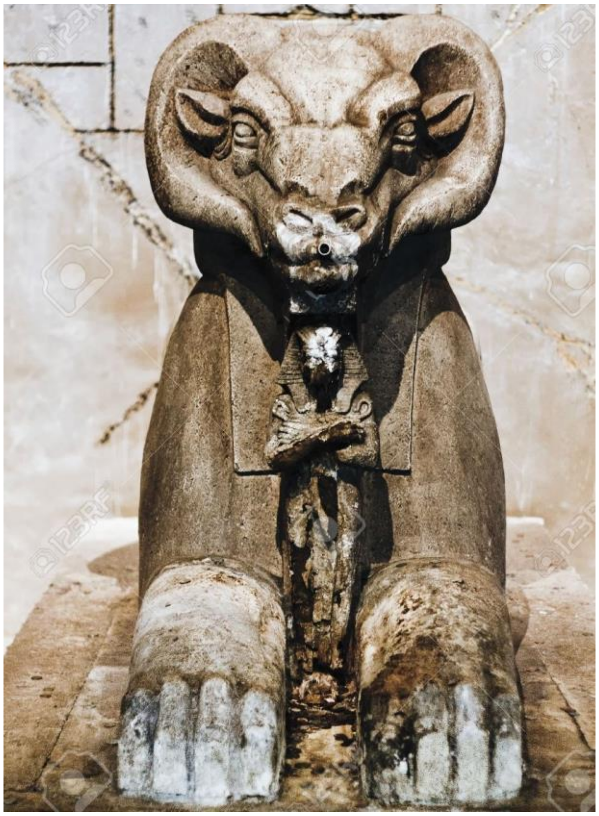
Neue Makedonische Schrift Koine

Der Name Ptolemäus, der im makedonischen Text des Steins als Ptolemaios (unten) erscheint, war das erste Wort in Hieroglyphen, das entziffert wurde (oben). Frühere Versuche, seine acht Symbole zu interpretieren, wurden durch die traditionelle Ansicht zum Scheitern verurteilt, dass alle Hieroglyphen als Bilder für Wörter übersetzt werden könnten. Selbst dann noch, als der englische Wissenschaftler Thomas Young mehreren Symbolen Lautwerte zuerkannte, war Champollion überzeugt dass der Löwe das makedonische Wort für Krieg symbolisierte

But, as we know Napoleon lost the war, Rosetta Stone as war-trophy went to the British Museum, and the winners rewrote the history once again…

Evidences were also presented from the sacred Macedonic scriptures and the archaic writing system of the Aegean region, which have their common roots in the Neolithic script from the heart of the Balkans - in ancient Macedonian homeland. Thus, it is not surprising that the first in absolute confirmed appearance of the much later Glagolitic symbols were found in the ancient Macedonian city of Belazora (or *Bilazora*) in *Paionia* i.e. Upper Macedonia. One of the Glagolitic letters/symbols was recently found on the terracotta stamp/seal dated 7th-6th century BCE, with the letter Ⰲ (Glagolic letter '*Vedi*'; lat. 'V'; Cyrilic 'B') and/or Ⰴ (Glagolic letter '*Dobro*'; Lat. 'D'; Cyrilic 'Д') on it. It was excavated in the archaeological site of Belazora. This symbol also shows credible similarity, and yet another probable origin from the most primordial animistic symbolism, through the archetypical Zodiac signs for Aries ♈ and Lion ♌.[141] To make a point of this visual congruence (♈/Ⰲ and Ⰴ/♌) below is a simple stylized design of a Ram and image of the sacred Ram, the creature that represents the sun god *Amon-Ra*[142] was the god of kings and king of gods, the oldest and longest venerated deity of ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt, Macedonia, etc.):





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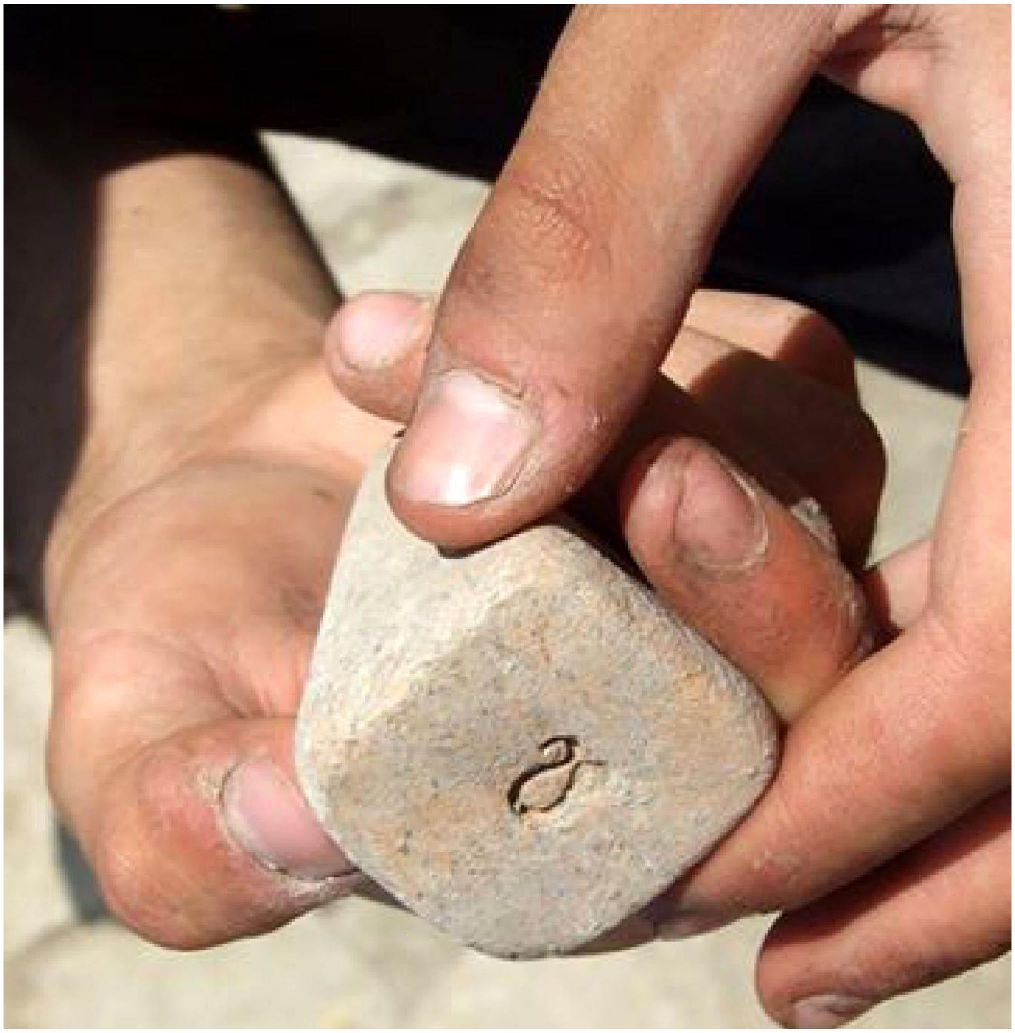
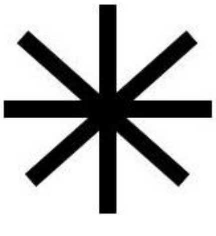
[141] Ⰲ ['vedi'] - '*watch*', "vidi" in plain Macedonian; also a Zodiacal sign of Aries: ♈ is '*Oven*' (plural "*Ovtsi*") in plain Macedonian, and with time transformed into Latin "ovis", and finally into a generic term as 'ovine'.

[142] Early *Horus*, Mesopotamian *Shamash*, Vedic *Surya*, Macedonic *Ilion* hence Koine *Ilios* (Lat. *Helios*) - one of the "pre-Olympian gods" (because of his Macedonic origin, not because "pre-Olympian"), refered also as *Titans*.

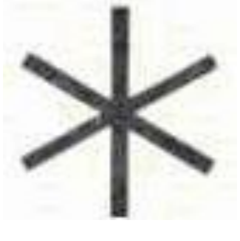


Above: **a clay stamp from Belazora, Republic of Macedonia. 7-6 century BCE**

Thus, the above syllable-symbol was in use for over 2000 years, and confirms once again the continuity as the basic pattern of all European languages, Macedonian comprised. Wether it had the same meaning before and after remains yet to be determined. Same as the Sun-symbol used for the very Sun-god in the last 8000 years, at least: ☧, Ж - which is repeated and found again and again all around in Macedonian Peninsula, Asia Minor and elsewhere. Under many different represantations and interpretations through countless languages and similar ideograms, it found its way and still stands as the letter "Ж" (Lat. 'Ž') in the Macedonian Cyrillic script, where (beside its alphabetic voice value) it is a symbol of Life (Mkd. 'Život', in Cyrillic: 'Живот').



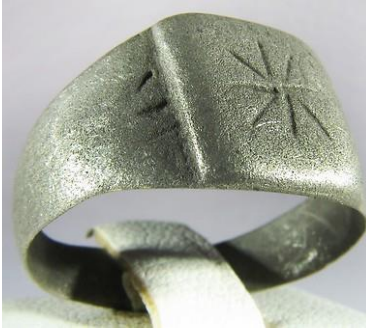
or



Above: **Sumerian symbols for 'god', known as '*An*' (or '*Anu*')**

Below and on the next pages: **1. Bronze ring from the Neolithic vilage of Govrlevo, 8000 BCE; 2. Macedonian Star/Sun symbol on ancient coins 4-3rd c. BCE; ancient Macedonic mosaic from the 3rd c. BCE; 4. a detail from a Medieval icon showing the divine Vimana (or Merkava) vehicle of the angels; 5. Medieval baner from Galičnik, eastern Macedonia; 6. The ethnic flag of Vlach (Latinized Macedonians) community in Aegean Macedonia, etc.**

1.



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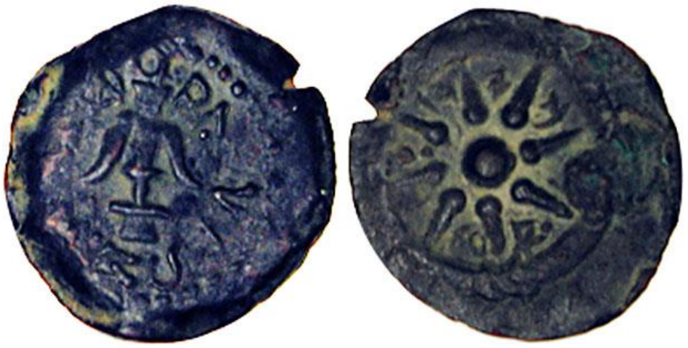

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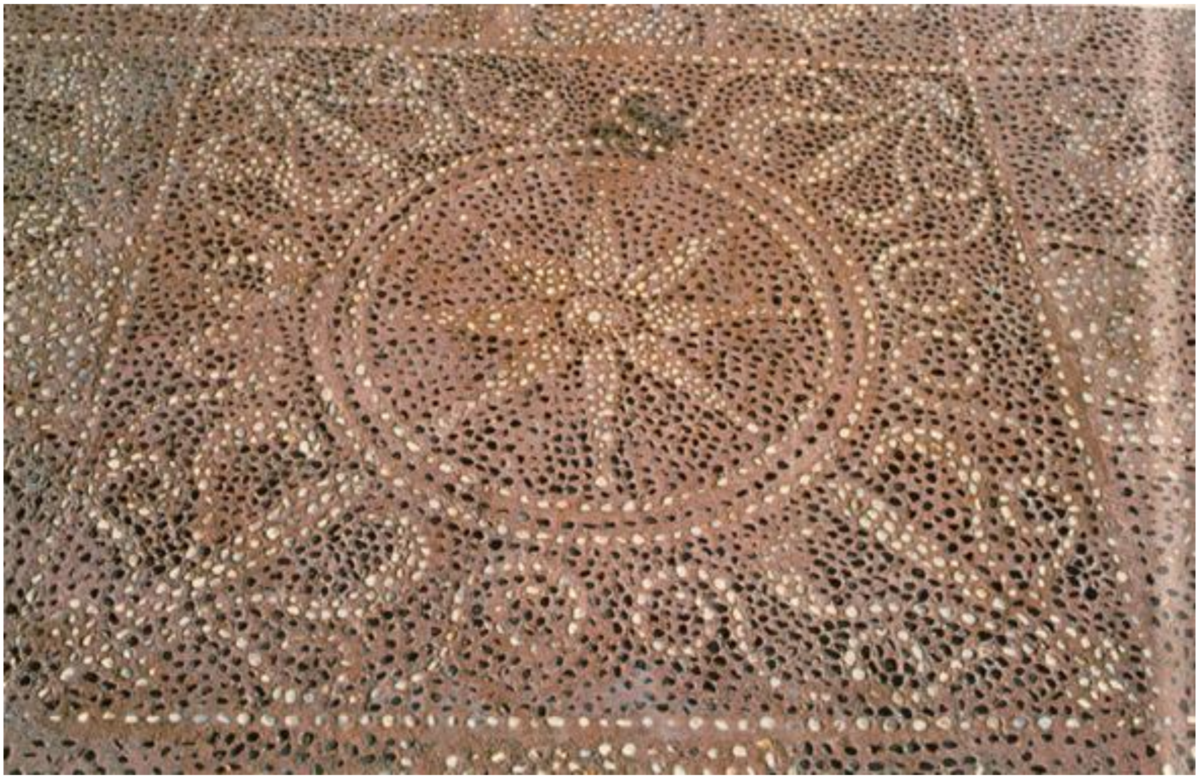

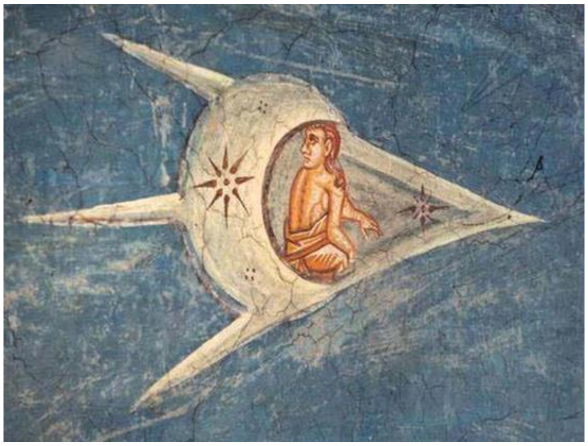

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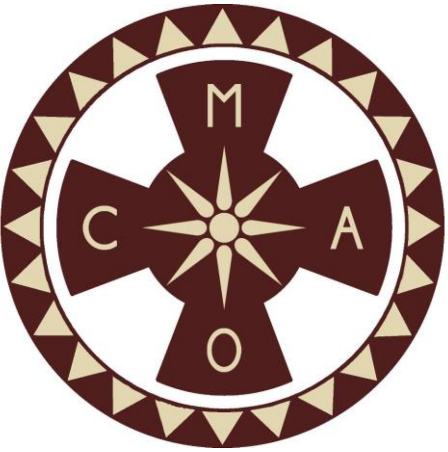

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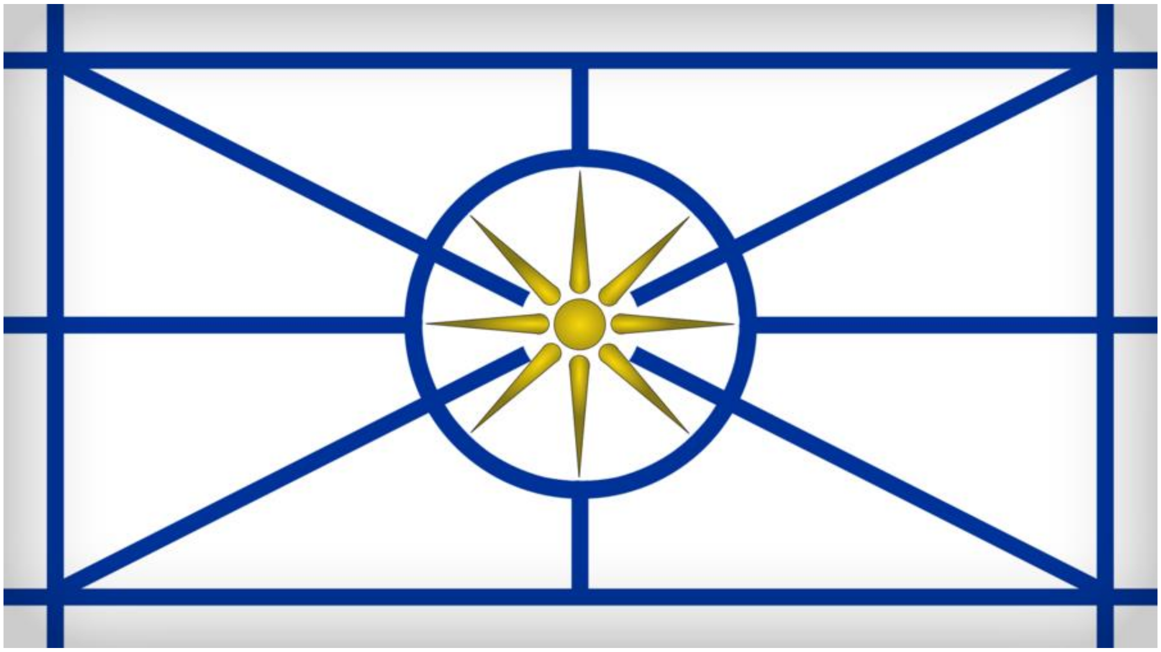
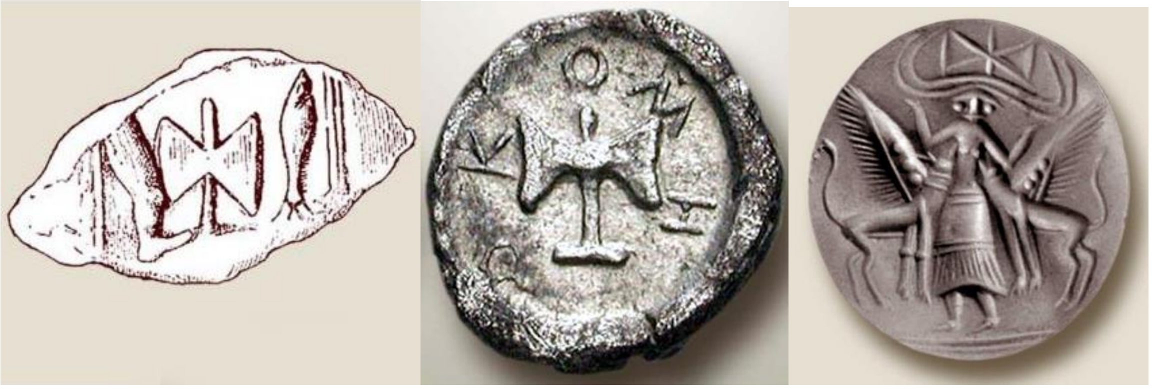


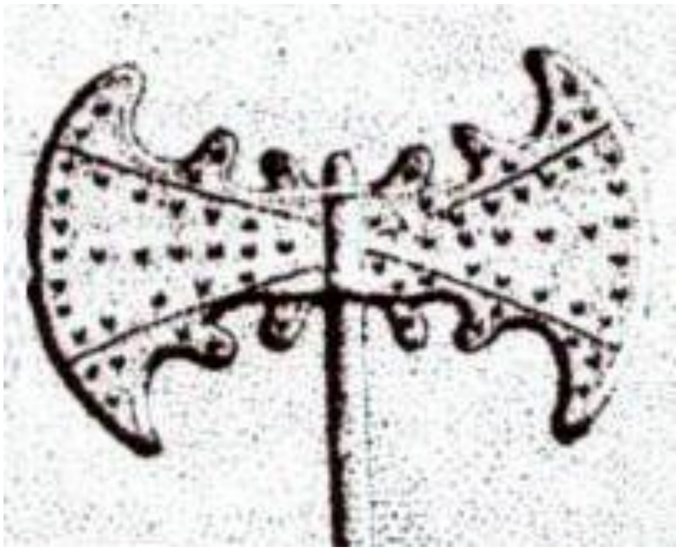
The widespread iconography of this symbol is still well preserved in the Macedonian folklore, and also represented by the St. Elijah (Sv. Ilija) as a Thunder patron. Accordingly, the *Labrys* or *Labris* – a ritual double axe, was the Storm-god secondary symbol of the very same (Ж) shape. Relation Labris - Thunder can be observed once again through the universal hexagonal form used to indicate them. In favor of the thunder relation, numerous ritual double-axes from the antiquity are indistinctivelly ornamented with lightning zig-zag motives. The axe by itself, as ritual and cult object, also represented an important status symbol in the communities throughout the history. It was unquestionably important, and even venerated as from the Neolithic Age.

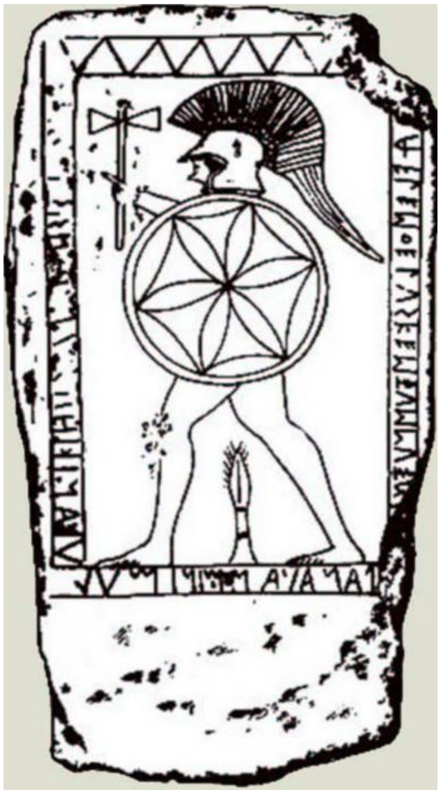


Above: **different ancient artifacts showing the 'Labris' double-axe image. From left to right: Asia Minor terracotta, a coin from Macedonia, and Knossos seal print**

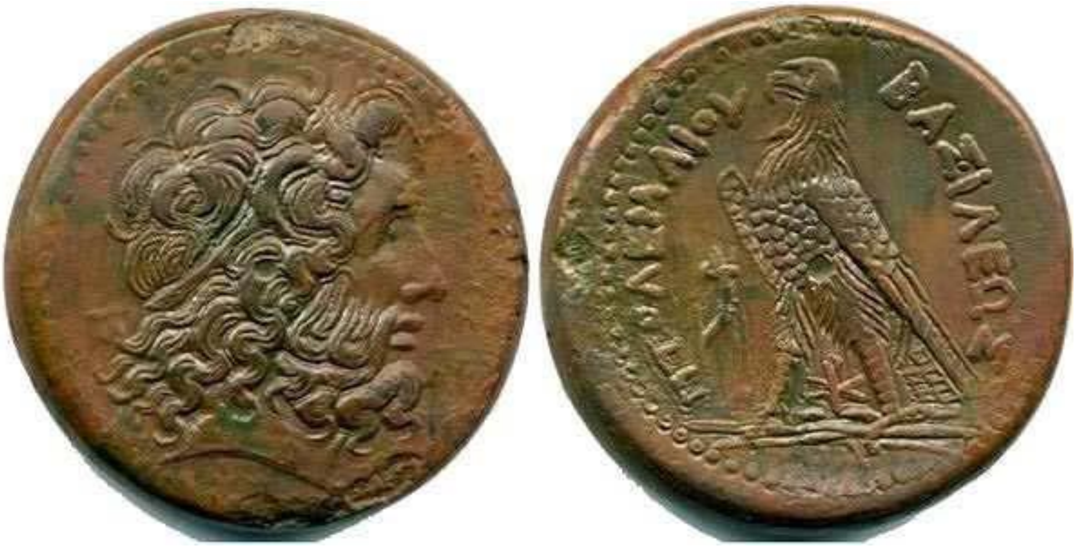
Some researchers (J. E. Harrison and A. B. Cook) consider this a primary i.e. original (and even unique) significance of the double axe, while others consider it secondary, acquired upon the breakage of its primordial relation to the female deity (the Great Mother Goddess). Further, many scholars consider the conection between the terms *Labris* and *Labarus/Labarum* (☧) not a mere coincidence. Their stance suggests that Constantine I the Great intentionally chose the powerful and widespread Sun/Thunder-god (Labris,) symbol (as a '*Labarum*' or '*Ki-Rho*' monogram) for the new emblem of Christianity, in order to assimilate and subdue the previous pagan iconography under one aegis – his. And as we know this was rather common usance practiced by the Christians - to asume the semblances of previous religious symbols and belliefs.

Nevertheless, right after the Ilion (i.e. Troyan) War (and long before the event of Christianity), both the double axe 'Labris', and the very precursor of the Labarum '*Ki-Ro*' monogram, i.e. the 6-petals rosetta or hexagonal 'Seed of Life', were brought in the Apenninic Peninsula (Italy) by the Etruscans – the ex-*Tyrseni*, *Tevkri* and/or *Dardani* from the eastern Aegean.



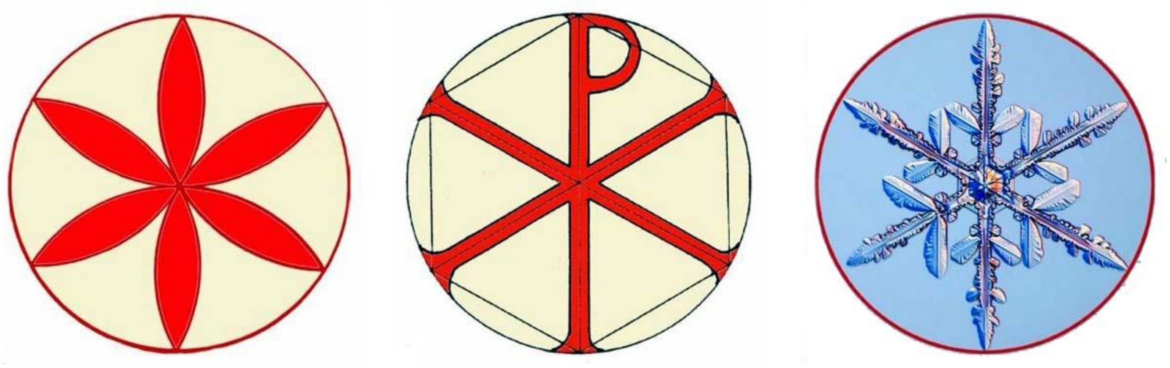


However, the first undisputed historical testimony of the '*Ki-Ro*' Labarum monogram (as the one used by Constantine I the Great) appeared in the 3rd century BCE, on the Macedonian bronze coins of Ptolemy I Sotir, and certainly could not have referred to 'Christ' or 'Christianity'. What was the precise meaning of its appearance on the coinage of the then rulers of Egypt, the Ptolemaic dynasty of Macedon, is still unknown. Was it already called '*Ki-Ro*' back then, we simply don't know…

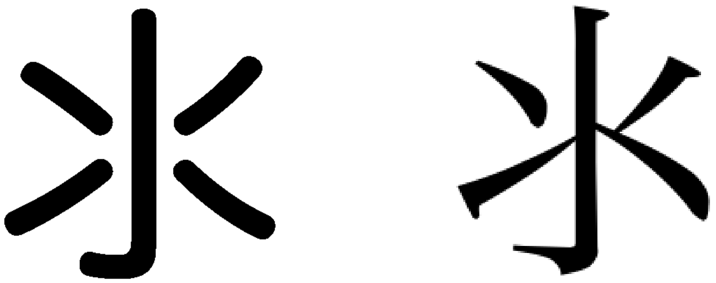


Above: **the 3rd century BCE coin of Ptolemy III Sotir with the "*Ki-Rho*" monogram already in use (between the eagle legs)**

Below: **comparison between the hexagonal Rosetta-flower (i.e. „Flower of life“) symbol with six petals, the monogram "*Ki-Rho*", and the frozen water crystal structure of a common snowflake**

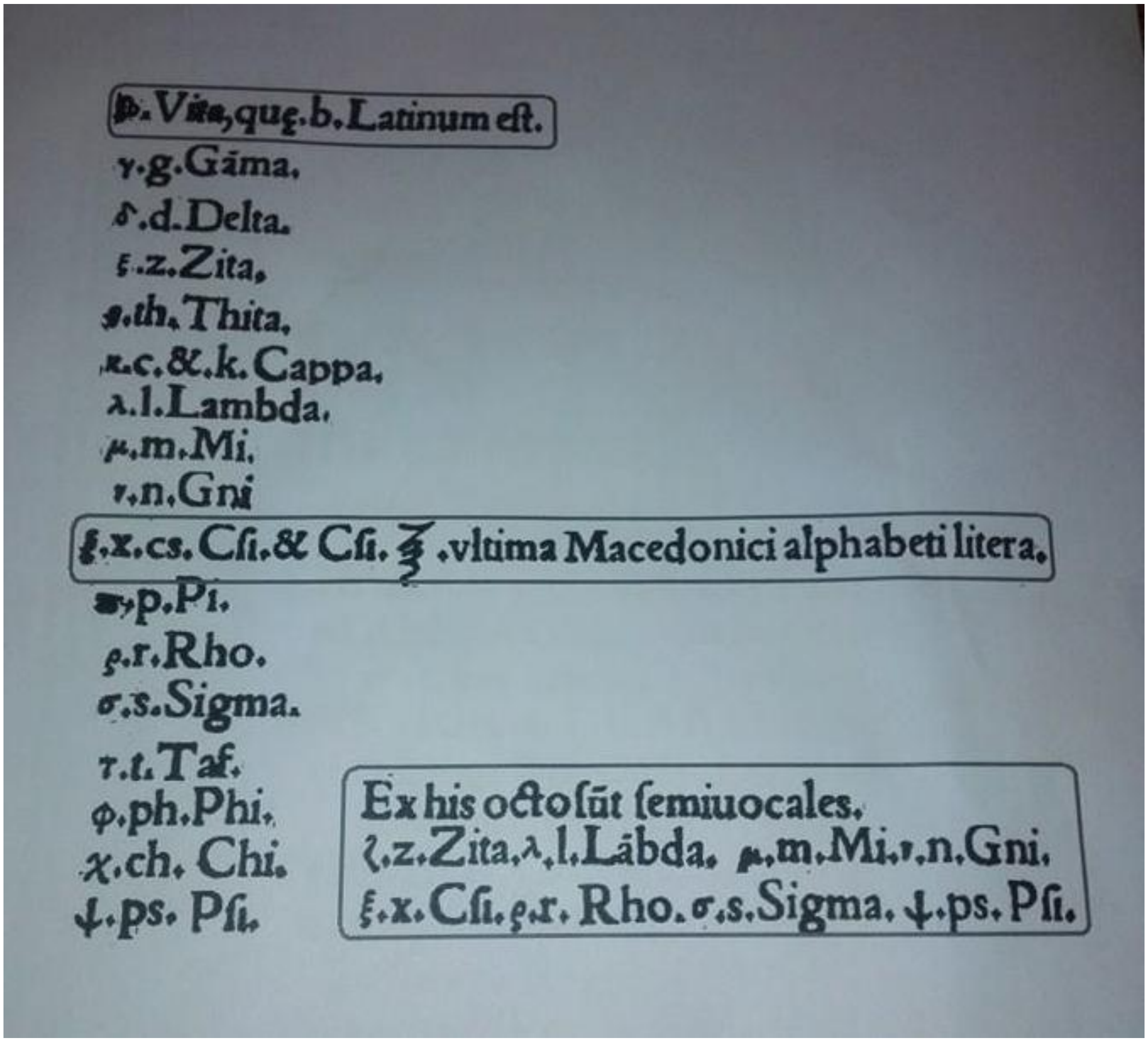


Amazingly enough, but the very same architecture it is found also on the pictographic Chinese symbol for "water" (Shui), which is of exactly the same geometrical shape:



As can be seen from all the above, the cristal structure of the snowflake is hexagonal, like the beehive cells, and other similar aplications. The very term for 6 – "six" comes from the voicing syllable for the letter "X" – 'hix', which as we see is of similar to ‘Ж’ design as well. The Koine-shaped uncial "Ξ" (Ksi) letter has similar structure. And, as we know from different sources – the letter "Ξ" (Ksi) was "the last letter of the ancient Macedonian script", from were it was borowed to fulfill the later Koine script.

Below and next page: **In his book "Introductio Chaldaicam lingui, Syriaca, et Armenica, & dece alias linguas"[143] in 1539 Theseo Ambrosio explicitly writes that the lettter Ξ - ‘Ksi’, which was added to the “*Greek*” alphabet is actually borowed last letter from the Macedonian alphabet. Indeed, the Cadmean letters of “*Greece*” are currently dated (by archeology) between 1100 and 800 BCE. Prior to then Pelasgians had their script developed already; the Mycenaeans for example, used a Cretan syllabary - Linear B for their records, and Hittites cuneiform script.**



β.Vita,quę.b.Latinum eſt.
γ.g.Gāma.
δ.d.Delta.
ζ.z.Zita.
θ.th.Thita.
κ.c.&.k.Cappa.
λ.l.Lambda.
μ.m.Mi.
ν.n.Gni
ξ.x.cs.Cſi.& Cſi. ƺ .vltima Macedonici alphabeti litera.
π.p.Pi.
ρ.r.Rho.
σ.s.Sigma.
τ.t.Taf.
φ.ph.Phi.
χ.ch.Chi.
ψ.ps.Pſi.

Ex his octo ſūt ſemiuocales.
ζ.z.Zita.λ.l.Lābda. μ.m.Mi.ν.n.Gni.
ξ.x.Cſi.ρ.r.Rho.σ.s.Sigma.ψ.ps.Pſi.

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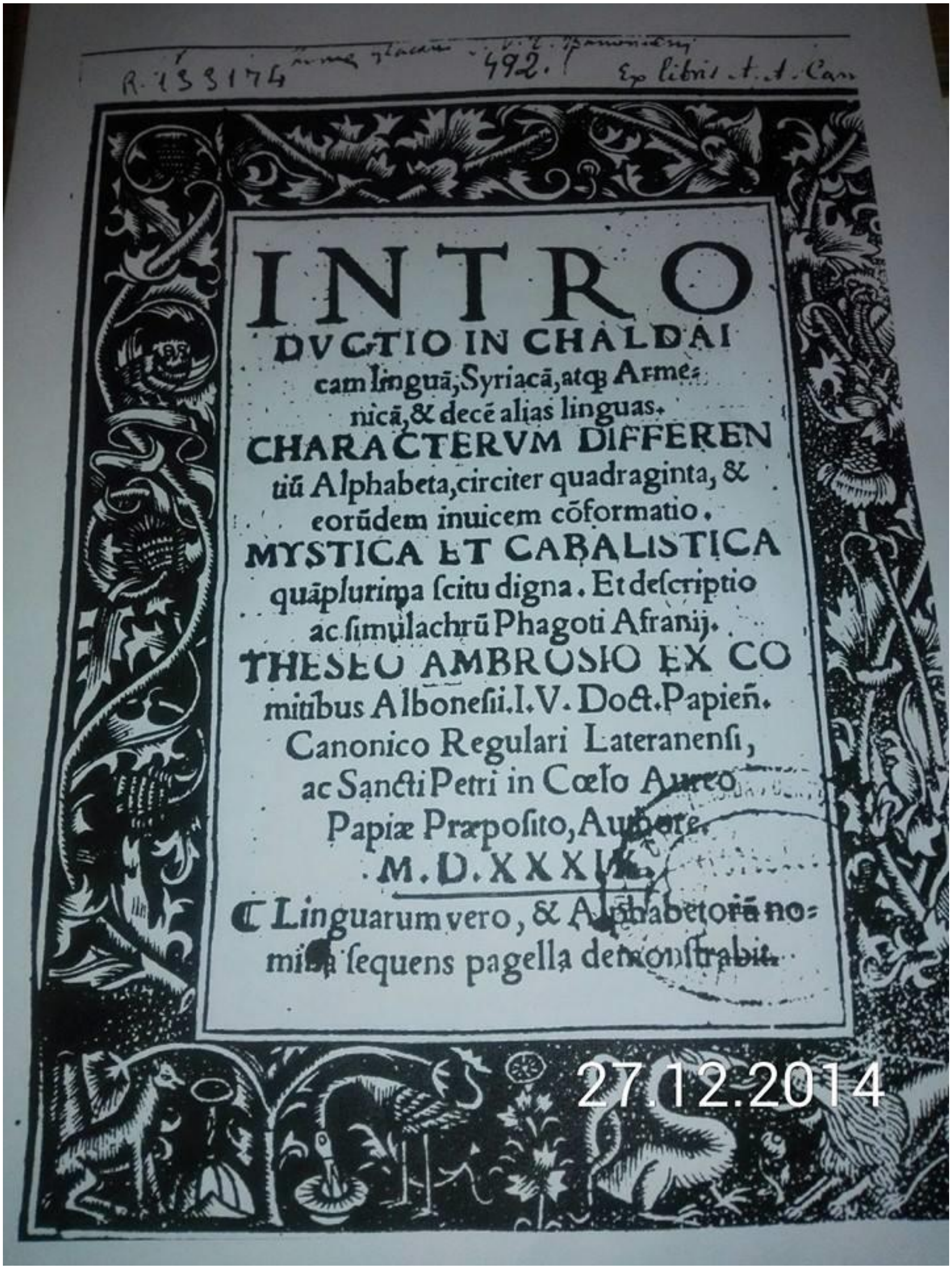
[143] https://archive.org/details/bub_gb__tC2FsLdvjUC



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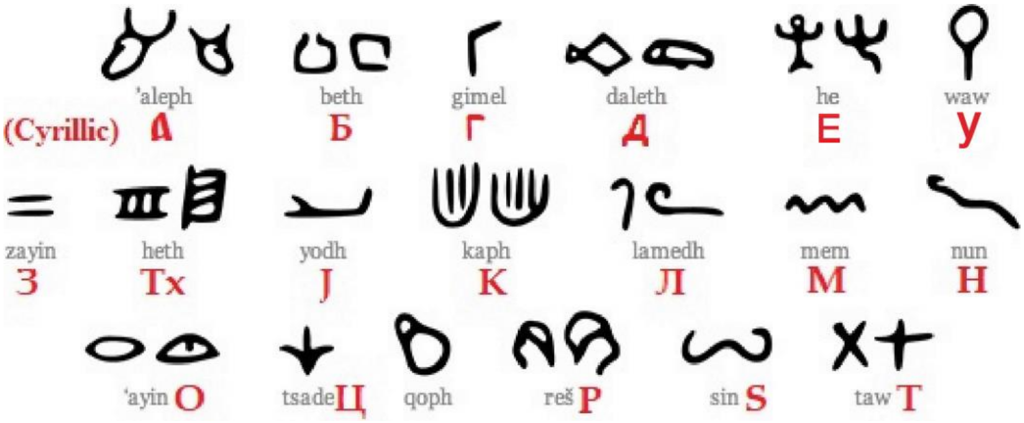
INTRO
DVCTIO IN CHALDAI
cam linguã, Syriacã, atq; Arme-
nicã, & decẽ alias linguas.
CHARACTERVM DIFFEREN
tiũ Alphabeta, circiter quadraginta, &
eorũdem inuicem cõformatio.
MYSTICA ET CABALISTICA
quãplurima ſcitu digna. Et deſcriptio
ac ſimulachrũ Phagoti Afranij.
THESEO AMBROSIO EX CO
mitibus Albonesii. I. V. Doct. Papień.
Canonico Regulari Lateranenſi,
ac Sancti Petri in Cœlo Aureo
Papiæ Præpoſito, Authore.
M. D. XXXIX.
Linguarum vero, & Alphabetorũ no-
mina ſequens pagella demonſtrabit.

27.12.2014

The mythological supposition of the 13-consonat Pelasgian alphabet "*which Cadmo had brought from Egypt*" by far remains only mythological. As for the Ξ (Ksi) was testified as Macedonian letter par excellence; the Dorian *San*, Erodot ads, was the Ionian (thus Pelasgian) *Sigma*:

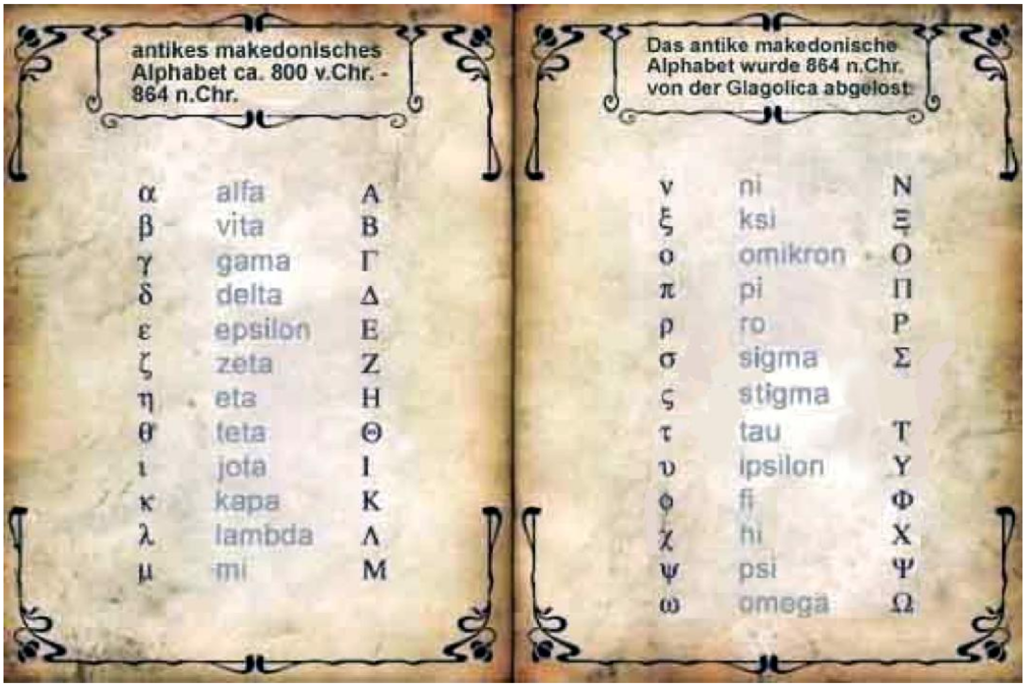
6 – σ – c

However, the decisive breakthrough in the deciphering of these archaic prehistoric scripts and szmbols was recently made by two Macedonian scientists, prof. A. Tentov and academic T. Boševski, and offered a completely new and revolutionary way of decoding. They came up with a final and sound conclusion that the script used by Ancient Macedonians was a kind of “3-dimensional” system of rotating syllabic symbols and ligatures, written on a two dimensional plane. Even though the key of this writing system is deciphered, a conclusive linguistic agreement on the credible voicing of these prehistoric scripts is still far from a resolute solution, due to the lack of solid understanding of this and other contemporary scripts like the Hieroglyphics, Etruscan/Venetic scripts, or Runes. In other words – the Comparative Linguistics still faces great difficulties in order to connect all these languages and scripts in one all-inclusive linguistic matrix. And, off course, the way toward any mutual consensus on this issue is still utterly impeded by the modern politically biased dogmas.



Above: **the Phoenician “proto-alphabet” that Cadmo the Phoenician supposedly brought from the city of Tyre, where his father Agenor was king. The Cadmean letters of “Greece” are currently dated (by archeology) between 1100 and 800 BCE. Prior to then, the Mycenaeans used a Cretan syllabary, Linear B, for their records**

Next page: **the so-called “Greek” Koine script (which the pre-19th c. scholars like Champollion correctly name 'Macedonian') assembled from Phoenician, Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic, Mycenaean, and other writting systems from the begining of the 1st millennium BCE.**



antikes makedonisches
Alphabet ca. 800 v.Chr. -
864 n.Chr.

α	alfa	Α
β	vita	Β
γ	gama	Γ
δ	delta	Δ
ε	epsilon	Ε
ζ	zeta	Ζ
η	eta	Η
θ	teta	Θ
ι	jota	Ι
κ	kapa	Κ
λ	lambda	Λ
μ	mi	Μ

Das antike makedonische
Alphabet wurde 864 n.Chr.
von der Glagolica abgelost

ν	ni	Ν
ξ	ksi	Ξ
ο	omikron	Ο
π	pi	Π
ρ	ro	Ρ
σ	sigma	Σ
ς	stigma	
τ	tau	Τ
υ	ipsilon	Υ
φ	fi	Φ
χ	hi	Χ
ψ	psi	Ψ
ω	omega	Ω

The European Mother Tongue basic characteristics

The oldest basics for studying the Macedonian language were postulated by Amerias (Koine: Αμερίας, 3rd century BCE) [144] , who was an ancient Macedonian lexicographer, the first known for his compilation of a glossary titled *Glossai* (*Γλοσσαι* – 'voices'; from plain Macedonian: "*Glas*" - 'voice'[145]). Another of his works was called *Rizotomikos* (Koine: Ριζοτομικός), an etymological treatise. Glosses of Amerias have survived and reached the 21st century indirectly through the writings of Hesychius of Alexandria and Athenaeus. Why "indirectly"? Because the original Macedonic works of Amerias, transcribed and transliterated generation after generation, have inevitably suffered the millennial conversions, and deliberate "*Interpretatio Graeca*" and "*Interpretatio Latina*"[146], which corrupted modifications in many cases have changed the original Macedonic words beyond any comprehension.

To make a point of these fragrant misinterpretations the most blatant example is given through the Macedonic word for 'water', which written in ancient Koine script is "βεδυ", that reads "*Vedu*", but in no circumstances "*bedu*" as in the proposed and widely propagated Betacism of the western Latin-corrupted transliteration. The letter "β" (*Vita*) is voiced 'V', not 'B'. Accordingly, in today modern Macedonian the water is still pronounced '*Voda*' and not "*boda*" (see 'lavoro/labor' for instance).[147]

But, there are also cases where the corrupted transliteration of Macedonic "β" (v) into Latin 'B' couldn't occur, like in Koine "λαίβα" - 'Leva' in plain Macedonian (i.e. 'left' in English). Although the modern linguists read it "*Laiba*" - that's simply ignorantly wrong. This "V/B" transition it's very obvious and could be easily showed within many examples, like the Italian/Latin word for 'work' - "*Lavoro*", which in its corrupted-anglicized form became "*Labor*", similar to "*Governmental / Gubernatorial*", etc.

Ancient Macedonian morphology is shared with ancient Epirus and more eastern land-tracts (i.e. *Thrace*), including some of the oldest inscriptions from Dodona. The same close relation is observable even today (see below Friedman 2008). The morphology of the 1st declension nouns with an -α ending is also shared with Thessalian (e.g. Epitaph for Pyrrhiadas, Kierion). More bare facts are as they follow:

- 1st-declension masculine and feminine in -α(ς) and -α respectively (e.g. Πεύκεστας, Λαομάγα), where the sign 'ς' - *stigma*, actually isn't '*s*' at all as represented by today politically-biased linguists, but it is a sign that marks the end of the word, a SEPARATOR. The sign for '*s*' is 'σ' – *sigma* (not *stigma*!). Today Macedonian 1st-declension masculine and feminine is the same with -a [e.g. Kost**a**, Vesn**a**, etc.]
- 1st-declension masculine genitive singular in -α (e.g. Μαχάτα)

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[144] Probably just another Latin-corrupted form of the name Homer/Omerus/Amerias.

[145] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/voice

[146] "*Interpretatio graeca*" ("Greek translation") and "*Interpretatio romana*" ("Roman translation") were used in order to interpret words or terms of other cultures with improvised or newly coined words. For example *Interpretatio romana* of the Phoenician sky-father and supreme god *Baal* was *Jupiter*.

[147] Even today in Macedonian Cyrillic script /B/ stands for Latin /V/. Thus "*Vizant*" in plain Macedonian in Latin transcriptions was transliterated into "*Byzant*": https://www.etimo.it/?term=lavoro&find=Cerca , https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=labor

- 1st-declension genitive plural in -ᾶν [in today Macedonian declined into -in: e.g. ‘vladin’][148]
- 1st person personal pronoun dative singular ἐμίν
- Temporal conjunction - έπόκα
- Possibly, a non-stigmatic nominative masculine singular in the first declension (ἱππότα, Attic ἱππότης)

However, from the limited fond of words that survived unchanged from the ancient times until today it can be said that the Macedonian language have maintained its recognizable clear sound, with clearly voiced bilabial stops. A notable sound-law is that the PIE voiced aspirates (b^h, d^h, g^h) in Macedonian appear as voiced bilabial stops /b, d, g/, in contrast to well known Koine-“Greek” and later Latin-biased dialects, which have unvoiced bilabial stops /p^h, t^h, k^h/.[149] This fact is testified by numerous ancient authors, as back as Homer, and most linguists and philologists consider this an absolutely fundamental feature, which distinguished and still distinguishes Macedonian from all other idioms, including the Mycenaean and later “*Greek*”-Koine dialects. Again, according to Plutarch in his *Moralia*, Macedonians use hard ‘*b*’ instead of softened ‘*ph*,’ and according to Herodotus (7.73), the Macedonians claimed that the *Phryges* (Phrygians) were called *Brygoi* before they migrated from Macedonia to Asia Minor. This affirmed feature indicated a different evolution of the consonants in the phonological system of Macedonian language, and different phonology means the basis for completely different language.

This fact is by all means supported with hard archaeological evidence, recently underlined by the archaeologist Antonis Kotsonas (Macedonian: Anton Kotsonski) in his article: "Why was there no Dark Age in Macedonia?", where he explains this fact very clear: “*For most of the 20th century, the transition from the Bronze to the Iron Age over much of Greece and the Aegean was widely referred to as the* ‘*Dark Age*’. *Interpretations of the period in Macedonia, as elsewhere, were often colored by stories of migrations and invasions. Nonetheless, the terminological consensus over the labeling of this uneasy period as a* ‘*Dark Age*’ *did not extend to Macedonia; the term Early Iron Age was systematically – and emphatically – preferred instead. The reasons for this idiosyncratic choice are not explicitly referred to in relevant literature, but will be shown to depend on: the conceptual load of the two terms; disciplinary constructs concerning the prehistory of Macedonia; and the different historical trajectories of Macedonia and the southern Greek mainland in the Late Bronze Age*.” [150]

In accordance with the undeniable linguistic and archaeological postulates, the rest is utterly plausible. Phonologically, in “*Greek*” Koine the original Indo-European voiced aspirates /v_h, d_h, g_h/, have lost their voicing and developed into voiceless aspirates /f_h, t_h, k_h/, while in Macedonian they have stubbornly persisted till today, respectively, as /*v*, *d*,

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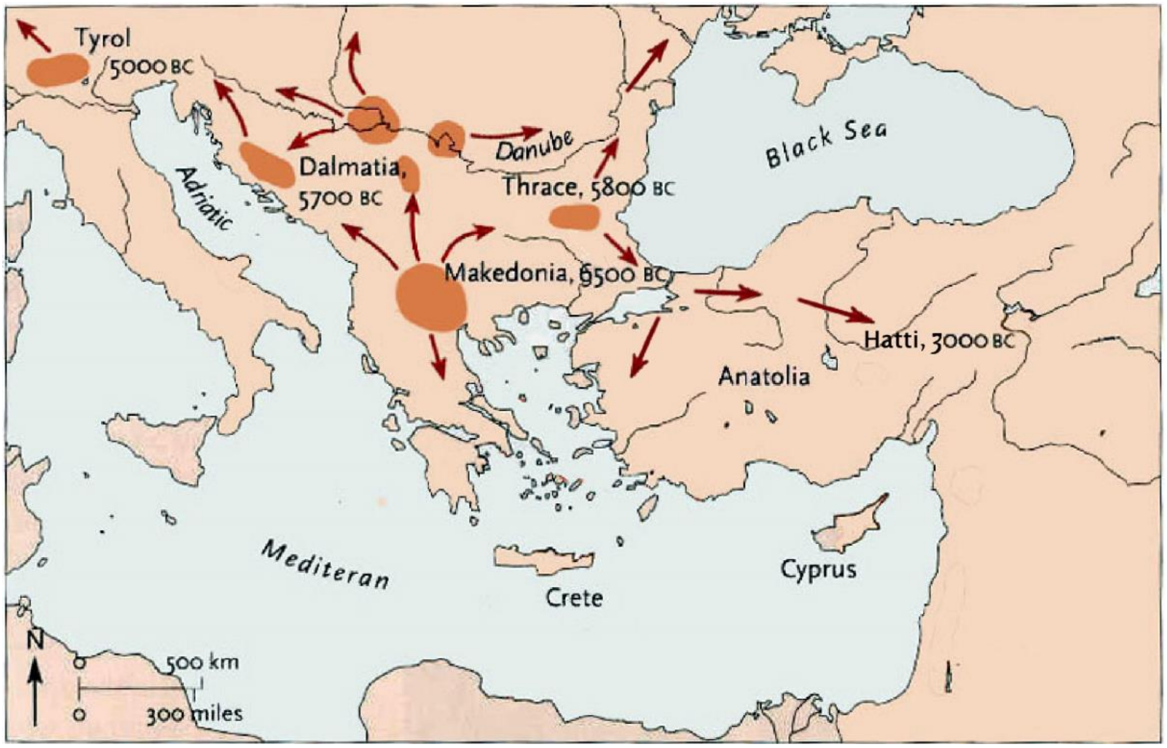
[148] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vladin

[149] *Voicing Assimilation*. For example, the /b/ and /p/ are identical in pronunciation (both are bilabial stops), differing only in their Voice-parameter: /b/ is Voiced, while /p/ is Voiceless (describe/description). In Russian, for example, it's Regressive Assimilation, the voice parameter of the final consonant in a cluster becomes the parameter of the whole cluster. So the Russian preposition *в* (v), meaning 'in', is pronounced /f/ when its object starts with a voiceless consonant (example: *v*’*hotele* is pronounced *f* ’*hotele*).

[150] "Why was there no Dark Age in Macedonia?" by Antonis Kotsonas, Solun Archaeological Museum.

g/. Thus Macedonian βερενικα - ‘***Verenica***’[151] instead of corrupted Koine ‘***f**erenica*’, with the first containing /v^h/ of clearly Indo-European origin, where the PIE verb *v^h*er* – ‘to verify/believe’ is also noted. Plutarch also tells us that the Macedonians use “***D**anos*” (meaning ‘given, gone’ in plain Macedonian) for ‘death’, whereas the Koine word is corrupted “***Th**anatos*”.

Below: **Map showing the dispersion of Proto-Indo-European language in Europe and Asia Minor (presuming that the people were speaking back then) according to recent Comparative Linguistic and Genealogic researches, and archaeologically confirmed Neolithic settlements**



Vittore Pisani has suggested for Macedonian “*mágeiros*” (‘butcher’) an ultimately Macedonian origin, which could then be cognate to “*mákhaira*” (‘knife’, today Macedonian “*Makaza*” -‘scissors’) showing a /g/ vs corrupted /κ/ distinction. These may represent a voiced stop, or a voiced fricative, in which case their voicing in Macedonian is late and secondary, similar to modern “*Greek*”. Albeit Katičić among other is convinced that these do indeed represent voiced stops.

Most linguists and philologists consider this an absolutely fundamental feature, which distinguishes Macedonian from all the other neighboring dialects - including Mycenaean - because it indicated a different evolution of the consonants in the phonological system of Macedonian: i.e., in accordance with this theory, the Indo-European voiced aspirates /b$_h$, d$_h$, g$_h$/, have developed in Macedonian already before Linear B tablets, and then after into voiceless aspirates p$_h$, t$_h$, k$_h$ (graphemes Φ, Θ, Χ respectively) in Koine they had lost their voicing, while in Macedonian they have developed, respectively, into b, g, d (Cyrillic graphemes Б, Г, Δ); in other words, they have lost only their aspiration, but not their voicing. In the opinion of other scholars, the difference reflects devolution within

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[151] Which is not as erroneously supposed "personal name", but means 'fiance' – „*Verenitsa*“ in plain Macedonian: https://glosbe.com/en/mk/fiance

“*Greek*” (*fricativization*, see among contemporary authors Babiniotis 1992; cf. on empirical evidence Hatzopoulos 1993, 233 - 9), a view difficult to reconcile with the latest evidence from the dialect texts.

According to Dosuna, inscriptional evidence proves beyond doubt that the PIE plain stops *p, *t, *k also underwent voicing: cf. e.g., Ἄρδεμις, Διγαία, and Βλαγάνοι (“*Interpretatio Graeca*”: Ἄρτεμις, Δικαία, and Πλαχάνοι), Βάλαγρο besides the aforementioned Βάλακρο (“*Interpretatio Graeca*”: Φάλακρος), Δρεβέλαο (“*Interpretatio Graeca*”: Τρεφέλεως), etc.

In a recent article, O’Neil (2006, 205) also concludes that Ancient Macedonian preserved the original voiced pronunciation of PIE aspirate plosives, something that he notes sounded alien to the Semitic “*Greex*”. Méndez Dosuna, who has himself argued for early spirantization of plain voiceless and voiced stops in certain Ancient “*Greek*” dialects, favours the interpretation of the data by M. Hatzopoulos, whereby the Macedonian voiceless-aspirated stops have undergone spirantization /ph th kh/ to fricatives /f θ x/, and have been secondarily allophonically voiced to [v ð ɣ] intervocalically, as part of a more general allophonic voicing lenition in the stop system in intervocalic position whereby the voiceless-unaspirated stops /p t k/ lenite to voiced stops [b d g], and the voiced stops /b d g/ lenite to voiced fricatives [v ð ɣ]. Although, this particular form of secondary lenition is without parallel in Ancient or 1976 Modern-invented “*Greek*”.[152]

Hatzopoulos examines other phenomena regarding the consonantism of ancient Macedonian; he tentatively suggests that the PN Ἐπόκιλλος (< *h1ek^{w}-) attests to the shift *k^{w}i > [k^{j}i] > κι. On the basis of the PNs Ἱκκότα, Ἱκκότιμος (< *h1ek′wo-), Ὄκκος (< *h1ek^{w}-) and Λυκκηία (a derivate of *Λύκκος < *luk^{w}-), Hatzopoulos tentatively posits an evolution of *k^{w}o > κακwo in plain Macedonian, with a reinforcement of occlusion allegedly triggered by the loss of the labial appendix. Hatzopoulos notes that the placenames Βάττυνα (Vattuna) and Βέτταλος (Vettalos) seem to indicate that supposed Pre-Indo-European /t^{h}j/ evolved directly into Macedonian as /ττ/. In some dedications found in Apollo’s sanctuary at Xerolimni of Kožani, the god is called Μεζωρίσκῳ or Μεσζορίσκῳ (Mezorisko/Meszorisko). Hatzopoulos plausibly interprets this epiklesis as a derivate of a compound of μέσσο- (< PIE *med^{h}jo-, Mkd. meghju - ‘in between, in middle’) and ὄρος (< PIE *h○er-, Mkd. gora -‘mountain’, see ‘Orology’ too[153]) meaning “*a place in the middle of the mountains*” (‘Medžugorion/Megjogorye’ in plain Macedonian). He is of the opinion that the spelling ζ corresponds to an intermediate Latin-substitute stage /ts/, i.e. the original /ц / in Cyrillic script.

Additionally, we observe correspondences between Koine /ai/ before consonants and Macedonian /a/, and initial “*Greek*”[154] /o/ and initial Macedonian /a/, as well as a normative singular of r-stems without the final consonant like in Old Indian and Lithuanian. For comparison of the phonologic properties of Macedonian and how they compare to Semitic “*Greek*”, we have more words that have clear Semitic “*Greek*” cognates but differ to an extent beyond the limits of variation within Semitic "*Greek*". Compare, for example, ancient Macedonian "*ade*" -'sky' and "Greek" '*aither*', Macedonian "*kevle/kevale*" - 'head' with "Greek" '*kefale*'. If such sets are rightly analyzed as cognates, the ancient Macedonian language departs conspicuously from "*Greek*" in showing voiced unaspirated rather than voiceless aspirated reflexes of the earlier Indo-European voiced aspirated stops. This feature shows more evolved stage of the Macedonian, thus positioning it as undeniably older substratum language. Accordingly, the validation of the above and the overall Macedonic origin of the modern Macedonian and Latinized idioms in the Macedonian Peninsula was confirmed again by the recent linguistic study of Jouko Lindstedt, where in *Summary* he concludes:

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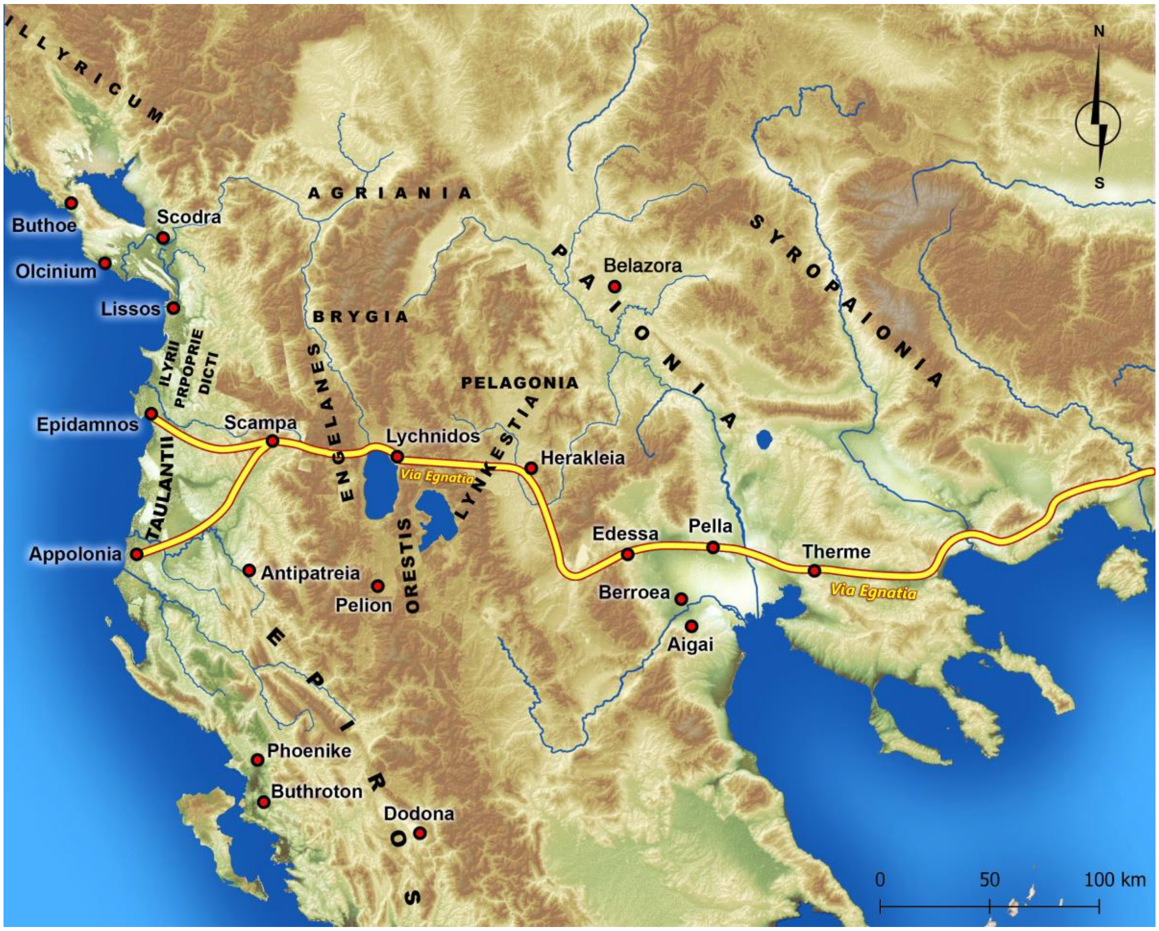
[152] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_language_question

[153] https://www.yourdictionary.com/orology

[154] Why parenthesis? Because the invented ethnogenesis of the so-called “ancient Greex” is based on the composition of the participants in the Trojan War, such as the Danaians, Achaeans, Argaeads etc., who were mentioned by Homer in his “Iliad”. Conventional modern historiography misconductingly presumed them all to be “*Greek people*” or “*Hellenic people*”, but they were wrong - because according to history the “*Hellenes*” did not colonize the Peloponnesus until 80 years after the Trojan War.

"*The most Balkanized verb system … of this type can be considered to be somewhere around or south of the lake Ohrid* (the very urheimat core of the Macedonian nation from the most ancient times till today), *where the local Romance* (i.e. Latinized) *and Macedonic dialects share all these features*." [155]


ILLYRICUM
N
S
AGRIANIA
Buthoe
Scodra
Olcinium
Lissos
Belazora
SYROPAIONIA
PAIONIA
BRYGIA
ILYRII PRPOPRIE DICTI
ENGELANES
PELAGONIA
Epidamnos
Scampa
Lychnidos
LYNKESTIA
Herakleia
Via Egnatia
TAULANTII
Appolonia
Antipatreia
Pelion
ORESTIS
Edessa
Pella
Therme
Berroea
Via Egnatia
Aigai
EPIROS
Phoenike
Buthroton
Dodona
0
50
100 km

Friedman (2008) also argued that the phenomenon of grammaticalization from collected linguistic data suggests strong Romance impetus, but - a southwest Macedonian nucleus. The very same conclusion of the most famous 19th century scholar Vatroslav Jagić.[156] For example, Aromanian (i.e. Vlach) dialects spoken in southwestern Macedonia have the same rules as in the local Macedonian dialects, while the Aromanian dialects in

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[155] Jouko Lindstedt "Is there a Balkan verb system?" page 10, 2002

[156] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vatroslav_Jagić #Works

Aegean Macedonia now follow the new “Greek” artificial rules (because this part of Macedonia is under “Greek” occupation since 1948, and it had suffered heavy colonization-nationalistic oppression and incessant violent linguistic and ethnic assimilation over the autochthonous Macedonian population there). Friedman also underlines the fact that the Macedonian is the most “Balkan” language (Hamp 1977), and less “Balkanized”. He recalls to this avail the conclusions of Van der Auwera (1998), who noted that the Bulgar idiom (originally a Turkic-Mongolic language) is the most Balkanized (read Macedonized) of the Balkan languages (has the ‘highest score’ in his terms), while Macedonian, together with Tosk-Albanian, are according to the methodology/metrics employed, much less Balkanized, because (standard) Macedonian lacks stressed *schwa*, while Tosk has a so-called infinitive construction of the Romance/Italic type *për të* - ‘for to’ (which is not Balkan at all, hence less Balkanized) plus participle. Next in descending order (as the less Balkanized languages) are the Romanian, Geg-Albanian, “*Greek*”, then BCS, and Romani (tied), then Turkish. This is displayed graphically in a map made by Van der Auwera that represents the positions of the languages in an approximate geographic fashion.

The politically-biased claims of different Pro-Romanian linguists, which try to posit the Romanian as “*the most Balkan idiom*”, were further debunked by Friedman through solid facts: “*The first is that they apparently don’t know the Macedonian data well enough to realize that it has a grammaticalized perfect in ‘have’ (Standard Bulgarian does not), that it uses the same prepositions and adverbs for both location and direction, and that it has genitive/dative syncretism. The second is that disparate vocalic alternations in Romanian, Bulgarian, and Albanian (not Greek, pace the initial sentence in their presentation of the feature), which they call ‘Vowel harmony (or umlaut)’ involving the diphthongization of mid-vowels in Romanian, the ancient umlaut of /u/ and /a/ in Albanian, and the backing of /æ/ (later /e/) to /a/ in certain stressed syllables in [parts of eastern] Bulgarian are claimed as a Balkanism* (1986:569).”

Friedman draws a conclusion: “*As can be seen from the foregoing, the Macedonian dialectal picture is considerably more complex than numerological or Eurological approaches to Balkan linguistics would suggest*.”[157] Bottom line: Macedonian is the most “Balkan” language, and less “Balkanized.” What that means? It means that the Macedonian is far oldest and most original idiom from all the other Macedonic dialects and languages that are spoken, at least in this region of Europe.

Further, Friedman resolutely debunks the last Bulgar-political attacks on the Macedonian language and identity in his recent 2021 article:

“*As Golab (1976) convincingly demonstrated, there is a fundamental split between East (Bulgarian and Romanian) and West (Macedonian and Aromanian/Meglenoromanian) such that* (*Medieval*) *Slavicization is not uniform across the Balkan sprachbund.*”[158]

Particular and specifically Macedonian traits are found even in the oldest of the Old Church Slavonic texts from the Macedonian Peninsula, the “Codex Zographensis” and the “Codex Marianus”. The reduced vowel Ъ, in the so-called 'strong position' is often replaced by O as for instance, in ‘Сонъ’ (pronounced s*on)* for an older ‘Сънъ’. A closely related trait which is characteristic of Macedonian and the neighboring Bulgarized dialects, but not of Serbian or Eastern Bulgar, is the replacement of strong Ь by E, as in ‘Темно’ or ‘Темьно’ (both pronounced *temno),* found in the oldest church manuscripts beside the older form ‘Тьмьно’. There are also other special Macedonian features occuring in such Macedonic manuscripts as the “*Bologne Psalter*” and the “*Ohrid Apostle Lessons*”, from a slightly later period.

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[157] “Macedonian Dialectology and Eurology: Areal and Typological Perspectives” by Victor A. Friedman.

[158] “Differential bindings: the Balkan Slavic verb” by Victor A. Friedman. 2021 Contributions, MANU, Department of Linguistics and Literary Sciences.

Here it must be mentioned also the 18th century ‘4-languages Dictionary’ compiled by the monk Danail from Moscopole, which is a dictionary in four languages printed in Venice in two editions (one in 1794 and two in 1802). According to some data, the work was first printed much earlier in Moscopole (in today “Albania”), and according to some - in St. Naum, around 1762 and/or 1764. This book, called the 'Beginer’s Learning', contained practical texts: advices of a different nature, instructions for writing different types of letters, official, for trade and private, calculations, lessons for the holy days, geography, religious studies. The work is encyclopedically conceived and in about 100 pages in the form of dialogues between student and teacher, we define it as a didactic text, which was often practiced in literature. The name of this book comes from the number of languages represented in it: “*Albanian*”, “*Greek*”, Macedonian and Vlach languages. Here we have for the first time a modern Macedonian printed text which in the dictionary is given simultaneously with “*Greek*”, “*Albanian*” and Aromanian (i.e. Vlach language). The translation in Macedonian was made by the priest Stefan from Ohrid, in an Ohrid ldialect. That the translation was made in the Ohrid dialect is confirmed by some typical features of that dialect represented in that period: the 3rd person plural form of the present tense ends in -et (aresaet, sakaet, etc.). Also, confirmation of that are the endings in the 2nd person plural in the commanded way: (najdite, donesite, dojdite, etc.). The translation of pop Stefan is of great importance, because it gives us the opportunity to see what the Ohrid speech looked like 200 years ago, thus confirming utterly its incessant continuity.

This “first” printed book containing modern Macedonian texts was not a sign of the strength of Macedonian culture, but of its weakness. This “*Četirijazičnik*” (‘*Four-languages*’) was intended to teach “*Albanians*”, Arumanians (Vlachs) and Macedonians how to express themselves in “*Greek*”, then the new language of the dominant cleric and merchant class in the Balkan provinces of Turkey.

Modern Macedonian has very few phonemic, morphological or syntactical traits which are unique, but the peculiar combination of traits marks off a system which is different from those of all the other Macedonic languages. Further, the Macedonian accent is unique, and it is the outstanding feature which distinguishes Macedonian apart from other languages.

Macedonian does not have the musical intonations which are characteristic of the western Macedonian Peninsula Macedonic languages, Serbo-Croatian and Slovenian. In morphology, only Macedonian has the suffix *-am* for the first person singular of all verbs. The development of a verbal compound with the verb 'to have' as auxiliary, coupled with the neuter form of the past (historically speaking, passive) participle („Имам видено“ - 'I have seen', cf. §25.4) is peculiarly Macedonian, although the germs of such a development can be found in other Macedonic languages, particularly Czech and Polish.

Only Macedonian has the obligatory use of the short direct and indirect object pronouns together with a definite direct or indirect object („Му ја дадов на Петрета книгата“ - 'I gave Peter the book'), although some usages in Slavic Bulgar are similar.

Today literary Macedonian has 31 phonemes. The system contains five vowels (*i u e o a*); five semi-vowels (*r j l lj t*); three nasal consonants (*m n nj*); 9 pairs of consonants with the opposition of voicing including 4 pairs of stops (*p/b, t/d, k'/g', k/g), 3* pairs of fricatives *(f/v, s/z, š/ž*), and 2 pairs of affricates (*c/z, č/ž*); and a non-paired voiceless fricative (*h).* It has not yet been possible to make a full acoustic analysis of a satisfactory body of recorded material, but from the evidence available, the total phonemic system appears to be based on eight oppositions of distinctive features: 1. vocalic — non-vocalic, 2. consonantal — non-consonantal, 3. compact — diffuse, 4. grave — acute, 5. nasal — oral, 6. continued — interrupted, 7. voiced — unvoiced, 8. strident — mellow.[159]

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[159] “Grammar of the Macedonian Literary Language” by Horace Lunt.

Glossary of ancient/modern Macedonian words

Glossary of ancient/modern Macedonian words

On the bases of about a hundred distinguished glosses, Macedonian words noted and explained by ancient writers, some place names from Macedonia, and a number of individual names, most scholars concluded that ancient Macedonian was a separate Indo-European language. Evidence from phonology indicates that the ancient Macedonian language was unquestionably distinct from ancient "*Greek*" and closer to the "*Thracian*" and Brygian/Phrygian languages. In the 'Glossary' of Amerias (ancient Macedonian lexicographer from the 3rd century BCE) we can find a testimony of Macedonian words still in use in today modern Macedonian. There is also a number of words from the recorded ancient vocabularies of the neighboring Brygian/Phrygian, "*Thracian*", and Epirotic tribes, which are cognates to the Macedonian words. Basically they are of the same (Pelasgian) linguistic continuum, but indifferently described by different authors under many different definitions, which at the end are just products of a transcription changes and speculations, in many cases meant to account for politic divisions among the peoples of much later periods.

On the pages that folllow is a Glossary that offers a corpus of ancient Macedonian words (in bold Koine script), recuperated from the works of Homer, Amerias, Hesychius, Suda, etc., and PIE word-roots reconstructed and/or deciphered by modern Paleolinguists, Nashinski (lat. Nostraic) linguists, and Comparative Linguistics scholars – compared with the modern Macedonian words (in bold italic). And this dictionary isn't by any means an exhaustive list of all Macedonic words. More possibly reconstructible words that need further investigation will be undoubtedly found in recently published and forthcoming papers on descendant languages. They will be hopefully mentioned in the updated future versions of this paper.

Koine "*Greek*" lacks the letter /B/ (as in Latin, i.e. "*Bouki*" in Glagolitic), which is written with a ligature of /M/ and /P/ (i.e. /MP/ = /B /. See for example the "George Bush" transliteration[160]); so, for Macedonic words the Latin letter /B, b / will be written instead;

Koine "*Greek*" lacks also the Macedonic letters J, Ž, Sh (Š), Ch (Č), Ts, etc.

Important note! – The symbol /ς / - 'stigma' (Not 'sigma'!), is not a letter, but a separator which marks the end of a word, it's a common noun originally meaning "a mark, dot, puncture". It is not a letter by any means.

Abbreviations and superscripts (in blue):

PB - Proto-Byblian/Mynoian; OCM – Old Church Macedonic; PIE – Proto-Indo-European; NIE – Non-Indo-European; PPM – Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic.

^{Ak} - Akkadian; ^{Ba} - Basque; ^{Phr} - Brygian/Phrygian; ^{Bu} - Burushaski; ^{Co} - Coptic; ^{Ep} - Epirotic; ^{Et} - Etruscan; ^{He} - Hesychius; ^{Ho} - Homeric; ^{Pa} - Paionian; ^{Pe} - Pelasgian; ^{Tr} -

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[160] https://translate.google.com/#view=home&op=translate&sl=auto&tl=el&text=George%20Bush

Thracian; **Sep** - Septuagint[161]; **Skr** - Sanskrit; **Su** - Suda lexicon; **PIE** - Proto-Indo-European.

Example of PB (i.e. Proto-Byblian/Mynoian):

Pa-Ko-Re-Na-Za-Ji – 'Almighty' (Upper-Crown-of-Ze-I); from PIE (i.e. Proto-Indo-European) **kórios*-'ruler', and accordingly in PPM (Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic): ***Pa-Kruna*** - '*Upper-Crown*', ***Na*** - 'of/on', ***Dze*** (*sungod*), and ***I*** (1st), i.e. ***DzeeI*** = '***Dzee 1st***'.

The alphabetical order observed in this dictionary is: a b v g d e f h i j k l m n o p r s th t u v x y z ž c č š.

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[161] The Septuagint (often abbreviated as LXX - the Roman numberal for 70) is the Koine-translation of the Hebrew Scriptures (Old Testament) and used by the early church. The Septuagint is also called the translation of the seventy because tradition states that the Septuagint was translated by seventy learned scholars.

PIE/Koine (Latin transliterated) – English translation; and ***Modern Macedonian***:

–↓——————————————|————————————|———————↓———————

A α – alfa/aleph (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic[162]/Glagolitic: az

A – the number 1 (noun), first (adjective)

a-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (a) [163] – suffix particle of plurality; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dv-a/dwama* -** ‘two’, ***oba -‘both’, ***trima/troika* -** ‘trio’, ***niza* -** ‘row’, ***grupa* -** ‘group’, etc.

a-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (a) – prefix particle of negation, not, without; in today Modern Macedonian: ***a-ne [vernacular eclamation] - ‘ā-no’, also ***anti-*** from ***a****(gainst)****-na-ti*** - ‘a(gainst)-to-you/them’, etc. From the PIE root *ne- ‘not’[164], still same in today Modern Macedonian: ***ne***.[165] See also Latin: *nescient* - ‘not knowing’, from *ne-* ‘not’ + *scire* - ‘know’. Sanskrit: *a, an*, example: *amrta* - ‘immortal’; Latin: *no*, Old English: *na*, Irish: *nai*, Old Irish: *an*, German: *nein*, Gothic: *ni*, anglicized: *un-* [metathesis] [166] like in ‘*undone*, *unfold*, *unbiased*’, etc. Latin: *amentia*, *amethystus*, *aseptic*, *atheist*, etc. anglicized: *against* (*a+gain* i.e. ‘no-gain’), *along*[167], *atopic*, from Koine: *atopia*, etc.

abhro-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (abro) – strong, mighty; in today Modern Macedonian: ***hrabro **-** ‘heroic, courageous’.[168]

abi** (abi) – consume, wear-out; in today Modern Macedonian: ***abi [169], hence also ***izabi*** (same meaning) and ***zabi*** -‘teeth’ in plain Macedonian.[170] Latin: *abolire/abietto*, hence *abisso* too; anglicized: *abyss*.

αbαγνα (abagna) – rose in ancient Macedonian according to Hesychius; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trendafil***. From PIE *bheu- ‘to grow, “***bhue***” in plain Macedonian. Hence “*bagrem*” - ‘black locust flower’ too, Persian: *bagh* - ‘garden’, Septuagint: *αβαρκηνιν* - ‘thorn bushes’, Aramaic: *varda*.

ἄβαλί => **ἄβέλλον, ἄβδέλλον** (avali, avelon/avdelon) – low, abased; in today Modern Macedonian: ***navali***, ***navalen***.

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[162] http://www.geocities.ws/click2speak/unicode/alpha_cu.html

[163] Most of the PIE root-words cited here are from the 2007 revised edition of Julius Pokorny “Etymological Dictionary of the PIE Language”, and 2014-2018 Fernando Villamor’s “The Source Code 2.3 & 2.5”, with PIE roots deciphered steaming from “The origin of the Indo-European languages” (2012).

[164] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*ne-

[165] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ne

[166] https://www.etymonline.com/word/a-#etymonline_v_24553

[167] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=along

[168] http://www.makedonski.info/search/hrabro

[169] http://www.makedonski.info/search/abi#аби/несв

[170] http://www.makedonski.info/search/izabi, http://www.makedonski.info/search/zabi

αβαρυ (avaru) – oregano in ancient Macedonian according the Hesychius; in today Modern Macedonian: ***origano***.

ἄβατον/ἄβατος[Sep] (avato) – desert, inaccessible wasteland; in today Modern Macedonian: ***a***(negation like in ‘*atheist*’)-***v-ato*** - ‘not (passable) with horse’, or ***ab-aton***, from the prefix ***ab-*** ‘away, without’ (like in ‘*abnormal*, *absolute*’), and ***at*** - ‘horse’ in plain Macedonian.[171] Still present in the archaic toponym of the village of ‘Ǵavato’ in Republic of Macedonia.[172] Latin: *vuoto* - ‘empty’.

avatār** (avatar) – divine teacher/leader, a manifestation of a deity or released soul in bodily form on earth; in today Modern Macedonian: ***glavatar - ‘leader’.

ἄβλαβες[Sep] (avlave) – harmless, unhurt; in today Modern Macedonian: ***a***(negation like in ‘*ateist*’)-***v-lav*** - ‘not-in-lion’s (jaws)’.

ἀβλαδεος[Sep] (transliterated as ‘abladeo’) – sweet ; in today Modern Macedonian: ***blago***.

ἄβλος (avlo) – flute or double flute; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kaval/kavalo*** [vernacular][173], and/or ***glasnitsa***.[174]

ἀβουλεύτως (avouleuto) – recklessly, irresponsiblesly, kamikaze-way; in today Modern Macedonian: ***volja*** - ‘will’; antonym: *nevolja* - ‘misfortune’.

ἀβουλια (avoulia) – indecisision, recklessnes, carelessness; in today Modern

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[171] http://www.makedonski.info/search/at

[172] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ǵavato,_Bitola

[173] Prilep, Bitola and Aegean Macedonia dialects.

[174] The cruel ‘De-Macedonization’ of the Aegean Macedonians in “Grease” applied by the inhumane Metaxas dictatorship, forbid even the use of musical instruments that strongly involved Macedonian connotations, such as the ‘Gaida’, the ‘Glasnitsa’ (double flute), and ‘Dayreh’ (type of tambourine). – See Leonidas Embiricos “Γλωσσικα ορια και πολιτικα συνορα στα τραγουδια των σλαβοφωνων στεν Ελλαδα” in ‘Ετεροτητες & μουσικη στα Βαλκανια. Τα κειμενα, Ημεριδα, του Τμιματος, Λαικης & Παραδοσιακης Μουσικης ΤΕΙ Ηπειρου με τη συνεργασια Κεντρου Ερευνων Μειονοτικων Ομαδων’ pp. 48-55, and Marika Rombos-Levides “Επιτηρουμενες ζοες. Μουσικη, χορος και διαμορφοση της υποκειμενικοτητας στη Μακεδονια”, pp. 39-51.

Macedonian: ***a*** (negation like in '*ateist*')-***volia*** - 'unwilling'. Latin: *vele* - ' will, wish'.

ἀβριλλος[Co] (Avrilo) – April, month of; in today Modern Macedonian: ***April***, but in fact from "***A***" - '1st' + "***Vrelo/Vrie***" - 'wellspring' and/or 'fervent/ferment, vigorous, boiling, etc.' respectively.[175] Related to ***vrti*** - 'twisting' in plain Macedonian. Meant for the vigorous life force and the nature's boiling energy in the springtime. Also *Aueril*, from Old French: *avril*, Hebrew: גַּבְרִיאֵל - '*Gavri'el* (i.e. *Gabriel*)' [from גֶּבֶר (gever) - 'strong man, hero' + אֵל ('El) - 'God', i.e. 'Gavri-El' meaning "God's Strong(man)"]; Latin: *virilis*, Sanskrit: *vihr* - 'tornado', *writi* - '*vortex*, *eddy*, *whirlpool*'[176]; anglicized: *virile*, *whirl*, *vril*, *wrench*, *swerve* and *swarm*.

ἀβροχια[Co] (avrohia) – no rain, draught; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ne-vrne***. In this Septuagint form the initial ***a-*** is negation, alike in 'atheist'. (See also ἀπόρροία futher below)

ag-**[PIE] – to drive, to agitate, move; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zagne [verb] - to 'storm, charge'.[177]

αγα (aga)[178] – great, renown, admirable, enviable; in today Modern Macedonian: ***aga.***[179] Turkish: *agha*[180], etc.

ἀγαλλίαμα[Sep] (agaliama) – rejoicing, clamor; in today Modern Macedonian: ***galama***. From the PIE *gal- 'to call, yell'[181], Latin: *gallus* - 'cock', anglicized: *call*, Old Norse:

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[175] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vrie

[176] https://www.ananda.org/yogapedia/vritti/

[177] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zagne

[178] "Etymological dictionary of greek" by Roger Beekes and Lucien van Beek (2010), p. 7: https://archive.org/details/etymological-dictionary-of-greek_202306/mode/2up

[179] https://makedonski.gov.mk/corpus/l/aga-m

[180] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agha_(title)

[181] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*gal-

kalla - 'to cry loudly, summon in a loud voice', also "*kallakurnica*" [vernacular] - 'chaos'[182] in plain Macedonian.

ἄγαν[Sep] (agan) – very, many; in today Modern Macedonian: ***džgan*** and/or ***mnogu*** [metathesis].

ἀγάπη (agape) – love; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ga-pe-e*** [vernacular] - 'it-sings-(to) him'.

ἀγαυρίαμα[Sep] (agauriama) – pride, boastfulness; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gordost***. Latin: *augurium*.

αγέίν[Sep] (agein),***ag-**,***ago-**[PIE] (ag, ago) – to lead (a cattle), herd driving; in today Modern Macedonian: ***nagon*** - 'instinct'[183], ***goni*** - 'move by force, chase'[184]; Sanskrit: *gonja*, Latin: *actus/agire*, anglicized: *agitated*.

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ἀγελαῖος[Sep] (agelaio) – bunch, in group; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lugie*** [metathesis] - 'crowd, people'. (see the PIE *leug^h/leg/leh- further below)

ἄγεμα (ágēma) – vanguard, the elite Macedonian "special forces of Filip II and Alexander III of Macedon; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zagne*** [verb] - to 'storm, charge'[185]; from PIE ***ag-** 'to drive, to agitate', move Latin: *agito*, anglicized: *agitation*. But, that's the conventional interpretation. Another plausible explanation is from the numeric value of the ***A*** - '1st' and ***gema***, i.e. ***dema*** [-gh- > -d- phonetic mutation] – a 'dam, obstacle' in Medieval Macedonian. From the PIE root *deme- 'to constrain, force, break (horses)', anglicized: *tame, dam*; but also **dheigha-*, Latin: *diga* - 'dam', Proto-Germanic: *dammaz*, Old English: *fordemman* - 'to stop up, block."[186] Thus ***Agema*** is the impenetrable '1st (i.e. 'Best') line/row' of defence, the elite shock-troops that in crucial moments are also used to create a breach in the enemy lines.

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[182] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kalakurnica

[183] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nagon

[184] http://www.makedonski.info/search/goni

[185] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zagne

[186] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=dam

Above: **‘Agema’ – the impenetrable 1st line of attack (or last line of defence) in ancient Macedonian Army of Filip II and Alexander III of Macedon; the elite ‘shock-troops’**

αγερσα, **ἀχράς*** (agersa/ahras) – pear; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kruša*** (akrasa - akrusa - kruša).
* **-** 5th century BCE Attic. Hence the *achras* to *kruša* transition, probably from the Macedonian ***krasat*** - ‘sourish’.[187]

ἄγερδα (agerda) – wild pear-tree; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gorida*** [metathesis] - 'wild grapes'. Gradation from *akrasa* and *akrusa* to *kruša*, corrupted form from melted root words **αγερσα** (to agersa/kruša) - ‘peer’and metathesis of ***drvo*** **-** ‘tree’.

ἀγχάλις (aghali), δρέπανον Μακεδόνες by Hesychius – a scythe; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kosa***, from the verb ***kosi*** - ‘mowing’. Latin: *falce*.

agno-**PIE (agno), **ἀγνη/αγνο**, **αγνεία** (agne/agno, agneia)[188] – pure, clean/virgin; in today Modern Macedonian: ***yagne **-** ‘lamb’ [189] , and personal female name ***Jagnula*** [pronounced *Yagnullah*][190] - ‘Innocent/Pure’, Latin: *Agnes*. Antonym: ***gnoj/gnoi***[191] , ***gnie***[192] - ‘pus/frising’ and ‘rot’ respectively. (See also PIE ***heg^{h}no/ag^{h}no-** further below)

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[187] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krasat

[188] https://www.behindthename.com/name/agnes

[189] http://www.makedonski.info/search/jagne

[190] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jagnula_Kunovska

[191] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gnoj

[192] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gnie

αγον$^{\text{Phr}}$ (agon), ***hng**$^{\text{w}}$**ni-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (h’ng’ni) – fire; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ogan***; Sanskrit: *agni*, Latin: *ignis*, anglicized: *ignite*.

αγον$^{\text{Co}}$ (agon) – a strive, struggle, battle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***nagon***.

αγορα, **αγέίρω** (agora, ageiro) – to gather; in today Modern Macedonian: ***igra*** - ‘game’.[193] Latin: *gyrus*, Italian: *giro* - ‘circling/playing around, promenade’, Septuagint Koine: γυρόω - ‘to circle’, hence the Macedonian ***oro*** too.

Αγριανος/Αχρειος/Αχριδος$^{\text{Sep}}$ (Agriano/Ahreio/Ahrido) – the Agrianes (ancient tribe belonging to Macedonian urheimat) i.e. ‘Hillbilies’, and/or 15th century heretics; in today Modern Macedonian: the city of ***Ohrid*** (due to /A/ → [O] conversion); also the medieval fortress and homonymous region of ***Ahridos*** (i.e. ‘Upper-hill/heights’)[194] on Rhodope Mountains. Registered also in ‘Tahrir Defterleri’ (Turkish ‘Census Notes’) as a common personal name ***Ahrian***[195] until the XV-XVI centuries, and present from the Rhodope Mountains until Dalmatia region (in today Croatia). This ethnonym used during the Turkish rule is considered of being adopted as yet another term for the ‘heretic’ successors of Medieval Bogomils.[196]

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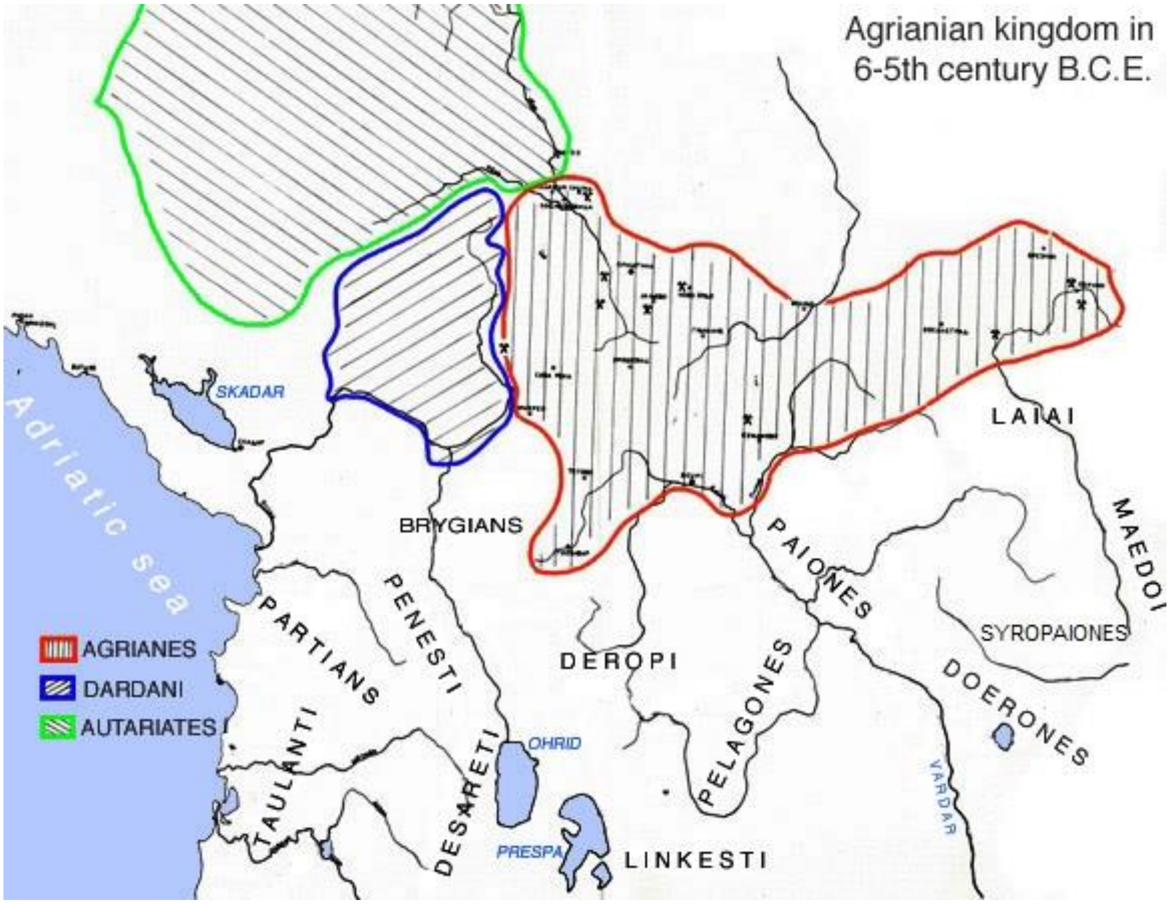
[193] http://www.makedonski.info/search/igra

[194] See ***hrid*** in Serbo-Croatian, and/or ***rid*** in today plain Macedonian: http://www.makedonski.info/search/rid

[195] “Dictionaire Turc-Arabe-Persan” by Jules Theodore Zenker.

[196] “One possible trace of the Bogomilism in the XV c. Census Registers” by Aleksandar Stojanovski.


Agrianian kingdom in 6-5th century B.C.E.
SKADAR
Adriatic sea
AGRIANES
DARDANI
AUTARIATES
BRYGIANS
PARTIANS
PENESTI
TAULANTI
DESARETI
OHRID
PRESPA
DEROPI
PELAGONES
LINKESTI
PAIONES
LAIAI
MAEDOI
SYROPAIONES
DOERONES
VARDAR

Above: **the territory of Paionians and Agrianians (rounded in red) – northernmost guardians of the Macedonian realm in the 6th-5th century BCE according to prof. dr. Victoria Sokolovska**

agro-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (agro), **agu**$^{\text{Ak}}$ (agu) – early (in the morning), earthshine; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mugra **-** ‘dawn’.[197]

agru$^{\text{Ak}}$ (agru) – hired worker; in today Modern Macedonian: ***argat*** [metathesis].[198]

ἀδαλος/ἀσβαλος (adalo/asvalo) – soot, according to Hesychius; in today Modern Macedonian: ***abdal*** - ‘grunge person’.

αδε (ade) – heaven in ancient Macedonian according to Hesychius; in today Modern Macedonian: ***otade*** - ‘beyond’[199], ***otide*** - ‘gone’. From the PIE root *ad-[200] ‘to, on, at’, preserved in the Macedonic prepositions: ***nad*** - ‘above’[201], ***zad*** - ‘behind’[202], ***pod*** - ‘below, under’, also ‘floor’; and as noun ***pad*** - ‘fall’. Latin: *ad* - ‘on, to, toward’[203],

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[197] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mugra

[198] http://www.makedonski.info/search/argat

[199] http://www.makedonski.info/search/otade

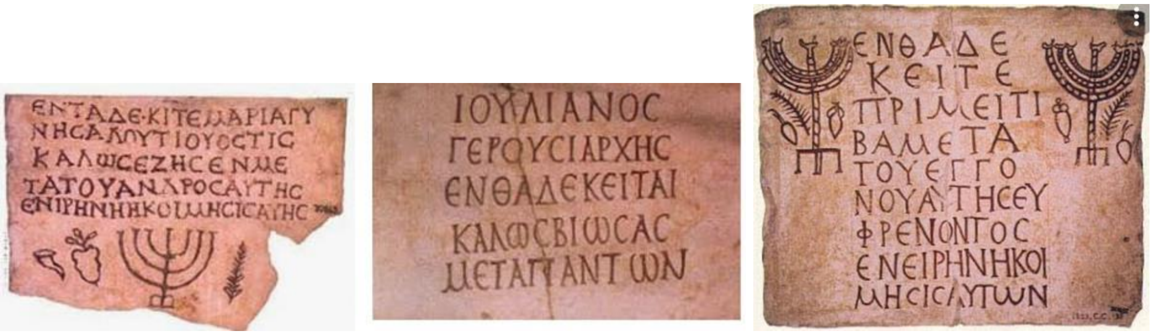
[200] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*ad-

[201] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nad

[202] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zad

[203] https://etimo.it/?term=ad&find=Cerca

aderire - ‘to stick to’. Possibly also the root word to Latin-corrupted *Aether*, which features the typical Macedonian redaction (*Veter* - ‘wind’).[204]

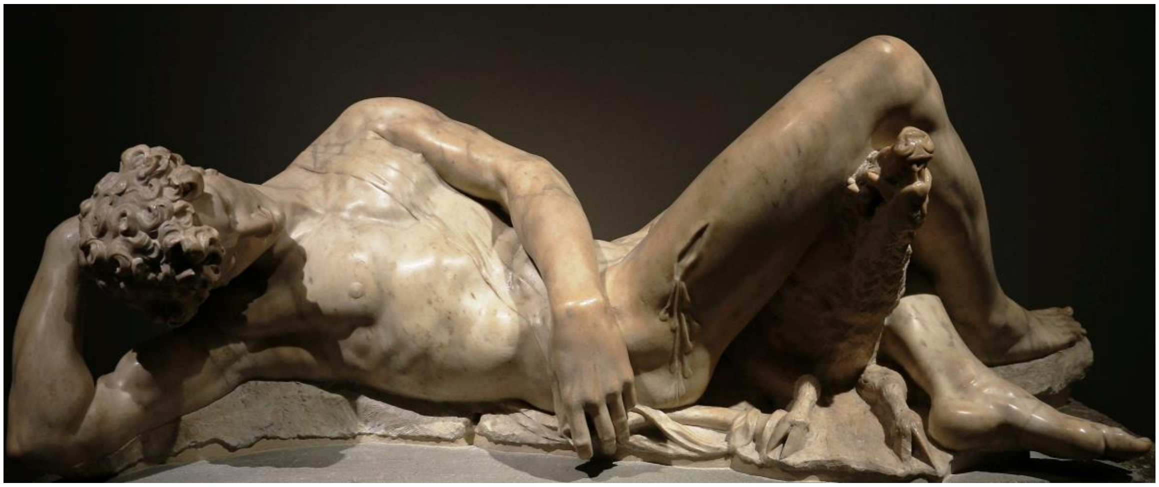

ΕΝΤΑΔΕ·ΚΙΤΕΜΑΡΙΑΓΥ
ΝΗϹΑΚΛΥΤΙΟΥΟϹΤΙϹ
ΚΑΛΩϹΕΖΗϹΕΝΜΕ
ΤΑΤΟΥΑΝΔΡΟϹΑΥΤΗϹ
ΕΝΙΡΗΝΗΗΚΟΙΜΗϹΙϹΑΥΤΗϹ
ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟϹ
ΓΕΡΟΥϹΙΑΡΧΗϹ
ΕΝΘΑΔΕΚΕΙΤΑΙ
ΚΑΛΩϹΒΙΩϹΑϹ
ΜΕΤΑΠΑΝΤΩΝ
ΕΝΘΑΔΕ
ΚΕΙΤΕ
ΠΡΙΜΕΙΤΙ
ΒΑΜΕΤΑ
ΤΟΥΕΓΓΟ
ΝΟΥΑΥΤΗϹΕΥ
ΦΡΕΝΟΝΤΟϹ
ΕΝΕΙΡΗΝΗΚΟΙ
ΜΗϹΙϹΑΥΤΩΝ

Above: **ancient funeral inscriptions with the word ‘entade’ – ‘beyond/behind’**

αδδεε (addee), **αίδε**Ho (aide) – hurry up, come on; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ajde*** (pronounced *ayde*) **-** ‘come on, lets go’[205]; Sanskrit: *aise*.

αδίσ (adis) – heart; in today Modern Macedonian: ***diše*** **-** ‘respirates, breaths’.

Αδονις (Adoni) – Adam-Kadmon, a deified mortal, lover of Afrodite; he was described as yet another androgynous-hermaphrodite demigod, for he acted like a man in his affections for Aphrodite, but as a woman for Apollo. A lunr god, identical to Egyptian Ptah. It is claimed that the Adonis's name comes from a Canaanite word meaning ‘lord’[206], and most modern scholars consider the story of *Afrodite and Adonis* to be derived from the much earlier Mesopotamian myth of *Inanna* (*Ishtar/Astarte/Isis*) and *Dumuzid* (*Tammuz*). The cult of Adonis has also been described as corresponding to the cult of the Phoenician god *Baal*. Kretschmer points to the proper name *Αδον*, an Armenian general and a Phrygian flute-player. Now is widely recognized as dating to a period of orientalization before and during the 8th century BCE. Latin: *dominus* - ‘lord, master, owner’, from *domus* -‘house’ from the PIE root *dem- ‘house, household’, in plain Macedonian: *dom*.[207]



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[204] http://www.makedonski.info/search/veter

[205] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/come%20on

[206] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=don

[207] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dom

ἀδνον[Sep] (adnon) – holy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***eden-on*** - ‘the one and only he’.[208]

ἀδραῖα (adraia) – clear skies; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vedra/vedar* -** ‘bright (sky, weather)’[209]; Sanskrit: *vidhra*.

ᾄδω[Sep] (ado) – to sing, to chant, an ode; in today Modern Macedonian: ***oda*** [metathesis]; anglicized: *ode*.

ἀδρος[Sep] (adro) – full-grown, big/adult, corpulent; in today Modern Macedonian: ***jadro/jadar*** but also ***odrasna*** [vernacular metathesis] - ‘grown up’.[210]

αδρυα[Sep] (adrua) – boat made out of one piece of wood (i.e. *drwo*); in today Modern Macedonian: ***od-drva*** [genitive] - ‘of wood’. (see the image on the next page)

Αδυμα[Phr] (aduma) – home; in today Modern Macedonian: ***doma***.

Ἀέροπες (Ærope), **Ἀαίροπος** (Aairopo)[211] – Ærop II, king of Macedon; also the root toponym of *Evropa/Europe*; also the river **Εβρος**[Tr] (*Evro*, today river ‘*Maritsa*’) in the same region[212], and two ancient Macedonian cities: ***Europus*** (in Almopia region) and ***Europos*** (in Linkestia); from a homonymous Macedonian tribe, noted by Hesychius: ἐν

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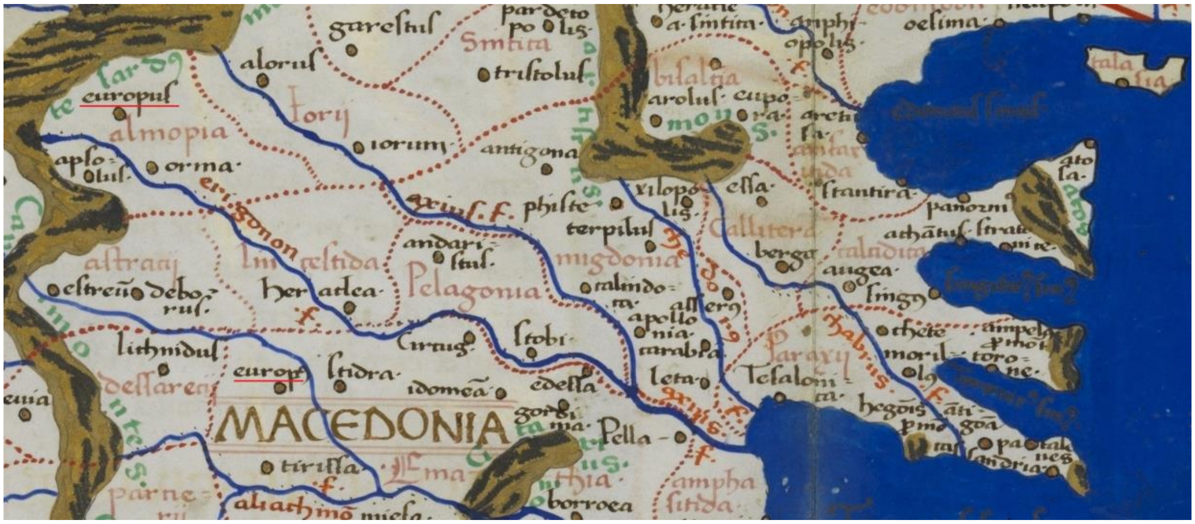
[208] http://www.makedonski.info/search/on#on/zam

[209] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vedra

[210] http://www.makedonski.info/search/odrasna

[211] The symbol /ς / -‘stigma’ (Not ‘sigma’!), is not a letter, but a separator which marks the end of a word, it’s a common noun originally meaning "a mark, dot, puncture".

[212] *Evros* or *Nevros*, the mythical river in which was thrown the head of killed Dionis, from where the nymphs of the river have taken it to heaven.



Above: **underlined with red: *Europus* and *Europos*, two of the numerous Macedonian toponyms that have the word root 'Europe' in their names**

Μακεδονίᾳ γένος - 'of Macedonian kin' according to Hesychius. But also a personal name of the ancient Macedonian king Aeropo (398-394 BCE)[213]:

According to others the etymological explanation is 'Wind-faced', from *aero- + opsis (thus 'Aerops'); also Boeotian: *opos* (see below). But, this is rather Latin-corrupted opinion.

ἀέροψ (aerops) – both Boeotian name for a bird (i.e. Μέροψ(?) - Merops), and also "Αεροπες εθνος, Τροιζηνα κατοικουντες, και εν Μακεδονια γενος τι; και ορνεα τινα" – '*Æropes ethnos inhabiting Troezen, a lineage in Macedonia genos*; *kind of bird*' according to Erodot; Pre-greek origin of the bird name and the proper people's name is sure (cf. the suffix -Οπ-). See also the river *Évros* in Macedonia (today Maritsa river in "Bulgaria")

ἀετερ (aether), ***ater-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (ater) – upper air, fire,'blow the fire'; derived from a suffixed root *aue- 'to blow' with common IE formant -ter; in today Modern Macedonian: ***veter*** - 'wind'; Serbo-Croatian: *vatra* - 'fire'; Sanskrit: *vatya* - 'cyclonic wind'.[214]

ai-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (ai, comparable to 'ouch') – harm, compassion (pain exclamation), exclamation of remembering; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ai.

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[213] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aeropus_II_of_Macedon

[214] http://sanskritdictionary.org/vatya

ai-**$^{\mathrm{PIE}}$ (ai), **ἄδδεε**$^{\mathrm{He}}$ – to give; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dai [vernacular] **-** ‘give me/it’ and/or ***aide*** - ‘lets go’. Coptic: *αγε*, *αγετε* (age, agete), Hittite: *pai*. Sanskrit: *aiḍayan*[215], Latin: *dai/dare* [verb], *datum/dative*, Italian: *daie*; anglicized: *aid*.[216]

aim-**$^{\mathrm{PIE}}$ (aim)[217] – to copy, imitate; in today Modern Macedonian: ***imitira.[218]

aios-**$^{\mathrm{PIE}}$ (aios) – metal (that shines; Pelasgian: **βαλίος** - ‘shine’); in today Modern Macedonian: ***bles-ka and/or ***sia*** [metathesis] **-** ‘shines’; Hittite: *Wiluša* (i.e. *Ilios*), Sanskrit: *aysa*, Latin: *acies* - ‘metal tip of the arrow/spear’.

ἀίγίοψ (aigiops) – vulture in ancient Macedonian, ‘ἀιγιοψ - αετος υπο Μακεδονον'.

aiv-**$^{\mathrm{PIE}}$ (aiv) – alive, vital; in today Modern Macedonian: ***živ; Old Persian: *aiva*, Oscan: *biv*(*us*)[219], Latin: *viv*(*us*).

αίκε$^{\mathrm{Ho}}$ (aike), **ακ**$^{\mathrm{Br}}$ (ak) – if; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ako***.

αίσ$^{\mathrm{Tr}}$ (aiz), **αεγίς** (aiz, aegi, aygi) – goat, goatskin; ancient Egyptian: ***Az***, PIE: ***h$_{a}$eiĝs-** ‘goat’; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koza*** [-gh- > -k- phonetic mutation + metathesis], ***kozi*** (plural); Iberian: *izar*, Sanskrit: *aža*, actually from ***koža***(?) **-** ‘(goat) skin’.[220]

Because before the invention of earthware the goat skins and skins from other domesticated animals were used as the first contaners for liquids and other goods. Hencefore even the first eartware containers, so-called ‘askos’, were in the form of a skin-bag. But, also possible as metathesis of “*Yazi*” - ‘climbs’ in plain Macedonian[221], Phrygian: *aseis* - ‘he-goat’, PIE *ei- to ‘go’[222], Avestan: *izaēnā* - ‘(goat) hide’ and *aza* - ‘he-goat’, etc.

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[215] https://sanskritdictionary.org/aidayan

[216] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=aid

[217] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*aim-

[218] http://www.makedonski.info/search/imitira

[219] https://thevore.com/oscan/

[220] http://www.makedonski.info/search/кожа

[221] http://www.makedonski.info/search/jazi

[222] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*ei-

ais-**PIE (ais, a truncated root of *ais-ka*) – to desire for, wanting, to worship; in today Modern Macedonian: ***saka, a metathesis of ***iska*** [archaic] - 'wants', abbreviated vernacular form of (***g***)***i saka*** - '(it) want/asks for them/that', survived as a syncretic common suffix in many Macedonic verbs: *istiska*, *ispiska*, *istreska*, *ispea*, *ismea*, etc. Sanskrit: *icchati*, Old Church Macedonic: *iskati*, Oscan: *aiso*, Swedish: *ska*, anglicized: *ask*.[223]

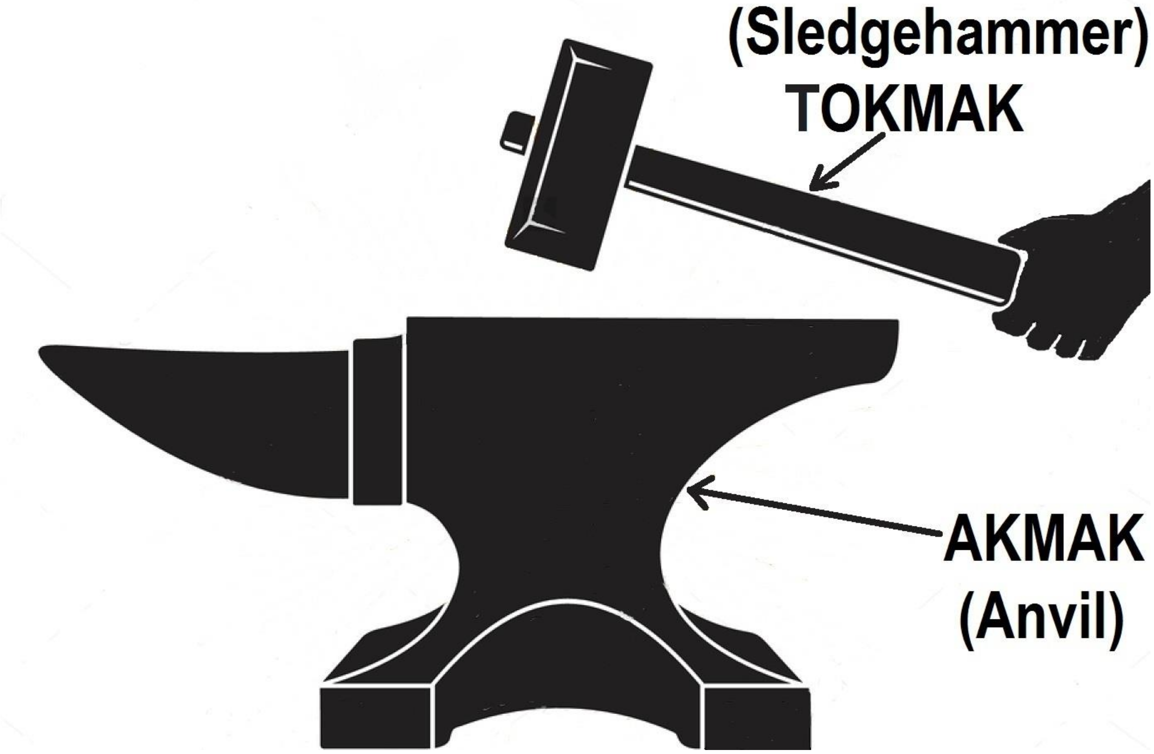
αισυμναωSep (aisumnao) – I order/command; in today Modern Macedonian: ***Yas-sum-naj-ō*** - 'I-am-most-ō', where the votive particle ***ō*** (or **ω**) underlines high position.

ἀίτεωSep (aiteo) – to ask, request, beg; in today Modern Serbo-Croatian Macedonic: ***hteo.*** Obsolete in today Modern Macedonian.

ak-**PIE (ak) – to eat; in today Modern Macedonian: ***žvak [onomatopoeic]; Latin: *mastika.*

ἀκαραSep (akara) – strands, roams; in today Modern Macedonian: ***aka***.[224] Septuagint:

ἀκμονSep (akmon), ***ak-**PIE (ak) – anvil and/or stone respectively; in today Modern Macedonian: ***akmak*** [onomatopoeic; compare to English '*smack*'], antonym: ***tokmak*** - 'hammer'[225] (today only the word for hammer - "*tokmak*' preserved its original meaning, while the archaic "*akmak*" declined into informal noun for insult in plain Macedonian, meaning something similar to English '*blockhead* '[226]); from ***a*** [preposition] - 'on' and ***kamen*** - 'stone'. See also "*čakmak*" - 'flint-stone lighter'; related to the Macedonic verb ***akne*** - 'to smash, hit';[227] Phrygian: *Akmonia*, Basque: *akain*, Latin: *acere*. Root word for



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[223] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=ask
[224] http://www.makedonski.infosearch/aka
[225] http://www.makedonski.info/search/tokmak
[226] http://www.makedonski.info/search/akmak
[227] http://www.makedonski.info/search/akne

today ***kamen*** (‘stone’ in plain Macedonian), ***dolmen*** and ***menhir***.

ἀκήSep (ake/aki) – spike, pike; in today Modern Macedonian: ***akne*** - ‘hit’, ***kopye*** - ‘spear’.

ἀκραSep (akra) – end, extremity (also a ‘hilltop’); in today Modern Macedonian: ***kraj*** - ‘end’, ***na-kraj*** - ‘at the end’, ***krak*** - ‘extremity’.[228]

ἀκρέαSep (akrea/akraia) – young girl, also goddess of wisdom or of love; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kerka*** - ‘daughter’.[229] A nymph-daughter of the river-god *Asterion*, who together with her sisters *Euboea* and *Prosymna* acted as nurses to Hera. But also epithet of the goddess *Hera Akraia*.

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[228] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krak#%D0%BA%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BA/%D0%BC

[229] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kerka

ἀκρεαπαιςSep (akreapai) – awesome (woman); in today Modern Macedonian: ***prekrasen*** [metathesis]. Actually a derivative from the verb ***krepi/krepka*** - meant for a 'healthy' or 'strong' woman.[230]

ἀκρον, **ἀκρονοί**Sep (akron, akronoi) – border marks or edges, mountain peeks, crest; PIE *ak- 'summit, point'; Phrygian ακραυο (akrayo) - 'height, peak, elevated'; in today Modern Macedonian: ***na-krayo*** and/or ***krak*** -'extremity', ***pokraina/ukraina*** - 'borderland', ***krai*** - 'end'; also ***kruna*** - 'crown'; Hesychius: ὅροι, ὑπὸ Μακεδόνων.

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[230] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krepka

al/ol-**PIE (al/ol) – beyond, further; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lani [metathesis] - ‘last year’[231], ***olomnani*** - ‘before last year (2 years ago)’[232]; Latin: *alter* - ‘other’, *altus* - ‘high’, Italian: *al di la*, *oltre* - ‘further’.

ἀλαλά (alala)[233] – war cry, exultation, praise; in today Modern Macedonian: ***alal***.[234] Persian: *halal*, Latin: *loda/lauda*, Italian: *allodato* - ‘praised’, etc.

alьdia/ladia-** (aldia/ladya) – a boat, schiff; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lagya [-d- > -gh- phonetic mutation]. Russian: *lodka*, Latin: *gondola*, etc.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ (Alexandro) – name of several Hittite and Macedonian kings and emperors in ancient kingdom and empire of Macedon (Alaxandu, Alexander I, Alexander III, Alexander IV...); in today Modern Macedonian: ***Aleksandro/Aleksandar***. Also a famous martyr from Pydna, Macedonia, from the time of Roman emperor Maximilian; commemorated in East and West on 14th of March. A composite epithet-name, compiled from ‘**A**’ - the 1st, ‘**le**’ - a votive particle, ‘**xand**’ - sun/yellow, and ‘**ro**(d)’ - kin/family, i.e. the ‘First-Louded(Praised)-of-the-Sun-Kin’. The form found on the coins of

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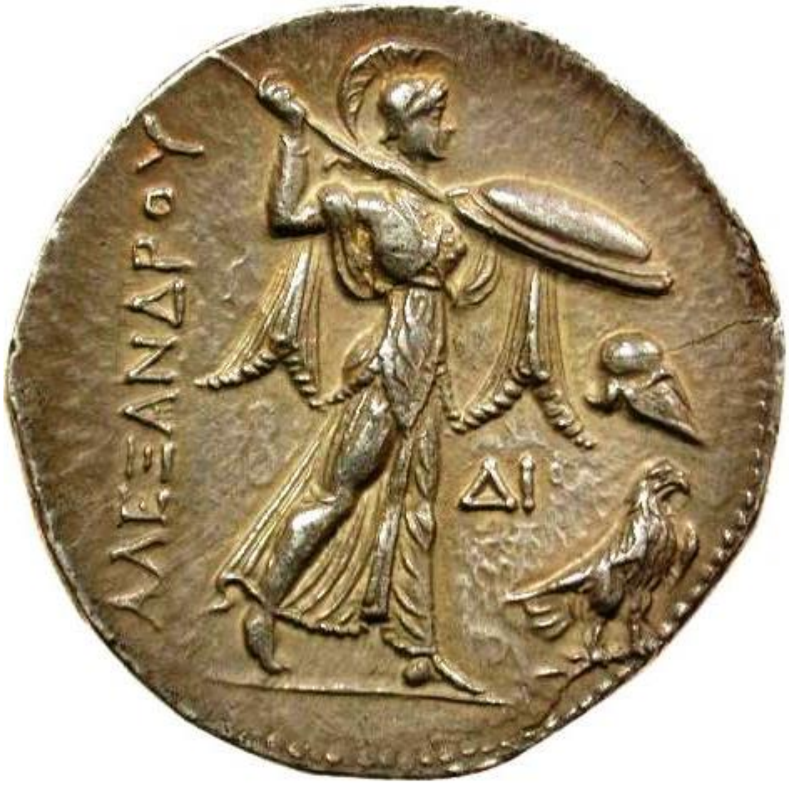
[231] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lani

[232] http://www.makedonski.info/search/olomnani

[233] “Etymological dictionary of greek” by Roger Beekes and Lucien van Beek, 2010, p. 61: https://archive.org/details/etymological-dictionary-of-greek_202306/mode/2up

[234] http://www.makedonski.info/search/alal

Alexander III Makedonski is with the possessive adjective suffix -oy/ov: **ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ** (Alexandrou), i.e. ***Aleksandrov*** **-** ‘Alexander’s, of Alexander’ in today plain Macedonian; OCM: *Александровъ* [adjective possessive], Koine: *’Αλεξάνδρου* (on ancient coins as the one below), Latin: *Alexandrův*, *Alexandri*, German: *des Alexander*,



etc. ***Alexandrijsky*** is yet another form with the possessive suffix -ski: Russian: *Александрийски*, Latin: *Alexandrinus*, German: *aus Alexandrien*, Septuagint Koine: *Αλεξανδρινός*, *’Αλεξάνδρειάς*, *Ἀλεξανδρέων*, *Ἀλεξαρχός*; etc.

alb^{h}o-**^{PIE} (albo) – white; in today Modern Macedonian: ***belo [metathesis]; Latin: *albus*, *albino*, also *alba* - ‘(white) dawn’.

ἀλί, **ἀλλά**, **ἀλλ** (ali, alla, al) – but; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ali***.

ἀλίε (alie), **ολίν**^{Tr} (olin) – deer/boar; PIE *ol- and/or *el- ‘red/brown’, ***alev*** in today plain Macedonian[235], see ***aleva paprika*** **-** ‘red pepper’ (the image below), in today Modern Macedonian: ***elen*** -‘deer’.[236] Sanskrit: *eṇa* -‘deer’[237], Latin: *volpe* [metathesis] - ‘(red) fox’(see the image below), but also the root of *fox* too, that comes from Latin *fuxia* (color) - ‘strong pink’.[238] Hittite: *aliyan*, Cimmerian: *elain* - ‘deer’, Old Church Macedonic: ‘*Yelen*’, Homeric: *ἐλλός* (elló) - ‘young deer or fawn’.[239] (see next page) From the PIE root word *$h_1$el- ‘brown/red’.[240]

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[235] http://www.makedonski.info/search/alev

[236] http://www.makedonski.info/search/elen

[237] https://sanskritdictionary.org/ena

[238] https://alexvinash.com/products/fuxia-hot-pink-shoe?variant=42206391828659

[239] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/red_deer

[240] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Reconstruction:Proto-Indo-European/h%E2%82%81el-#Root

aleva
Aleva paprika
Slatka mlevena
200g
Crvena slatka
mlevena začinska paprika

ἀλέω[Sep] (aleo) – to grind; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mele*(*o*)**[241], Serbo-Croatian: *mleo.*

ἅλιμα[Sep] (alima) – seaside; in today Modern Macedonian: ***plima*** - ‘tide’.

ἀλίζα (aliza and/or alixa) – white poplar tree; in today Modern Macedonian: ***yasika*** [archaic *jelixa*].[242]

ἀλμυρός (almuros) – salty; in today Modern Macedonian: ***salamura***.[243]

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[241] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mele

[242] http://www.makedonski.info/search/jasika

ἄλσος (also) – grove, sacred grove; in today Modern Macedonian: ***les***.

ἀλώπηξ (alopes), ***wlpe-**PIE – fox, literally ‘red-dog’ (compare to **κυνώπηξ** - kunopes); in today Modern Macedonian: ***alov*** - ‘red’[244], and ***pes*** - ‘dog’[245]; Latin: *volpe.*[246] (see above **ἀλίε**)

nature picture library
01046021 © Jose Schell / naturepl.com

Αμαίμακετοί – A-Ma, i.e. ‘1st Mother’ of the Maketoi (i.e. Macedonians); the Great Mother Goddess Mā, supreme deity of ancient Macedonians. See also **Αμμα** -‘mother’ (antonym: Atta - ‘father’).

ambhi-**PIE**, αμbι/αμφι** (ambi/amphi-)[247] – both, both ways (ambiguous), all around; examples: *ambivalent* - ‘equivocal, uncertain, of many meanings’, (the city of) *Amfipoliteon* - ‘Both-popular (and) divine (place)’, etc.; in today Modern Macedonian: ***amfibia, ***ambis***, ***ambasada***, etc. An extended form of PIE root *an- ‘on, upon, above’, ***na*** [metathesis] in today plain Macedonian; also *mbhi-; in old medical prescriptions, *ana-* meant ‘an equal quantity of each’. See also *amphitheater*, Latin: *amphitheatrium* - ‘with spectators all around’.[248]

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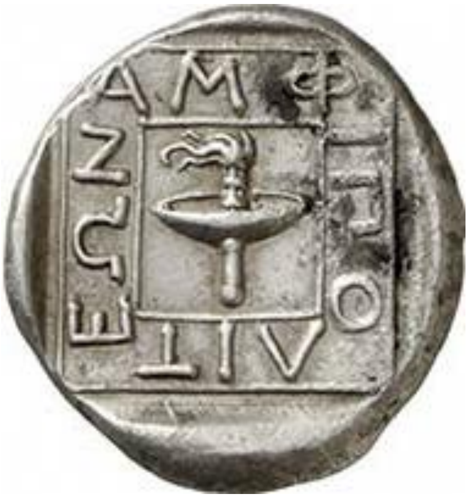
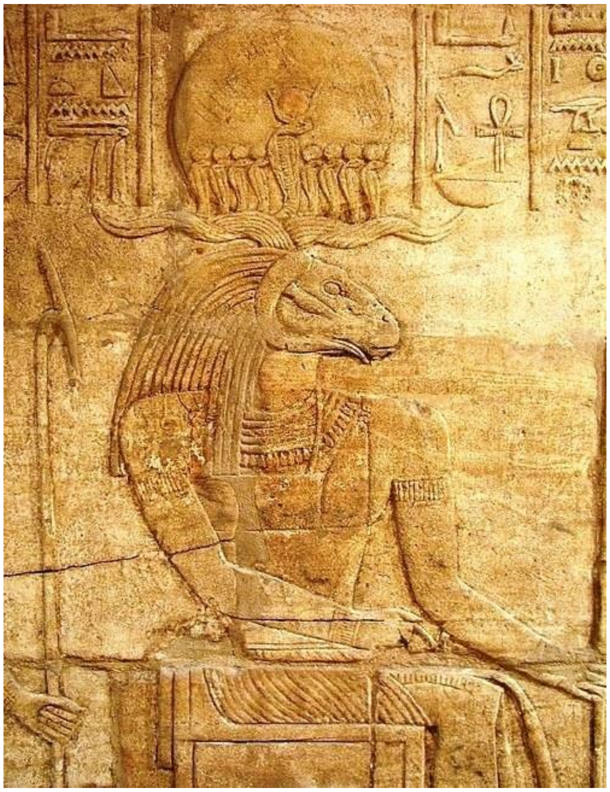
[243] http://www.makedonski.info/search/salamura
[244] http://www.makedonski.info/search/alov
[245] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pes , https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%E1%BC%80%CE%BB%CF%8E%CF%80%CE%B7%CE%BE#Etymology
[246] https://www.etymonline.com/word/vulpine
[247] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*ambhi-
[248] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=amphitheater



Above: **coin from the ancient city of Amfipoliteon (Latin: 'Amphipolis')**

Αμιντα (Aminta) – king of Macedon, father of Fillip II, from ***Amin/Amon*** and ***ata*** - 'father'; in today Modern Macedonian: ***Amin*** [interjection] and ***tata*** [double appellation] - 'father'; further syncretized by the Christian dogma into ***Aminadav*** - 'unus e progenitoribus Jesu Christi in Christi genealogia'.[249] Compare to ***Amon*** - the supposed progenitor of the Semitic populations.



Right: **God Amon in his animal form**

Αματρονα (Amatrona) – the Great Mother Goddess, mother of all gods; from ***A*** - '1st' and ***matrona*** - 'mother goddess'.

Αμαζονες (Amazones) – legendary women warriors of the Great Mother Goddess Ma;

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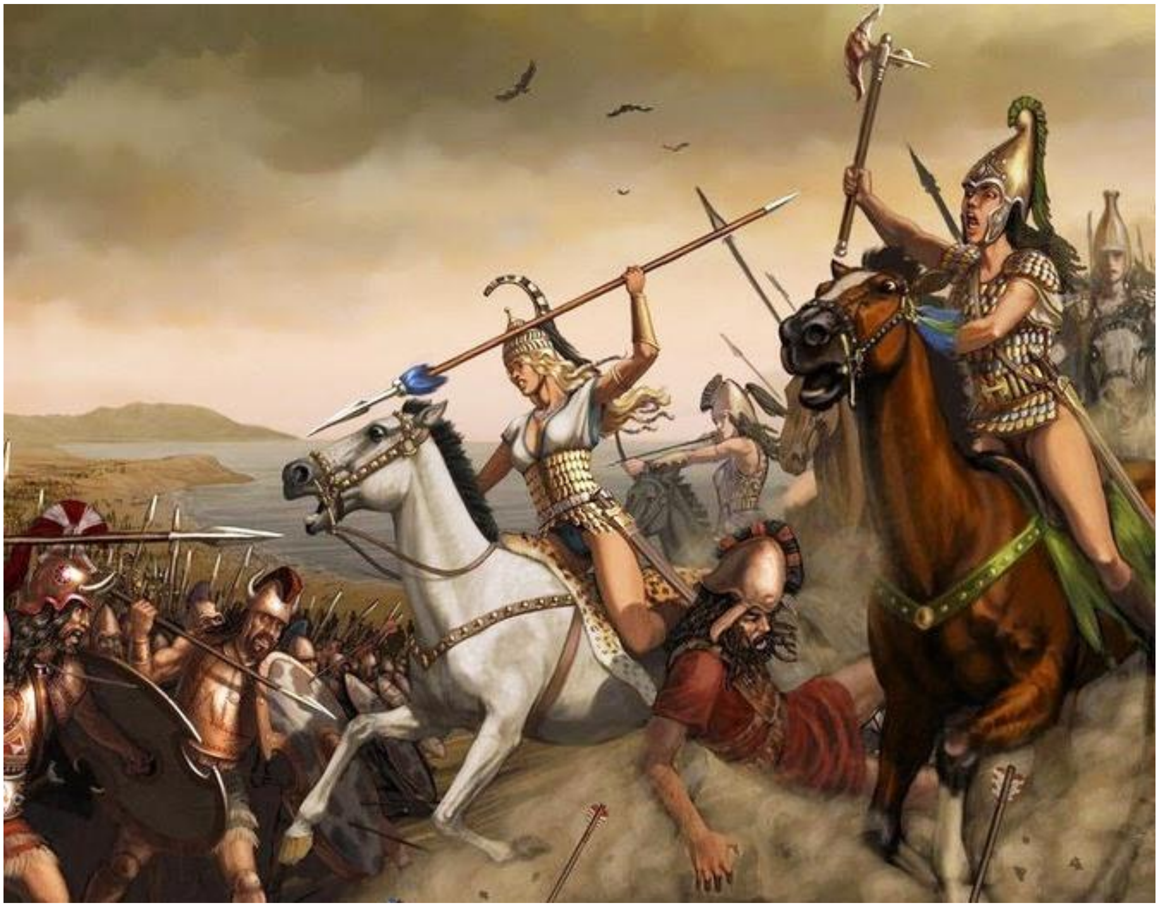
[249] "Slovar Staroslavjanskogo Yazika" Vol.1, by B. A. Larina, St. Petersburg University.

there's 2 or more posible etymological explanations:

1. in today Modern Macedonian: ***Na-Mā-Ženi*** [plural] - 'Of the – Mā (Mother Goddess) -Women', i.e. the warrior-priestesses of the Great Mother Goddess *Mā*. From ***Žena*** - 'woman', PIE *gene- to 'give birth', Sanskrit: *janati* - 'begets, bears', Latin: *genus*, from *gnasci* (hence *nascere*[250] and *natale* too), actually from ***go-nosi*** - 'it bears, act of carrying'[251] in plain Macedonian, and ***nesi*** - 'laying eggs', Latin: *nasci*; anglicized: *nest*(*ing*); also Sanskrit: *netri* - 'act of carrying', Latin: *nutrix/nutrire*; from ***nedri/iznedri*** - 'to give birth' in plain Macedonian[252], anglicized: *nurse*, *nourish*.

2. in today Modern Macedonian: ***Ne-Mā̆ženi*** - 'Non-Married', archaic ***A-mā̆žoni***, where the letter '***A-***' is negation (alike in *Atheist*, *Agnostic*, *Amoral*, *Asexual*, etc.), and ***mā̆ž*** [vernacular][253] **-** 'man, husband', thus 'Unmarried' in plain Macedonian.



ameć-[Ba] (ametch) – dream; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mečta*** - 'dreaming (of)'. From PIE root *men- 'to think'.[254] (see the image on the next page)

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[250] https://etimo.it/?term=nascere&find=Cerca

[251] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nosi#носи/несв

[252] http://www.makedonski.info/search/iznedri

[253] http://www.makedonski.info/search/маж See also 'Velmož' i.e. "*Veliki Mož*" - literaly 'Great-man': https://fr.wiktionary.org/wiki/velmož

[254] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*men-

ἄμελξι (amelxi), ***hmelg-**[PIE] (hmelg) – milking, to milk; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ya-molzi***, ***molzi***; Latin: *mulgeo* and/or *alere* - 'to feed, nourish, suckle', Italian: *munge*, Serbo-Croatian: *muze* [pronounced *moozeh*].

ammuru[Ak] (amuru) – west; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zamira*** (e.g. '*dies-off* ', 'goes-down')

an/ana-**[PIE] (an) – on, to, by; in today Modern Macedonian: ***na [methatesis]; an old IE adverb and preposition; Oscan: *anafaket* - 'on-handed' (devoted to), Coptic: *anastasis* - 'standing on (resurrection)', etc.

ἀνατίθημι[Sep] (anatithimi) – to make/ascribe/attribute/change/twist/maneuver (to me); in today Modern Macedonian: ***onadi mi.***[255]

Ανατοίλ[Co] (Anatoil) – east, the rising of the sun, composite from "*A*" - 'first, the 1st one', "*Na*" - 'of ', "*To*" - 'that', and "*Il*" (i.e. *Il/Ilios*, Latinized: *Helios*)[256] - 'sun', i.e. "Firstborn-at-sunrise"; in today Modern Macedonian: ***Anatoli*** [Metathesis] - a personal name, "(Born) on the sunrise"; Latin: *natalis*, anglicized: *natal*[257].

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[255] http://www.makedonski.info/search/onadi

[256] „*A-na-to-Il*“ – '1st-On-That-Sun(rise)' https://www.behindthename.com/name/anatolius

[257] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=natal

ἀναξηραίνω/ἀποξηραίνω (anaxiraino/apoxiraino) – to dry up; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zasireno*** - ‘coagulated blood/milk’. Latin: *serum.*

αvγ^{Tr} (ang) – curved, twisted; in today Modern Macedonian: ***agol*** - ‘angle’; Coptic: *alok*.

angl-**^{PIE} (angl) – narrow and transparent; in today Modern Macedonian: ***jagula - ‘eel’ (declension from ***jangula***)[258], from the PIE root *angʷi- ‘snake, worm’; Sanskrit: *aṅge* - ‘in the body’[259] and/or *aṅguli* - ‘fingers’[260]**,** Latin: *anguila* - ‘eel’[261] (hence ‘*angel*’ too).

ἀνήκω (aneko) – to belong (someone‘s); in today Modern Macedonian: ***na-nekoj*** - ‘someone’s, of somebody’;[262] anglicized: *annex*.

ἀνομέω (anomeo) – not clever, iniquity; in today Modern Macedonian: ***a ne-umee*** - ‘doesn’t know, not know-how’.

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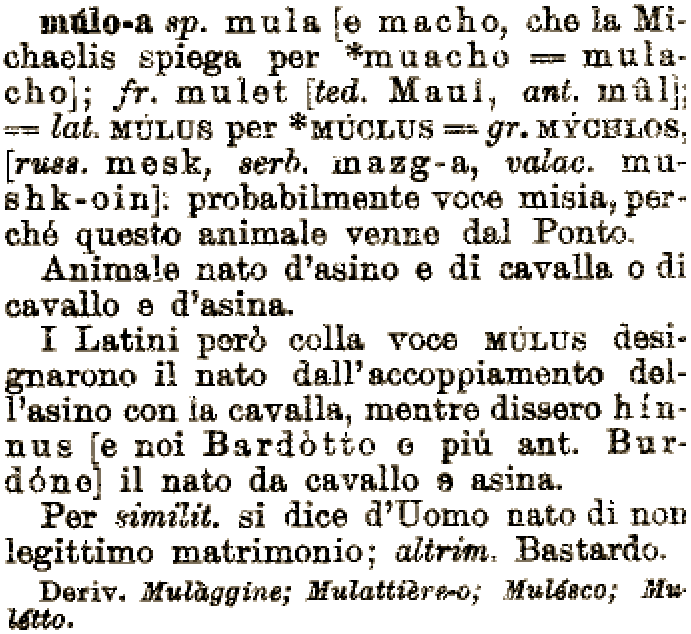
[258] http://www.makedonski.info/search/jagula
[259] https://sanskritdictionary.org/ange
[260] https://sanskritdictionary.org/anguli
[261] https://www.etimo.it/?term=anguilla&find=Cerca
[262] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nekoj

Ανθεμουσία (anthemousia) – a military cavalry squadron from the homonymous Macedonian town(?). Probably the ‘mule-drivers’, from a Latin-corrupted form for the auxiliary (transport) army units, from “*Ante*” - ‘(leading) before, infront’ and “*Mulus*” - a ‘Mule’, thus the ‘Mule-drivers’ (see the image below). In today plain Macedonian: ***mulle***[263] and/or ***maska*** [feminine] - ‘mule’[264], Italian: *mulo*. But also ***melez*** - a ‘hybrid, mongrel’[265], from the common universaly agreed PIE denominator *meik- i.e. ‘mix’.[266] These units were recruited from the whole Macedonian kingdom, with no regard for district divisions. But, according by the romanticist conventional historiography there were no people in ancient times other than heroes and gods, and these were interpreted as

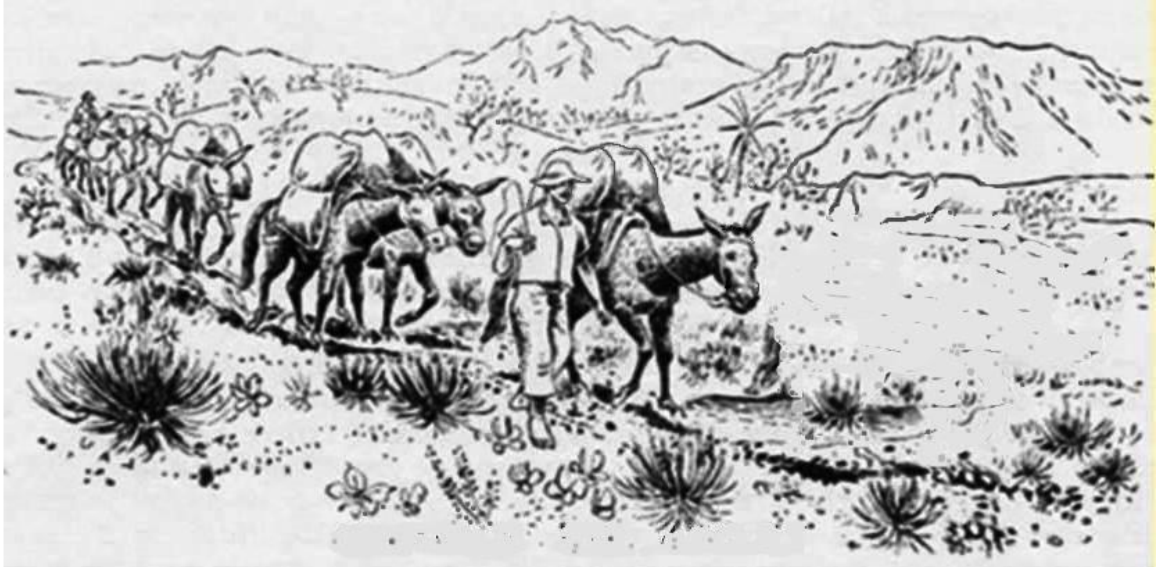

múlo-a *sp.* mula [e macho, che la Michaelis spiega per *muacho = mulacho]; *fr.* mulet [*ted.* Maui, *ant.* mûl]; = *lat.* MÚLUS per *MÚCLUS = *gr.* MÝCHLOS, [*russ.* mesk, *serb.* mazg-a, *valac.* mushk-oin]: probabilmente voce misia, perché questo animale venne dal Ponto.

Animale nato d’asino e di cavalla o di cavallo e d’asina.

I Latini però colla voce MÚLUS designarono il nato dall’accoppiamento dell’asino con la cavalla, mentre dissero hínnus [e noi Bardòtto e piú ant. Burdóne] il nato da cavallo e asina.

Per *similit.* si dice d’Uomo nato di non legittimo matrimonio; *altrim.* Bastardo.

Deriv. *Mulàggine; Mulattière-o; Muléaco; Mulétto.*



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[263] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mule

[264] http://www.makedonski.info/search/maska

[265] http://www.makedonski.info/search/melez

[266] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*meik-

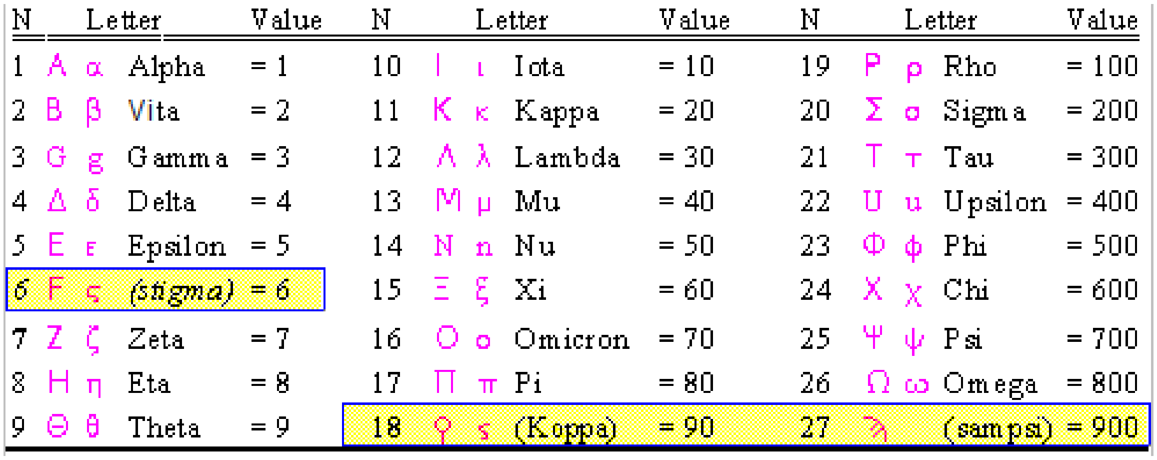
the ‘royal squadron that was an exception to the rule’ of regional hierarchy of local chieftains squadrons. It is, however, equally possible that it was drawn from service men who had a particularly close connection with the king: for instance, the men living around the traditional home of the Aegeadae (i.e. Argeadae), or from a particular tribal group. Strabo knows of a tribe of Aegeadae, the location of the other districts has been a matter of dispute.

apal**Ba (apal) – shelf, cabinet; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dolap.[267]

ἄπαξSep (apax) – once again; in today Modern Macedonian: ***Ai-pak*** [vernacular] - literally ‘once-again’[268] (the letter ‘A’ was and still represents a numeric symbol for 1 - ‘one/once’; A, ⵜ = 1).

ἀπηνέςSep (apene) – outrage, wild; in today Modern Macedonian: (***se***) ***peni*** - ‘foaming’.

ἀπλοςSep (aplo) – outmost, absolute, totally, openly; in today Modern Macedonian: ***apla***.[269]



N	Letter			Value	N	Letter			Value	N	Letter			Value
1	A	α	Alpha	= 1	10	Ι	ι	Iota	= 10	19	Ρ	ρ	Rho	= 100
2	B	β	Vita	= 2	11	Κ	κ	Kappa	= 20	20	Σ	σ	Sigma	= 200
3	G	g	Gamma	= 3	12	Λ	λ	Lambda	= 30	21	Τ	τ	Tau	= 300
4	Δ	δ	Delta	= 4	13	Μ	μ	Mu	= 40	22	Υ	υ	Upsilon	= 400
5	E	ε	Epsilon	= 5	14	Ν	ν	Nu	= 50	23	Φ	φ	Phi	= 500
6	F	ς	*(stigma)*	= 6	15	Ξ	ξ	Xi	= 60	24	Χ	χ	Chi	= 600
7	Ζ	ζ	Zeta	= 7	16	Ο	ο	Omicron	= 70	25	Ψ	ψ	Psi	= 700
8	Η	η	Eta	= 8	17	Π	π	Pi	= 80	26	Ω	ω	Omega	= 800
9	Θ	θ	Theta	= 9	18	Ϙ	ς	(Koppa)	= 90	27	ϡ		(sampsi)	= 900

Note to the table above: **the symbol ς - ‘Stigma’ wasn’t a letter at all, but a word-separator that marks the end of the word, and originally its meaning is "a mark, dot, puncture", or generally "a sign", from the verb στίζω - ‘puncture’. Its inapropriate reading as ‘S’ is wrong and analphabetic. The other 2 symbols marked with yellow (Phoenician ‘*Goph*’ i.e. ‘*Koppa*’, and ‘*Sampi*’) disappeared at the very beginning and are almost unknown in ancient Koine writings**

Αφροδιτη (Afrodite) – Foam-child (i.e. Furious-child), the goddess of love; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ifrit*** - ‘furious’[270], ***dete*** -‘child’[271]; Latin: *furia* and/or *fumus*; hence anglicized: *fury*.[272] Also **Ζειρενίς** (Zeirênis, maybe ‘*Seirênis*’ - Siren-like) - epithet or alternative for *Afrodite*.

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[267] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dolap

[268] https://off.net.mk/offside/razno/aj-pak

[269] http://www.makedonski.info/search/apla

[270] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ifrit

[271] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dete

[272] https://etimo.it/?term=furia&find=Cerca

Απελλαιος (Apellaios) – the so called “*White*” month, when the first snow falls in Macedonia in the 2nd half of November; in today plain Macedonian “*Obelen*”[273], verb “*obeli*” - ‘whiten’[274], from the Macedonian root word “*bel*” - ‘white’, from PIE *pel- ‘white, pale’.[275] Also, according to Hesychius the word is derived from the Ancient Macedonian word “*pélla*” - ‘stone’ (most probably ‘white stone’!)

apo-**[PIE] (apo) – of, away from, after; in today Modern Macedonian: ***po - ‘of, after, behind’.

ἀπόγονος[Sep] (apogono) – offspring, proles; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pogon*** - ‘power unit, drive’[276]; from the archaic particle ***apo*** -‘of, from’[277] and ***goni*** -‘forces, pushes’[278], anglicized: (to) *poke* and/or *pogo*.

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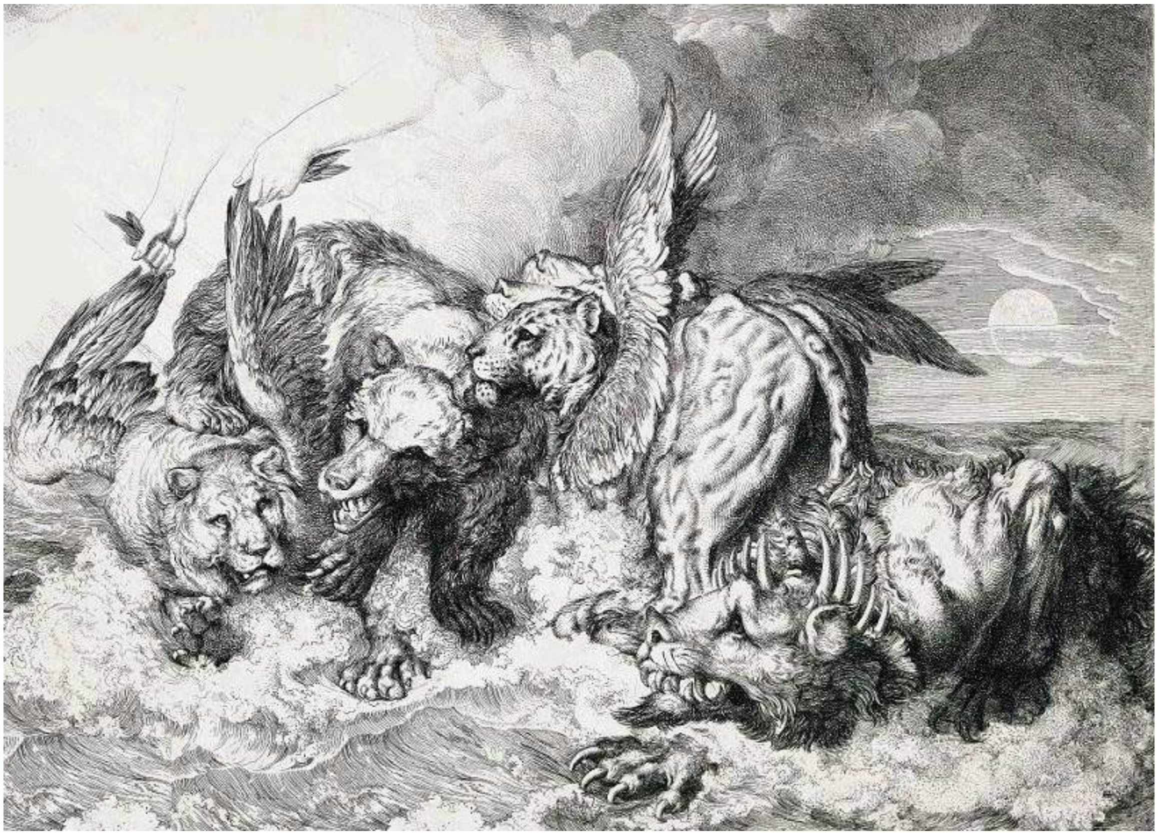
[273] http://www.makedonski.info/search/obelen
[274] http://www.makedonski.info/search/obeli
[275] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*pel-
[276] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pogon
[277] http://www.makedonski.info/search/%D0%BF%D0%BE#%D0%BF%D0%BE/%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82
[278] http://www.makedonski.info/search/goni

ἀπόκαλυψω[Sep] (apo-kalipso), from **ἀπόκαλυπτειν** (apokaluptein) – hiddenaway-unhidden, ward-off, eclipsed/collapsed, i.e. capsized/uncovered-discovered, or concealed from/in/behind [from **καλυπτειν** – kaluptein, hence the biblical apocalyptic meaning 'from/about(to)-collapse/die', of/from-ka-lipsa - /kəˈlɪpsoʊ/ i.e 'kæ lipsus' - 'where-it-hides/conceals in', a complex antonym-word-ligature, from *apo-*[279] - 'of, away, from' (denoting the furthest point of one thing in relation to the other one), but also denoted as 'in'[280], hence also ***po/posle*** - 'after, afterward' and/or ***poposle*** - 'after-after[281] in plain Macedonian + ***kalupto*** - 'covered', from the PIE root word *klop- (onomatopoeic) - a 'trap'(the English word is equally onomatopoeic) and/or *kel-[282]; in today Modern Macedonian: ***poklopets*** - 'cover' and/or ***klopka*** - 'capsizing/collapsing trap'[283] which is exactly the role ascribed to the mythological *Calypso*, who held captive the Odysseus in Homer's 'Odyssey'; hence also the Latinized form of Koine *καλυπτο* (i.e. *kalupto*) transliterated as *kalyptos* - 'covered' and/or *callotta* - from the same root word[284]; hence



Above: **the four beasts of the Apocalypse, according to the Hebrew prophet Daniel, 6th century BCE** also *klobuk* - a ‘round cap’[285] and/or *kalpak* - ‘ big fur hat’[286], further metathesized through Latin: *calotta*[287] and Italian *calo* (see the citation on the next page) - ‘to diminish’, directly related to the verb *calare*[288]; thenceforth “*eclipse*” - ‘is-collapsing’.[289]

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[279] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=apo-

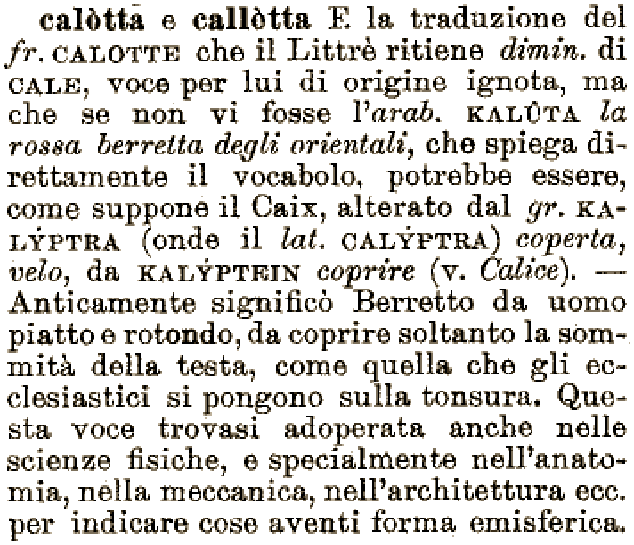
[280] word-forming element meaning: after, before, off, in/out, away, etc. https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=apo+koinu

[281] http://www.makedonski.info/search/poposle

[282] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*kel-

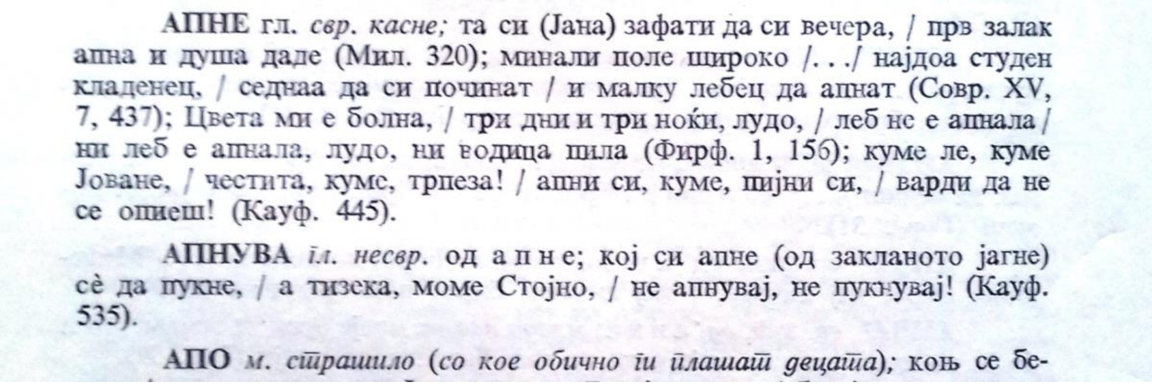
[283] http://www.makedonski.info/search/klopka

[284] http://etimo.it/?term=calotta&find=Cerca



calòtta e **callòtta** E la traduzione del *fr.* CALOTTE che il Littrè ritiene *dimin.* di CALE, voce per lui di origine ignota, ma che se non vi fosse l'*arab.* KALÛTA *la rossa berretta degli orientali*, che spiega direttamente il vocabolo, potrebbe essere, come suppone il Caix, alterato dal *gr.* KALÝPTRA (onde il *lat.* CALÝPTRA) *coperta, velo*, da KALÝPTEIN *coprire* (v. *Calice*). — Anticamente significò Berretto da uomo piatto e rotondo, da coprire soltanto la sommità della testa, come quella che gli ecclesiastici si pongono sulla tonsura. Questa voce trovasi adoperata anche nelle scienze fisiche, e specialmente nell'anatomia, nella meccanica, nell'architettura ecc. per indicare cose aventi forma emisferica.

Thus the modern Macedonian ***apokalipsa*** - ‘zombie-when dies’, as it is transliterated in today plain Macedonian, from the redefined ***apo*** as ‘vampire, living dead’, a ‘scarecrow’ (from the archaic verb “*ape*” - ‘bites, biten’; see the citation image below)[290], ***kæ*** - ‘when/where’ (from the same archaic PIE root)[291], and ***lipsa*** - ‘die’.[292] Latin: *apocalypsis*, anglicized: *apocalypse*, hence also the metathesied ‘*collapse*’ too[293] from Latin-corrupted *collapsus*, *collabire* from the same root.



АПНЕ гл. *свр. касне;* та си (Јана) зафати да си вечера, / прв залак апна и душа даде (Мил. 320); минали поле широко /. . ./ најдоа студен кладенец, / седнаа да си починат / и малку лебец да апнат (Совр. XV, 7, 437); Цвета ми е болна, / три дни и три ноќи, лудо, / леб не е апнала / ни леб е апнала, лудо, ни водица пила (Фирф. 1, 156); куме ле, куме Јоване, / честита, куме, трпеза! / апни си, куме, пијни си, / варди да не се опиеш! (Кауф. 445).

АПНУВА *гл. несвр.* од а п н е; кој си апне (од заклaното јагне) сè да пукне, / а тизека, моме Стојно, / не апнувај, не пукнувај! (Кауф. 535).

АПО *м. сӣрашило (со кое обично ӣи ӣлашаӣ децаӣа);* коњ се бе-

Above: **‘*Apo*’ - ‘a vampre, living dead’ or ‘scarecrow’ in an excerpt from the ‘Dictionary of the Macedonian Folk Poetry’, vol.1, page 32** (image on the next page)

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[285] http://www.makedonski.info/search/klobuk

[286] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kalpak

[287] https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/italian-english/calotta

[288] https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/italian-english/calare

[289] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=calypto

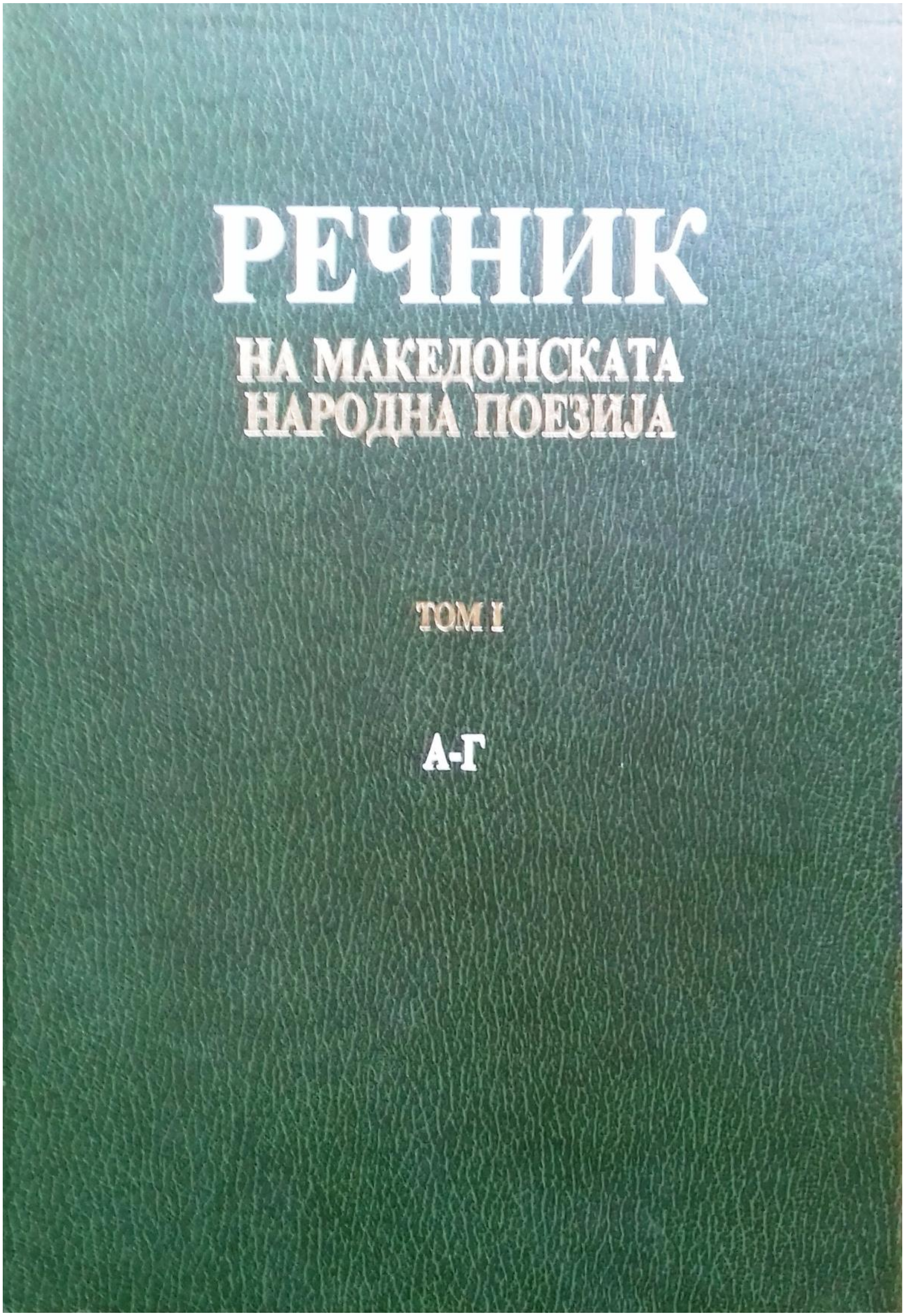
[290] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ape

[291] https://www.etymonline.com/word/ka-

[292] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lipsa

[293] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=collapse and https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=lapse

The Latin-anglicized *Apocalypse/Eclipse/Eucalyptus/Calypso/Collapse* and/or Macedonian *Apo/Apokalipsa/Eklipsa/Lipsa/Klopka/Klobuk* etc. - all these words are interrelated and from the same word root. (See the entries for ‘*Eclipse*’ - ‘disappeared’ and ‘*Eucaliptus’* - ‘well covered’ further below)

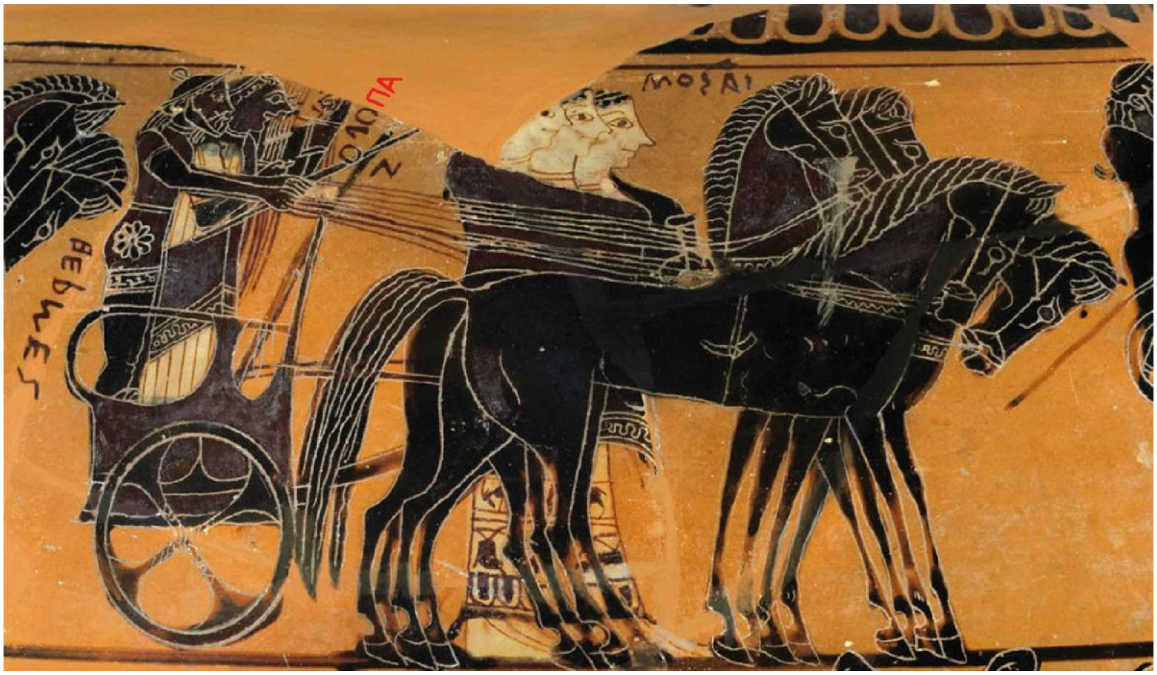


РЕЧНИК
НА МАКЕДОНСКАТА НАРОДНА ПОЕЗИЈА

ТОМ I

А-Г

Απόλον (Apollon) – another (hermaphrodite?) god of music, poetry, medicine, etc., later also identified with *Ilion/Ilios* (Lat. *Helios*); god with solar atributes, and/or *Adonis*; actually Macedonic "*Apolon*" (*A-pollon*) - 'without one half ('*A-pollon*' i.e. *sexless* in the sence 'it lacks one precise sex')' in plain Macedonian from "*Pola*" - 'half'.[294] Apolon's most common attributes were the bow and arrow, kithara (an advanced version of the common lyre), the plectrum, and the sword. Another common emblem was the sacrificial tripod, representing his prophetic powers. Animals sacred to Apolon included wolves, dolphins, roe deer, swans, cicadas (symbolizing music and song), ravens, hawks, crows (Apollon had hawks and crows as his messengers), snakes (referencing Apollo's function as the god of prophecy), mice and griffins, mythical eagle-lion hybrid. Homer and Porphyry wrote that Apollon had a hawk as his messenger. Etruscan: *Aplu/Apulu* - 'absolute, total/outmoost'; but, also maybe a later Latin aberration from "*Lunar*", thus "*Apo-lunar*" - 'From-lunar' i.e. 'From/Of the moon', underlining the double-hermaphrodite nature of the divinity. In addition, Claudius Aelianus wrote that in Ancient Egypt people believed that hawks were sacred to Apolon. Eusebius wrote that the second appearance of the moon is held sacred in the city of Apolon in Egypt and that the city's symbol is a man with a hawklike face (Horus, a sun-god). Claudius Aelianus also wrote that Egyptians called Apolon 'Horus' in their own language.



Above: **Hermes and Apolon (written boustrophedon from right to left) in a horse-drawn chariot accompanied by three muses**

ἀπόρροία[Sep] (aporroia) – evaporating; in today Modern Macedonian: ***parreia*** - 'vapor'.

ἀπορρώξ (aporroz) – precipice, gully; in today Modern Macedonian: ***porozno*** - 'gully, gulch'; see also ***ponor***.

ἀποστολευς (apostoleu) – apostles, the holders of the seat/throne (stol, stolitsa) of authority, rulers; in today Modern Macedonian: ***A-po-stol*** i.e. ***Apostol*** - 'Apostle', literary the '1st-city-chair', i.e. the throne or holy see;[295] see also ***prestol*** - 'throne, holy see'.

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[294] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pola

Aragajun[Br] (Aragayun) – Brygo-Phrygian daemon of the forest; in today Modern Macedonian: ***aro*** -'monster' and ***gai*** - 'forest'. (see below the entry for *gai*)

Αρεσ (Ares) – 'guardian', Macedonian god of war, anger, violence and brutality; Egyptian: *Or*(*us*), Latinized: *Horus*[296], Akkadian: *Agru*[297], Roman: *Mars*. In today plain Macedonian: ***aro*** - 'monster, evil/ghastly (old man)'; antonym: *Eirene/Irene* - 'Evil-not, Peace' (see 'Koine Irene').[298] Latin: *ira* - 'wrath', anglicized: *ire*; but also to compare to θεωρια / Theoria - 'viewing, watching', and the verb "***Nervira***" - '(get) nervous', composed from '*Nerv*' and '*ira*'.[299]

aresa-, ἀρέσκω**[Sep] (aresa, aresko) – pleased, liked; in today Modern Macedonian: ***aresa

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[295] http://www.makedonski.info/search/apostol

[296] Since the Egyptian "*Or*(*us*)"(i.e. '*Horus*') is falcon, and Macedonic term for eagle is "*Orel*" (see '*Ornithology*' too) it is a legitimate assumption that corrupted "*Ares*" is actually "*Orel*"(Eagle/Falcon), PIE ***or-** 'large bird' https://www.etymonline.com/word/ornitho-

[297] https://zodiac.fly.dev/72?search=agru

[298] After the united forces of Athene, Thebes and Foča were decisively defeated by Filip II of Macedon at the Battle of Chaeronea in 338 BCE, the Macedonians established a Common (Koine) Peace (Eirene) league, that contained an express ban on interfering in the affairs of other states by force (essentially an autonomy clause) and general bans on conflict and piracy for the first time, as well as a guarantee of free navigation. Filip II retained his supreme power as the Hegemon of the league. In practice, however, the general ban on conflict marked a striking limitation on independence of the city-states. In addition, the Macedonians retained garrisons in the Cadmea of Thebes, the Acrocorinth, and at Chalcis - ostensibly to maintain the "Common Peace".

[299] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nervira , https://sh.wiktionary.org/wiki/nervira

[vernacular] – to ‘please/like, seem good’. Sanskrit: *harisa*.

Αρετος (Areto) – Macedonian name of *Erakles* (Lat. *Hercules*) - 'Ares-like'. His other latinized name is most likely from the adjective "*E-Raklest*" - 'Is-handful/strong', from "*Raka*" - 'hand, power'.[300]

ἄργελλα (argella) – stable, building for keeping horses; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ergella***.

ἀρίν^{Ho} (arin) – in good spirit, healthy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***aren***.[301]

*__as-__^{PIE} (as) – glow, shine; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sjae*** [metathesis][302], and/or ***sija/sijalica*** [archaic, pronounced ‘*seeyalitsa*’].[303] Hence “Asia” too - literally ‘A Sunrise-land’[304], Akkadian: *asu* - ‘to rise (and shine)’, in reference to the sun, anglicized: *shine*[305], etc. Antonym: ***gasi*** - to ‘turn off, to extinguish’ in plain Macedonian.[306]

ἀστυ (astu) – town; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mesto*** - ‘place’.

ᾆσμα (asma) – song; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pesma***.[307]

ἀτ (at) – horse; in today Modern Macedonian: ***at***;

ἀταρ (atar) – meadows and woods of the village; in today Modern Macedonian: ***atar***; Hittite: *hatar*.

*__ato(s)/atta-__^{PIE} (atos/ata) – father/mother; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tate/mater***, also ***otets*** - ‘father’ (Russian pronunciation: *atiets*), antonym: ***mati*** - ‘mother’, ***matka*** - ‘uterus’, but also ‘mother’ in Polish[308] (see also the ‘uterus’ below, from *utera/vtera* in plain Macedonian; antonym: ‘istera/hysteria’), etc. Also Phrygian: *Attis* - ‘father, the father god’, consort of the mother goddess *Kibela/Cybele*. Hittite: *Ta-a-at-ta-aš*, Cf. *tati-* “father” < PIE *t-at-. The names ‘*Tatiana*’ and ‘*Atina*’ (anglicized: *Athena*)[309] are also corrupted forms of the root word “*Tatina*” [adjective][310] - ‘Dad’s’, Latin: *Tatius*.[311]

ατραπός^{Ho} (atrapo) – a narrow path; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trap***.[312]

ατρε (atre) – twins, literally ‘before three’. In mythology ‘*Atreus*’, the twin brother of ‘*Thyestes*’ (***Toj-ist-e***’) - ‘He-same-is’ in plain Macedonian.[313]

ἀτρομον (atromon) – calm, undisturbed; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trom*** - ‘slow, inert'[314]; hence also "*tromb*" - 'immovable obstacle in the blood vessels'.

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[300] http://www.makedonski.info/search/raka
[301] http://www.makedonski.info/search/aren
[302] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sjae
[303] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sijalica
[304] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=Asia
[305] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=shine
[306] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gasi
[307] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pesma
[308] https://translate.google.com/?sl=pl&tl=en&text=matka&op=translate
[309] https://www.behindthename.com/name/atina
[310] http://www.makedonski.info/search/tatina
[311] https://www.behindthename.com/name/tatius
[312] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trap
[313] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ist#ист/прид

aus-**[PIE] (aus) – to shine; in today Modern Macedonian: ***usvite, ***usviten***;[315] *Ausos* - Indo-European goddess of dawn; also ***istok*** - 'east/spring' in plain Macedonian; Latin: *auster* to Late Latin: *ostro* - 'eastern'.

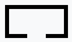
αὐξάνω (auxano) – to complete, overcome; in today Modern Macedonian: ***navaxa/navasa***.[316]

ἄξος (axo) – timber; PIE *os- 'ash tree'; in today Modern Macedonian: ***les/leska*** - 'woods', and ***daska*** - 'piece of wood'; Old English *æsc* - 'ash'; hence the alternative name of river Vardar: "*Axios*" - the 'timber river".

ἀξ[Tr] (ax), ***aitro-**[PIE] (aitro) – sharp; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ostro***; Sanskrit: *asthra*.

azari-**[Ba] (azari) – valiant; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ozari [verb] - 'splendor'[317].
acid – in today Modern Macedonian: ***ocet*** [pronounced *otseth*].[318]

B b – be, Cyrillic/Glagolitic: bouki; - the Latin 'B', totally absent as a letter in Koine-"*Greek*", is inserted here instead of the modern "*Greek*" substitute-ligature "MP" [319] (Also as B-transliterated β appears in the western-published dictionaries.)

Hyeroglyph	Proto-Synaitic	Phoenician	Modern Macedonian
			Б

Above: **graphic evolution of the letter B**

bab-**[PIE] (bab) – to swell; in today Modern Macedonian: ***babri [verb][320], ***babura*** - 'big paprika'.

baba-/*bal-bal-**[PIE] (baba/bal-bal) [onomatopoeic] – blubbering/blabbering, barbaric ('incomprehensible') speech, murmur; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bla-bla-bla, also

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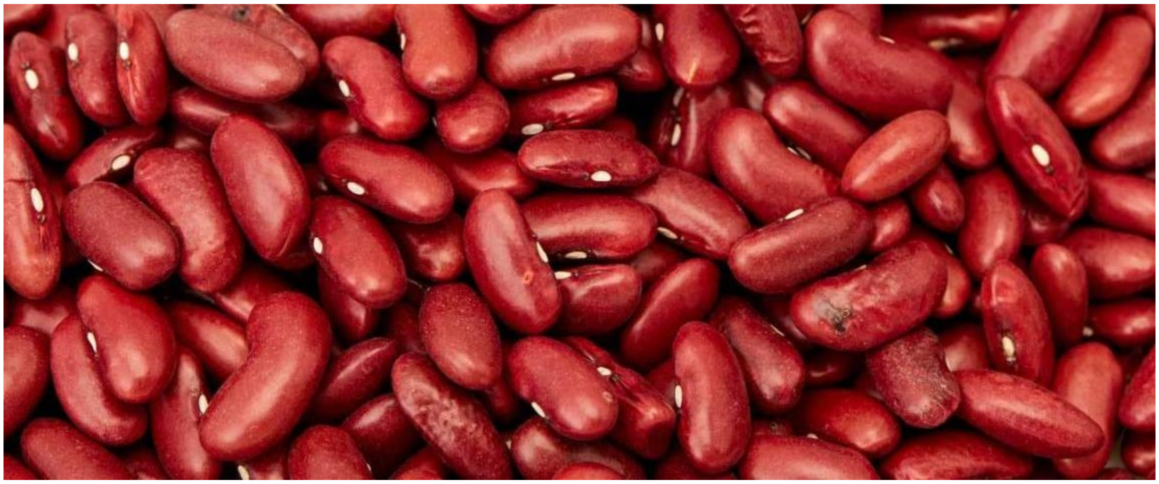
[314] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trom
[315] http://www.makedonski.info/search/usvite
[316] http://www.makedonski.info/search/navaksa
[317] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ozari
[318] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ocet
[319] Μπιλμπαο = Bilbao: https://el.wikipedia.org/wiki/%CE%9C%CF%80%CE%B9%CE%BB%CE%BC%CF%80%CE%AC%CE%BF
[320] http://www.makedonski.info/search/babri

br-br-br or ***brblja***, ***brbori***, ***baboti*** [onomatopoeic].[321] PIE *bhā- ‘speak, tell, say’[322], Latin: *barbarus*, anglicized: *barbarian*. (see Septuagint *varvaro* further below)

b**^{h}**a-**^{PIE} (ba) – to speak, chant; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bae[323]; Sanskrit: *bajana*.

b**^{h}**ab**^{h}**-**^{PIE} (bab) – bean; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bob; ***bob čorba*** - ‘been soup’.



b**^{h}**ad-**^{PIE} (bad) – brave, good; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bodar, metathesis: ***dobar*** - ‘good’; Sanskrit: *bhadrá* (blessed, good, happy).

barace**^{Ba} (barace) – garden; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bavča; Italian: *barraca* - ‘soldier’s tent’

b**^{h}**aško-**^{PIE} (baško), **βασκοί** – bundle, hip; in today Modern Macedonian: ***baška - ‘put aside, deposited’[324]; Latin: *boscus* - ‘a mass of small trees/plants/flowers’, hence French *bouquet* and anglicized *bush*.

b**^{h}**arw-**^{PIE} (barw) – (pine) forest; in today Modern Macedonian: ***borowa, also ***brwnara*** - ‘wooden shack’; Czech: *borovice* (pine, pine needles), Old English: *bearu* (grove).

barda**^{Ba} (barda) – last night; in today Modern Macedonian: ***včera [B to V phonetic mutation].

bare**^{Ba} (bare) – slug; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bari vaka [vernacular] - ‘come here’, ***bara*** - ‘walks slow, searches’.[325]

bhares/bhores-**^{PIE} (bares) – a stubble, the cut stalks of plants left sticking out of the ground after the grass was grazed; in today Modern Macedonian: ***brsti/briči [verb] - ‘grazes/shaves’.

βατκυ^{Tr} (batku) – older brother, older pal; in today Modern Macedonian: ***batko***.

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[321] http://www.makedonski.info/search/brbor

[322] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*bha-

[323] http://www.makedonski.info/search/bae

[324] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%B1%D0%B0%D1%88%D0%BA%D0%B0*

[325] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%B1%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B0*

βερζα^{Tr} (berza) – birch; in today Modern Macedonian: ***breza***.

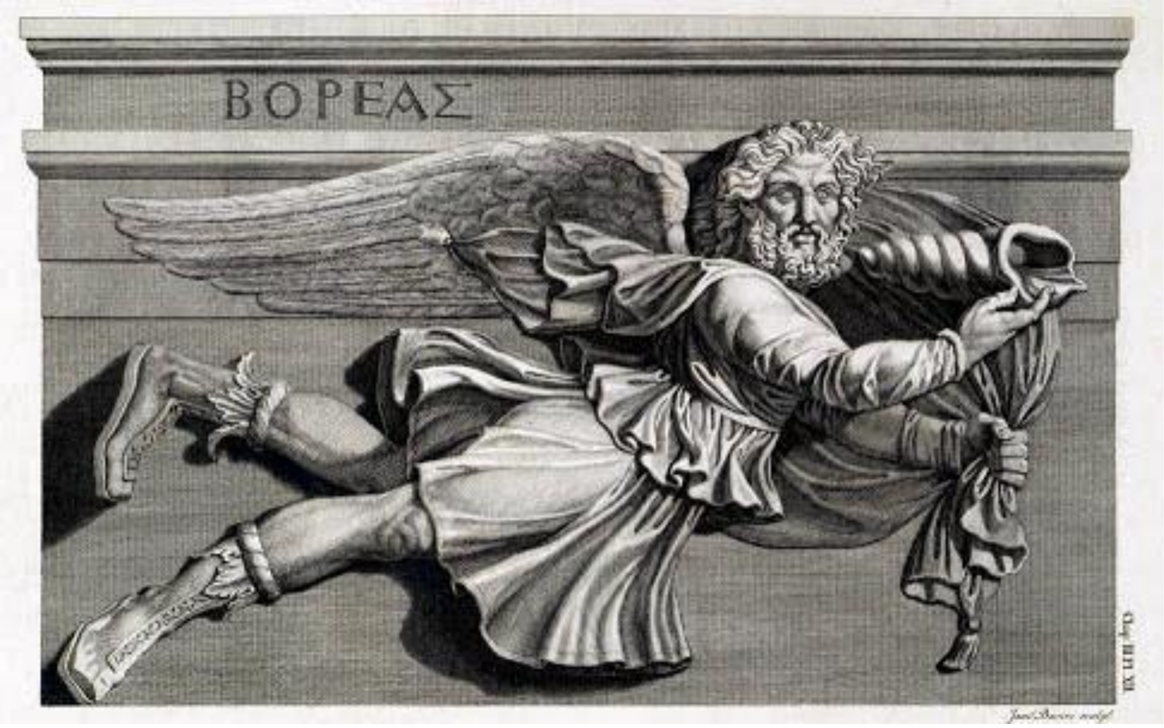
*__b^{h}e^{h}-__^{PIE} (be) – child; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bebe***.

*__b^{h}ed^{h}-__^{PIE} (bed) – pierce; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bode***.[326] Latin: *fodere*.

bheidh-**^{PIE} (beid) – be (here/there), stay with; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bidi/bide* -** ‘to be, to stay (here/there), becoming’[327], ***obid - ‘try, attempt, experiment’. Sanskrit: *bhavah* - ‘becoming’, Old Church Macedonic: *biti*, anglicized: *abide/bide*.[328]

*__b^{h}oid^{h}ea^{h}-__^{PIE} (boidea) – misfortune, misery; in today Modern Macedonian: ***beda***, from ***boi*** -‘fear’ and ***de*(*l*)*a*** - ‘does, to do’. Sanskrit: *bhadate*.

borea-**^{PIE} (borea, bora) – a strong, cold, dry northeast wind blowing in the upper Aegean; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bura, also ***boravi*** [verb, archaic] **-** ‘steers, disturbes’.



*__b^{h}eg-__^{PIE} (beg) – flee, escape; in today Modern Macedonian: ***beg***;[329] Hindi: *bhag*, Sanskrit: *bhag*[330], Latin: *fuga*.[331]

*__b^{h}h$_{2}$eg-__ or *__b^{h}ag-__^{PIE} (bhaeg) – god; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bogo***; Sanskrit: *bhága* - one of the Ašuras; OCM: *Bogъ*, antonym: *ubogъ* - ‘poor, unable’, which testifies that the original Macedonic meaning was “bogat” - ‘share, lot/rich‘, same as in Indo-Aryan. Sanskrit: *bhaga*, *bhagavat*.

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[326] http://www.makedonski.info/search/bode
[327] http://www.makedonski.info/search/bidi
[328] https://www.etymonline.com/word/bide
[329] http://www.makedonski.info/search/beg
[330] http://sanskritdictionary.org/bhag
[331] http://www.etimo.it/?term=fuga&find=Cerca

belaun**$^{\text{Ba}}$ (belaun) – knee; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koleno;

bhel-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (bel)[332], **βαλίος**$^{\text{Pe}}$ (balio), **βελ**$^{\text{Tr}}$ (bel/vel) – white, snine, flash; in today Modern Macedonian: ***belo, ***bel*** (or ***vel*** - another example of V/B interchangeability, as the bridal ‘veil’ is white by default, hence its name) - ‘white’, and ***bled*** - ‘*pale*’ too; Sanskrit: *bhala*. Another hint from today Modern Macedonian is ***lebed*** [metathesis] - ‘swan’, and ***ve-é*** - ‘snowfall, blizzard’[333]; Also the vernacular ***blesok*** - ‘flash’[334]; hence *bliss* (from German *blitz* - ‘flash) and *bles* too. Due to B to P interchangeability[335] also ***plamen*** - ‘fire’, from corrupted Koine: *phlegein*, Latin: *flama*, anglicized: *flammable.*

bhendh-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ – to bind, to tie up with bonds (literally and figuratively); in today Modern Macedonian: ***bendisa - ‘like, stick together in affection, cohere’.[336] Sanskrit: *bāndhi* - ‘binding together’[337], Persian: *bandaka* - ‘subject (of affection)’, anglicized: *bind*, *band* (as binding group, ensemble).

***b^{h}ergh-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (ber) – high; in today Modern Macedonian: ***breg* -** ‘hill’

b^{h}erh-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (ber) – to puff up, swollen; in today Modern Macedonian: ***nabubren[338].

b^{h}erhmen-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (bermen) – load, burden; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bremen. Sanskrit: *bhariman*.

b^{h}euh-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (beuh) – (I’ve) been, I was; in today Modern Macedonian: ***beh (southern dialects)[339] and/or ***bev*** (literary), ***biva*** - ‘become’; Persian: *bavati*, Sanskrit: *bhava*.

b^{h}eud^{h}-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (beud) – to be aware, awake; in today Modern Macedonian: ***buden - ‘awake’[340] and/or ***b’dee*** - ‘(night)watch’.[341] Sanskrit: *budh*, hence *Buddha*.

beresi**$^{\text{Ba}}$ (beresi) – separate; in today Modern Macedonian: ***odberi si - ‘choose’.

βερζα$^{\text{Tr}}$ (berza) – birch tree; in today Modern Macedonian: ***breza***.

bία, **bίε** (bia, bie), ***b^{h}eu-** $^{\text{PIE}}$ (beu) – beats, to hit; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bie***; Sanskrit: *bhu*.

bići**$^{\text{Ba}}$ (bići) – pearl; in today Modern Macedonian: ***biser ; Sanskrit: *busa*.

bider**$^{\text{Ba}}$ (bider) – chin, ***b^{h}ard^{h}a-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (barda) – beard; in today Modern Macedonian: ***brada;[342] Latin: *barba*.

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[332] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*bhel-

[333] https://translate.google.com/#mk/en/%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%B5%20%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%B5%D0%B3

[334] http://www.makedonski.info/search/blesok

[335] In corrupted Koine the original Indo-European voiced aspirates /bh, dh, gh/, have lost their voicing and developed into voiceless aspirates /ph, th, kh/, while in Macedonian they have stubbornly persisted until today, respectively, as /*b*, *d*, g/.

[336] http://www.makedonski.info/search/beg

[337] https://sanskritdictionary.org/bandhi

[338] https://sr.wiktionary.org/wiki/nabubren

[339] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solun-Voden_dialect

[340] http://www.makedonski.info/search/buden

[341] http://www.makedonski.info/search/bdee

[342] http://www.makedonski.info/search/brada

Bilazora (Bila-zora) – 'White Hill', an ancient Macedonian city in the Ovine Plane ('Ovče Pole'), Republic of Macedonia. in today Modern Macedonian: ***Bela-gora***, but transcribed in the past two millennia by many different authors as corrupted ***Bilazora*** [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation]. A similar example we have in Ukraine, where the locality of *Bela Gora* due to phonetic mutation transformed into *Bila Hora*.

bizkor-**^{Ba} (bizkor) – agile, fast; in today Modern Macedonian: ***brzak - 'rapid';[343] Sanskrit: *bhrsa*.

b**^{h}**lag-**^{PIE} (blag) – sweet temperament, weak/mild, mellow; in today Modern Macedonian: ***blag[344]; Latin *flacidus*, cf. Macedonian/Etruscan: *mlak* - 'good'.

βλατοι (transliterated 'blatoi') – to behave childlishly; in today Modern Macedonian: ***blada*** - to 'talk nonsense'**.**[345] Latin: *blatio, blatero* - 'babble, chatter'.

b**^{h}**les-**^{PIE} (bles) – to shine, flash; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bleska;[346] hence anglicized *bless* and/or *bliss* (*blessedness*) too, for example: "*religions promise perfect bliss after death*".

b**^{h}**osos-**^{PIE} (bosos) – naked(?); in today Modern Macedonian: ***bos - 'barefoot'; Lithuanian: *basas*, Old Church Macedonic: *bosu*.

boi-**^{PIE} (boi) – is afraid; in today Modern Macedonian: ***boi.

b**^{h}**r-**^{PIE} (br) – to hum, buzz; in today Modern Macedonian: ***brm/brum, ***brmči*** [onomatopoeic].

b**^{h}**rg-**^{PIE} (brg) – high (hill); in today Modern Macedonian: ***breg; Sanskrit: *bhrgu*.

b**^{h}**rk-/*b**^{h}**r-**^{PIE} (brk) – picks in, sticks in; in today Modern Macedonian: ***brka/brkne - 'putting hand in something (pocket, hat, box…), sticking in', 'to poke, to stir';[347] hence ***brashno*** - 'flour', a combination of ***brka*** and ***prashina*** - 'dust'.

b**^{h}**r-**^{PIE} (br) – snout, a muzzle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***brnja/brnjitsa - 'a muzzle' and/or 'nose-ring for animals'; Armenian: *beran* -'mouth'.

βρυζας^{Tr} (bruza), ***b**^{h}**ris-**^{PIE} (bris) – hurries, hasten, fast; in today Modern Macedonian: ***brz***, ***brza***; Sanskrit: *bhrsa*.

b**^{h}**rod(i)-**^{PIE} (brodi) – ford(ing), passing over a ford in a river or other water body; in today Modern Macedonian: ***brod - 'ship/ford'[348], from the primordial PIE *b^{h}r- [onomatopoeic] - 'water'[349] and ***odi*** - 'walks'; anglicized: *ford*.

bu-**^{PIE} (bu) – kiss; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bubi [vernacular] - a corrupted abbreviated form of ***ljubi*** - 'loves'.

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[343] http://www.makedonski.info/search/brzak

[344] http://www.makedonski.info/search/blag

[345] http://www.makedonski.info/search/blada

[346] http://www.makedonski.info/search/bleska

[347] http://www.makedonski.info/search/brka#%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B2

[348] http://www.makedonski.info/search/brod

[349] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*bher-

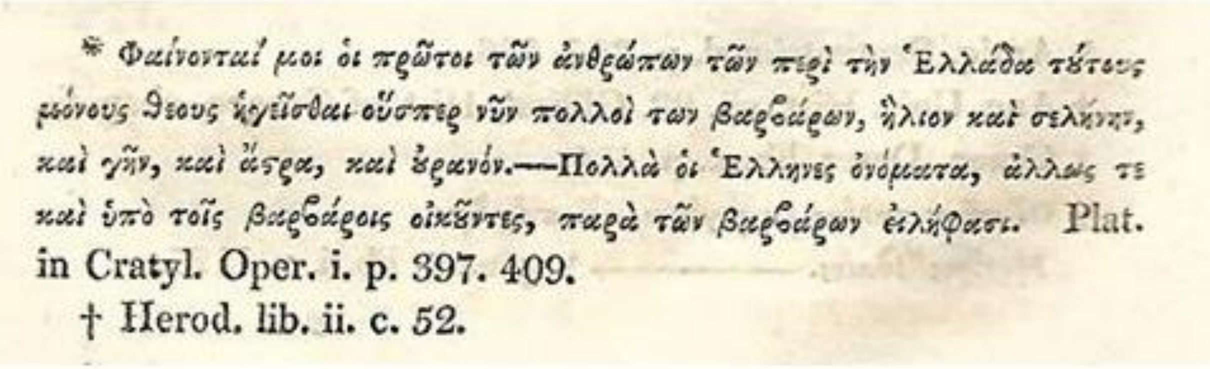
*$\mathbf{b^h}$**u-**PIE (bu) – to grow (plant), growth/blooming, to be; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bue*** - ‘to bloom, fluorish’, ***buen/bujno*** - ‘abundant, fluorished’;[350] Oscan: *fufans*.[351]

bul-**PIE (bul) – bulb, tuber; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bulka, but also ***bubulitsa*** - ‘acne’.

bun-**PIE (bun) – water well; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bunar. Hence *bunker* too, related to Latin: *buco* - a ‘hole’ from Latin: *būcus*, and/or *buttare* - ‘pushing/throwing’ and *imbuto* - a ‘funnel’; also Latin: *fundibulum*, anglicized: *bucket* and/or *bin*. Antonym: *debunk*.

B β – vita, ᚨ, Cyrillic/Glagolitic: vedi – It appears probable that the ancient Macedonians pronounced the b more like the Spaniards and modern “Greex” than we do; for they wrote the Roman names Varro, Virgilius, thus – Βαρον, Βιργιλιος, and Fillipou thus – ΦΙΛΛΙΠΟΥ. The interchange of B and M takes place very frequently, especially when they are followed by the liquids L or R. More archaic form of this consonant it is found as ᚨ.

Example of the ancient ‘V’ (as mirrored ვ) variation in “*Varvaron*” (i.e. ‘*barbarian*’) in the old texts:



* Φαίνονταί μοι οἱ πρῶτοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τούτους μόνους θεοὺς ἡγεῖσθαι οὕσπερ νῦν πολλοὶ των βαρβάρων, ἥλιον καὶ σελήνην, καὶ γῆν, καὶ ἄστρα, καὶ οὐρανόν.—Πολλὰ οἱ Ἕλληνες ὀνόματα, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὑπὸ τοῖς βαρβάροις οἰκοῦντες, παρὰ τῶν βαρβάρων εἰλήφασι. Plat. in Cratyl. Oper. i. p. 397. 409.

† Herod. lib. ii. c. 52.

β (v) – in; in today Modern Macedonian: ***v***, ***vo*** - ‘in’.

βαβρεν (vavren) – leftovers from olive oil; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vovren*** - ‘infilled, stuck in (food between teeth)’.[352]

βάδίνοHo (vadino), ***wed-**PIE (ved) – lead, to lead; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vodi***, ***vodenje*** - ‘leading’; Hittite: *uwate*, Sanskrit: *vad*, Latin: *vadere*, anglicized: *wade*.

βάίνοHo (vaino) – to go; in today Modern Macedonian: ***viana*** [metathesis] - ‘jump on a horse’.

vapor-** (vapor) – steam, vapor; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vodena parea. Also a root word for ***vapca*** (pronounced *vaptsa*) - ‘to tinge, depict’, from the the vapor property of ‘depicting’ in white the cold surfaces when it condensates on them. Serbo-Croatian:

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[350] http://www.makedonski.info/search/bue

[351] https://thevore.com/oscan/

[352] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vovren

vapnenac - ‘limestone’.

βάπτωSep (vapto) – to immerse (in hot water), so as to temper or color; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vapca*** (pronounced *vaptsa*) - ‘to immerse in hot water/color, to tinge’.[353]

βάρBr (var) – to protect, to watch; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vardi***; Sanskrit: *vara*.

βάρβάρος (varvaro) – barbarian; in today Modern Macedonian: ***varvar***.[354]

βαριά, βαρος (varia, varo) – heavy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***varia*** - ‘heavy sledge hamer’[355]; metathesis from PIE *gwréh$_2$us-, Latin: *gravis*, anglicized: *weary*.

βάσκιοι (váskioi) – fasces; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vrski***.

βάσκείν (vaskein), **βάσκανία** (vaskania) – speech, conjure, fascination; in today Modern Macedonian: ***voskit***, ***voshituvanje*** - ‘admiring’.[356]

Βάσίλεος (Vasileo) – Almighty (i.e. king); in today Modern Macedonian: ***Vasil*** - a personal name; see also ‘***Vasiona***’ - ‘all-shiny’ (i.e. ‘space, cosmos’), and ‘***Svašta***’[Vernacular Metathesis] - ‘all-whatever’ (i.e. ‘everything/whatever’); Serbo-Croatian: *Vazdan* - ‘allday, everyday’, *Vasiona* (i.e. ‘all-shining’) - ‘space, kosmos’, Sanskrit: *visva*. The word is no doubt of Pre Greek origin.

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[353] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vapca
[354] http://www.makedonski.info/search/varvar
[355] https://www.facebook.com/groups/203188340441607/permalink/1099252447501854
[356] http://www.makedonski.info/search/voshit

βαταλε (vatale) – fountain; in today Modern Macedonian: ***voda-lee*** - ‘water-pouring’, abbreviated as verb ***vadi*** [vernacular] **-** ‘watering’. Latin: *aqualiquere*, anglicized: *water-leak*.

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βατάρα (vatara) – bath tube; (obsolete) in today Modern Macedonian: ***vodara*** [archaic] - ‘watery/water-run, waterbody, water-carrying’.[357]

βάζω (vazô) – beautiful speech, essay (Eustathius citing Heracleides); in today Modern

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[357] https://hjp.znanje.hr/index.php?show=search_by_id&id=f19vXBZ5&keyword=vodar

Macedonian: ***veze*** - 'embroiders' (i.e. 'to speak fluently'); Sanskrit: *bhasa*.[358]

weg-**PIE (veg) – to wave; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vee;[359] anglicized: *wave* or *waft*. Old English: *wafian* - 'to wave, fluctuate', related to *wæfre* and/or *waft* - 'wavering', Proto-Germanic: *wab-, Old Norse: *vafra*, this directly related to Serbo-Croatian: *vatra* - 'fire'.

βεδυBr (vedu), **υδ**(α)Tr (uda), ***wed-**,***wed-r-**PIE (ved)[360] – water; in today Modern Macedonian: ***voda***; see also ***vedro*** - a 'bucket for water', and ***udavi*** - '(to) drawn'; Sanskrit: *uda*[361], Latin: *unda* - 'wave', Hittite: *watar*, Sumerian: *Ea* - 'house of water', Old Church Macedonic and Russian: *voda*, francized: *eau*. (See **υδατα** (udata) further below)

wehr-**PIE (ver) – rain; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vrne; Hittite: *warsa*, Sanskrit: *varsi*, *varsana* - 'rainy', *Varuna* - god of water and winds that brings water (rain) to the ground'. (See '**Ουρανος** (Ourano)' further below)

βεί (vei) – branch; in today Modern Macedonian: ***veika***.[362]

weid-** (vid) – to see;[363] in today Modern Macedonian: ***vid - 'sight, to see'[364], ***vidoa*** - 'they've seen'[365], ***vidi*** - 'see, look', ***vida*** - 'to heal (i.e. medical observance)', ***vidar*** -

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[358] http://sanskritdictionary.org/bhasa
[359] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vee
[360] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*wed-
[361] https://sanskritdictionary.org/uda
[362] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vejka
[363] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=idea
[364] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vid
[365] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vidoa

‘seer’[366], etc. (see below Brygian/Phrygian *vid*)

weik-**PIE (veik)[367] – to bend, to whirl; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vitka [verb] and/or ***vejka*** [noun (a tree branch that twirls in the wind)] - ‘twists, twirls’, used also as a noun for pastry-rolls and traditional Macedonian spiral- rolled pie.[368] (see the images on the next page) Meaning primarily ‘alteration, rotation/convolution, coil’ it also became a root word-synonym for ‘week’ as well, through the Proto-Germanic: *wikō-, Old Norse: *vika*, anglicized: *week*.[369]

wek-**PIE (vek) – voice; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vik/vika; Sanskrit: *vak*.

βελεκ (velek) – to drag, to crawl; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vlekač*** - ‘dragger, crawler’, today generic term used to describe a lizard and snake species (as lizards and snakes drag/crawl their bodies close to the ground).

βελθων Co (velthon) – lion; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lavon*** [metathesis].

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[366] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vidar
[367] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*weik-
[368] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vitka
[369] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=week

wer-**PIE (ver) – to boil/weld; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vari[370]; Sanskrit: *vāri*, Coptic: *avrem*.

βερενίκα (verenika) – fiance; in today Modern Macedonian: ***verenica***[371].

vers-**PIE (vers) – to drag on the ground, threshing; in today Modern Macedonian: ***v'rši.[372]

wert-**PIE (vert) – to turn, spin; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vrti. Sanskrit: *vivrti*. Latin: *vertere*; anglicized: *vertigo* and/or *avert*, *invert*, *revert*, *subvert* (antonyms).

βερζα (verza) – netted barrier used for fishing; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vrza*** - '(to) tie up, knitted ribbon (ropes)'.[373]

wes-**PIE (ves) – feast, party; in today Modern Macedonian: ***veselba.[374]

weg-** (veg)[375] – capable, skilled, strong; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vešt - 'skilful'[376], ***vešter***(*ka*) - 'witch'.[377] Latin: *Vesta* - Roman goddess of the hearth and household, her temple in Rome contained no image but a fire that was kept constantly burning and was tended by the Vestal Virgins; antonym: *nevešta* (see *nevesta* further below), anglicized: *witch*. Also Latin: *vestigium* - 'legacy, hint'.

βηλος (velos/v'los) – threshold; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vlez*** - 'entrance'.

βίαν (vian) – wrapped; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vien***, ***zavien***; Sanskrit: *vye*.

βίδBr (vid) – prophet, seer; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vidovit***[378], ***vidar*** - 'seer'[379]; Sanskrit: *vidvat*. From PIE *weid- "to see";[380] in today Modern Macedonian: ***vid*** - 'sight, to see'[381], ***vida*** - 'to heal (i.e. medical observance)', ***vidoa*** - 'they've seen'[382], ***vidi*** - 'to see', etc.

βιάζω (viazo) – forcing, violating; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vjasa*** - 'hurry, rush'.[383]

wihno-**PIE (vino) – wine; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vino; Hittite: *wiyana*, Latin: *winum*. Note that Macedonic/Hittite *wiyana* and Luwian hieroglyphic *wiana* - "wine" are clearly distinct from Mycenaean *wo-no/ foino*.

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[370] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vari

[371] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/fiance; http://www.makedonski.info/search/verenica

[372] http://www.makedonski.info/search/врши#врши/несв

[373] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vrza

[374] http://www.makedonski.info/search/veselba

[375] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*weg-

[376] http://www.makedonski.info/search/veшt

[377] http://www.makedonski.info/search/veшter

[378] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vidovit#%D0%B2%D0%B8%D0%B4%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%82/%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B4

[379] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vidar

[380] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=idea

[381] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vid

[382] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vidoa

[383] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vjasa

Vika/Βικα(ς)[384] **Σφινγα**(ς) **Μακεδονε**(ς) (‘*Vika*, *the Sphinx of Macedonians*’ according to Hesychius; also φιγα and/or φικα)[385] – a mythological creature that has head and torso as human and body of a lion, often winged. It ask's (i.e. ‘Vika’ - *Yell*) questions, which puzzles the misfortunate passengers. Here is one particular way of formulating Question in vernacular Macedonian language: “*Što vika*?” - ‘What (she) says/asks?”, but otherways the plain meaning of “*Vika*” is ‘yelling’.[386] And, if someone puts ironically someone’s statement in question, or he is amased about it, he/she will rhetorically exclaim "*Vikash*?" - '*Say what*!?' - which is the closest paragon in plain English. From "*Vika*", with corrupted by latinization of the original sound V into B, it refracted into "*Buka*" - 'loud noise, clamour'[387]; and/or "*Huka*"[onomatopoeic] - 'waterfall or rapids noise'.

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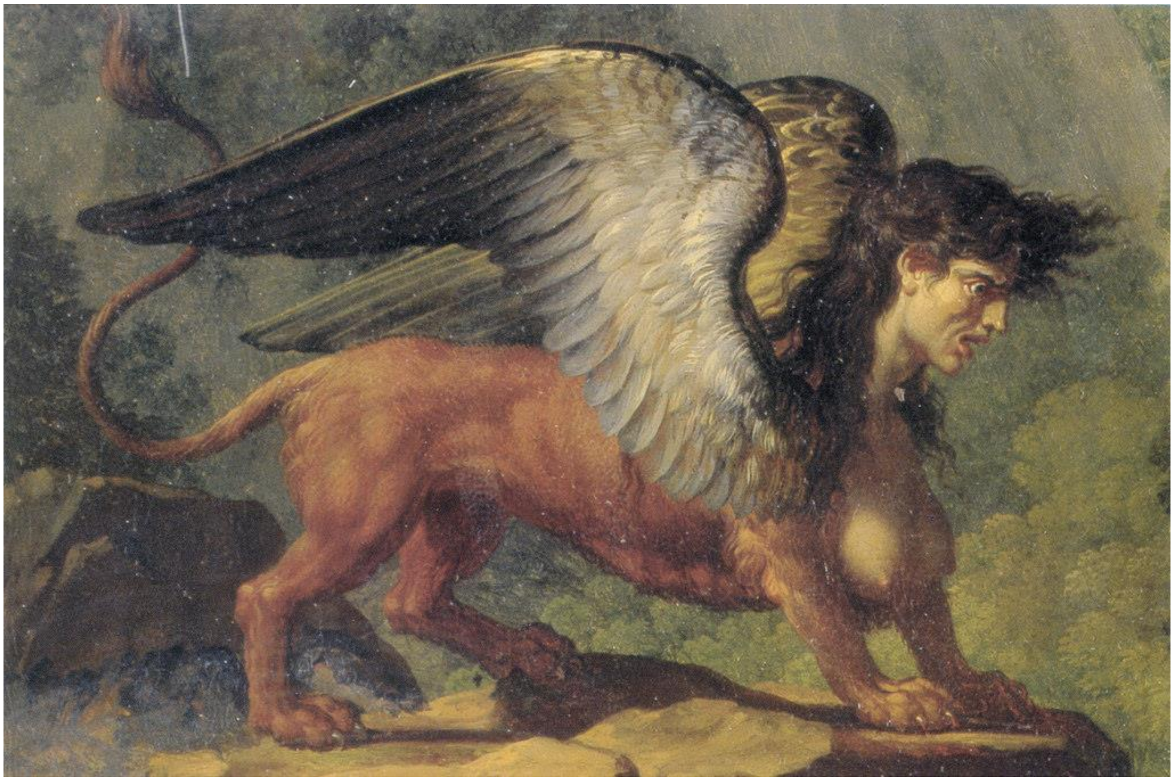
[384] In Antiquity the antecedent letters *U* and *V* (i.e. *F*) were interchangeable with *B*, as also *L* and *R* which have been rather confused before they became clearly differentiated. Thus we have Dunav for Danube, older Vizant for Byzant, Italian Lavoro anglicized in Labor, etc.

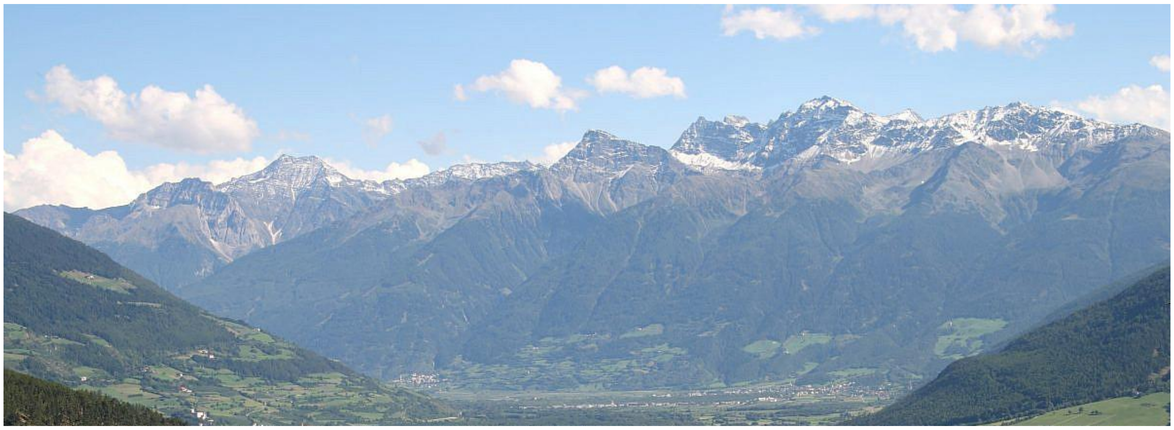
[385] Lexicon: cum notis doctorum virorum integris, Volume 1 by Hesychius (Alexandrinus.) https://books.google.mk/books?id=ttRCAAAAcAAJ&pg=PA727&lpg=PA727&dq=%CE%B2%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%B1%CF%82+Hesychius&source=bl&ots=-HuuHRc8xm&sig=ACfU3U1VIduMGZmvRreCM8AQ3DW83BjsnQ&hl=mk&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi57qHEi5PsAhV88eAKHbtlAv4Q6AEwAXoECAMQAg#v=onepage&q=%CE%B2%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%B1%CF%82%20Hesychius&f=false

[386] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vika#%D0%B2%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B2



Above: **Vika, the Macedonian Sphinx**

VišnuSkr (Vishnoo) – supreme Vedic god; in today Modern Macedonian: ***višna*** [vernacular] - 'high, supreme'.[388] Examples: ***Višna Gora*** - 'Tall/High Mountain', ***Viša sila*** - 'Higher/superior force' in plain Macedonian. (See the image below)



Above: **Višna Gora (the 'Tall Mountain') in east Tyrol (Italian: 'Alto Adige'), today renamed into German-corrupted „*Vinschgau*" following the 10-13 centuries Latinization-germanization of the central European Macedonic and Gaul-Venetic**

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[387] http://www.makedonski.info/search/buka

[388] http://www.makedonski.info/search/viшna

populations and toponyms

wi-ro-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (vi-ro) – man; in today Modern Macedonian: ***biro [vernacular].

βλακυς (vlaku) – clump of wool or hair; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vlakno*** - ‘(one) hair’, Latin: *floccus*.

βλετυες (vletue) – fly; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vletue***, ***vleta*** - ‘flies in’.[389] Also **αυλος** - ‘*flute*, Hence Serbo-Croatian *ulaz*, Latin: *aula*, ‘entrance’ in both cases.[390] Cognate *Aeolian* - ‘of the wind’.[391]

wlk-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (vlk) – wolf; in today Modern Macedonian: ***volk; Sanskrit: *vrka*, hence also the Macedonian vernacular “*frka*” - ‘panic’ and/or “*frči*”, anglicized: *furry*.[392] Latin: *vel*, *veles* (plural *velites*) - ‘wolf (wolves)’, a light-armed troops (they wore highly identifiable wolfskin headdresses)[393], a “pack of warriors” (i.e. ‘wolves’ i.e *Velites* were the youngest and least experienced rookies); “*Voltsi*” - ‘wolves’ in plain Macedonian, and/or Latin: *volpe* - ‘fox’;[394]also the Etruscan name for cities of *Vel* or *Vulci* (Lat.*Volci*)[395] - the‘Wolf city” near Montalto di Castro, *Volsinii* - today Bolsano in northern Italy, etc. As corrupted “*Welsh*”, which descended from the corrupted Anglo-Saxon word “*Wealh* (*Wolk*)” related to the Proto-Germanic word “*Walhaz*”, which again derived from the same Macedonic-Etruscan name (wolfs) and it was also applied indiscriminately to the barbaric people known to the Romans as “*Volcae*” (i.e. “*Wolfs*”). It became a generic reference for all the barbaric inhabitants of the Western Roman Empire. As we know the big dispenses of the inner Europe were once covered by thick jungles, infested by wolfs and - savage tribes. The very term “*Folk*” is from the same PIE root *wlkwo-, transmitted into German “*Volk*” (i.e. the very same Macedonic “*Volk*” - ‘wolf’, hence the Proto-Germanic: *wulfaz-, source also of Old Saxon: *folc*, Old Frisian: *folk*, Middle Dutch: *volc*, Old Church Macedonic: *vluku*, corrupted Serbo-Croatian: *vuci*, Sanskrit: *vrka*, etc.). Also Latin: *vulga*[396], Lithuanian: *pulkas* - ‘*crowd*’, Old Church Macedonic: *pluku* - ‘division of an army, regiment’, hence Russian: *polk* - ‘regiment’ too.

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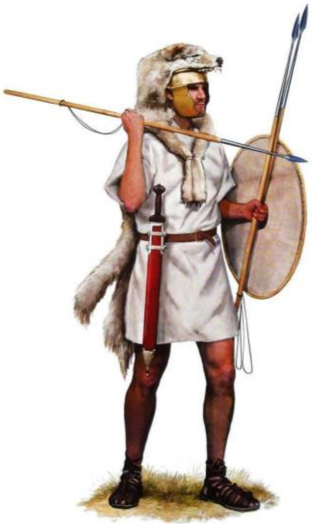
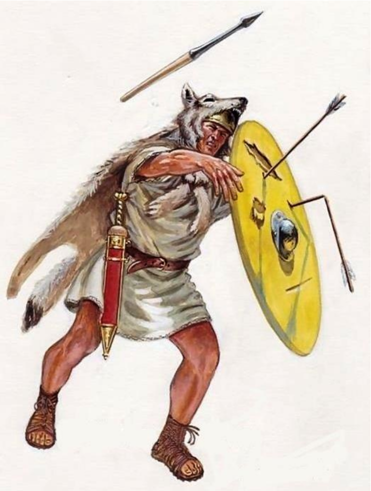
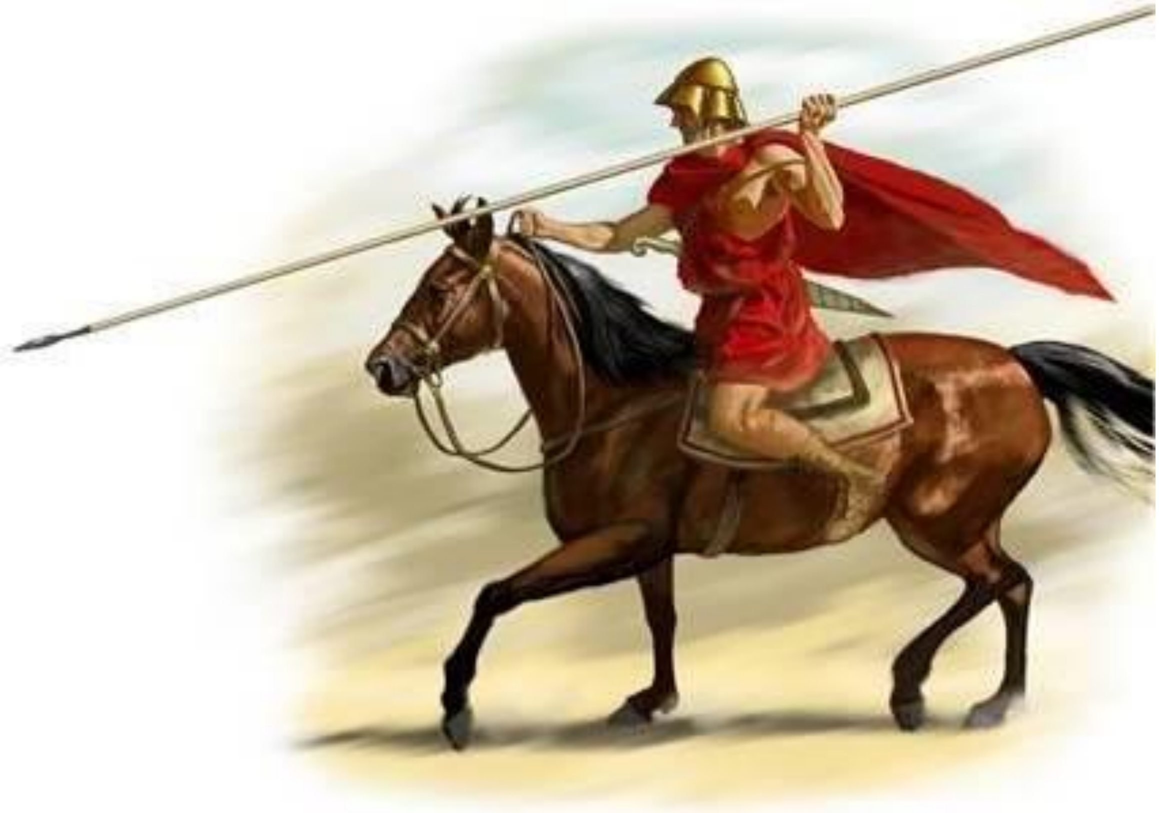
[389] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vleta
[390] http://etimo.it/?term=aula&find=Cerca
[391] https://www.etymonline.com/word/Aeolian
[392] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=furry
[393] “The Cambridge History of Greek and Roman Warfare” by Phillip Sabin, 2007. Page 513.
[394] http://www.makedonski.info/search/volci
[395] https://www.oxfordartonline.com/view/10.1093/gao/9781884446054.001.0001/oao-9781884446054-e-7000090285?mediaType=Article
[396] https://translate.google.com/?sl=la&tl=en&text=vulga&op=translate





βοες^{Ep} (voe) – military, martial; in today Modern Macedonian: ***voen***[397]. Here we have again phonetic mutation like in ***bojnik/vojnik*** and ***boj/voj***(***na***) - ‘fighter/soldier’ and ‘fight/war’ respectively.

βοίβετε^{Br} (voivete) – duke, warlord; in today Modern Macedonian: ***voivoda***.



βοίνα^{Br} (voina) – war; in today Modern Macedonian: ***voina***.

βοίταρχος (voitarho) – military chieftain; in today Modern Macedonian: ***voivoda***. Also as personal name ***Voidan***.

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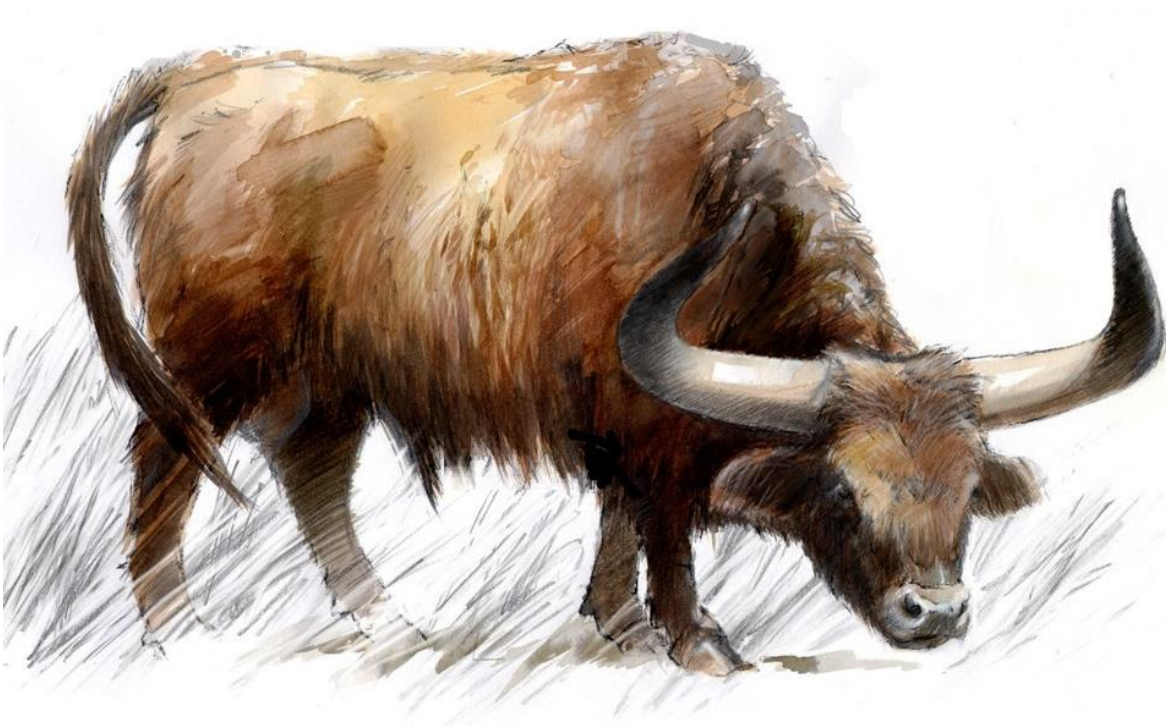
[397] http://www.makedonski.info/search/voen

wokso-**^PIE^ (vokso) – wax; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vosok [bisyllabic descriptive: ***vo-sok*** - (melts) into-juice]; Basque: *esko*.

βολε (ταί)^Ho^ (vole (tai)) – desire (his), will, and/or love; in today Modern Macedonian: ***volja***[398] and ***toi***.

βολίντος (volinto) – ox, European bison (?) or Aurox; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vol*** - 'bull, ox';[399] attested in Aristotle, according to whom that animal lived in the Messapian mountain, which separated the country of the Paionians from that of the Maedeans (another Macedonic tribe inhabiting the middle course of Struma and upper course of Mesta rivers), and that the Paionians called it *mónapos* (Thracian *bonasos*) from ***Mo*'*n-apis*** - '(Goddess) Mo's (sacred) bull', i.e. 'Apo of the Great Mother Goddess'; in today Modern Macedonian: ***Mamin-apo***. Therefore, *vol*(*intos*) was back then a Maedean dialect form.



βονοκ^Br^ (vonok) – nephew, grandchild; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vonuk***, ***vnuk***[400], vernacular ***vnučko***.

βωωχ , βωχ (vooh, voh) - a name of an idol at Alexandria; a votive theonym, simllar to ***boogho*** - 'god'

wosno-**^PIE^ (vosno) – price; in today Modern Macedonian: ***azno - 'treasure', or ***iznos*** - 'sum'; Latin: *venus*, Sanskrit: *visva* - 'all, everything'.

βουλος^Ho^ (voulo), ***ulhneh-**^PIE^ (ulne) – wool; in today Modern Macedonian: ***volna***; Sanskrit: *urna*, Hittite: *hulana*, Latin: *lana*, Basque: *ule*.

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[398] http://www.makedonski.info/search/volja

[399] Also directly related to the concept of animal's strong will, as the ox is the most stubborn animal in the animal reign. Thus PIE *Welh$_j$- 'wish,will', and Macedonic "*Volja*" - 'will'.

[400] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vnuk

wrād-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (wrad) – root (rooting); [401] in today Modern Macedonian: ***wrodi - to 'birth/brew in, burgeon, to bring forth, proliferate, to sprout (fruits), to result with/give fruits'; hence Latin: *radix*, anglicized: *radical*.[402]

wrb-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ – stick, twick, whip; in today Modern Macedonian: ***wrba - 'willow tree'.

βρεκοσ$^{\text{Phr}}$ (vrekos) – scream; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vresok***[403], ***vreka*** [archaic].

βροχοσ (vrohos) – bow net, snare for birds/fish; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vrsha*** **-** 'bownet'.[404]

wrs-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (vrs) – height, top, (mountain) peak; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vrz -'above, on', ***vrsno*** [adjective] - 'top' (*Vrsno vino* - 'Top wine'), ***vrvno*** - 'highest, top of the'; Sanskrit: *vrh*, Macedonian: ***vrv*** - 'mountain peak', Serbo-Croatian: *vrhnje* - 'milk's cream'.[405] (See the image on the next page)

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[401] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*wr%C4%81d-

[402] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=radical

[403] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vresok

[404] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vrша

[405] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/vrhnje

wrtʰ-**[PIE] (vrt) – to twist, spin; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vrti; Latin: *versus,vertere*, Sanskrit: *vrta*.[406]

βυν[Br] (vun) – outside, extra; in today Modern Macedonian: ***von/vonka*** [vernacular].[407]

βυκτας (vukta)[Ho] – windblow, Homeric: ‘swelling, blustering’; in today Modern Macedonian: ***fuka*** - a ‘windblow, hit’.[408]

βυθός (vutho/butho), thus **ἄβυσσος** (abysso) – abyss, bottomless;[409] in today Modern Macedonian: ***bezdna*** - ‘without bottom’. Latin: *vuoto*[410] - ‘empty’ and/or *butto* - to ‘throw’, Sanskrit: *agādha*.

Γ γ – gama/gimel (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: glagoli

γαβαλάν (gavalan) – the brain, head; from PIE *gʰevʰ(e)l- “head”; in today Modern Macedonian: ***glava/glaven*** - ‘head/head of family, ruler/leader, main’; Sanskrit: *glau*.

γαί[Br] (gaj) – forest; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gaj***. (See the image on the next page)

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[406] https://sanskritdictionary.org/vrta

[407] http://www.makedonski.info/search/von , http://www.makedonski.info/search/vonka

[408] http://www.makedonski.info/search/fuka

[409] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/ἄβυσσος

[410] https://etimo.it/?term=vuoto&find=Cerca

Γαία (Gaia) – the earth/forest goddess; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gai/goi***[411] - ‘nurtures, fattens’ and/or ***gaj/gay*** - ‘forest’; but also ***guia*** - ‘(poisonous) snake, viper’, as the snakes are chthonic animals, which by crawling and are in direct relation with the earth i.e. earth goddess. From Septuagint Koine: γε (ge) - ‘earth’.

*g^{h}**aido-**^{PIE} (gaido) – goat; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gaida*** - ‘a bagpipe’, from the Macedonic ***ga-due*** [verb] - ‘it-inflates-it’; Here we have an example of a simple Macedonic verb that throughout oral transmission and corrupted transliterations is now considered a ‘noun’. Latin: *haetus*, Sanskrit: *gai*.

9
ГАЈДА
ПОШТА
РЕПУБЛИКА
МАКЕДОНИЈА
2003

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[411] http://www.makedonski.info/search/goi

γαλαδρά (galadra) – ravine; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gudura/klisura***.

g(a)lag-** (galag), ***glgt-**[PIE] (glgt)[412] and/or ***melg-** (melg) – milk and/or milking; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ga-loka [vernacular] and/or ***golta*** [verb, onomatopoeic] - ‘it swalows, sucks’, anglicized: *gulp* and/or *leak*, from PIE *leg/lek- ‘dribble, leak’, and *g(a)lag- where the pronoun ***go/ga***[413] with the verb ***loka*** forms this complex word; also ***mleko*** - ‘milk’ and ***molzi*** - ‘milking’.[414] Russian: *moloko* - ‘milk’ [-gh- > -m- phonetic mutation], Latin: *lac*, *lactose* **-** the initial "g" probably was lost by dissimilation, but also *gola* - ‘throat’, and ***grlo*** in plain Macedonian, both related to initial PIE *glgt-. (see *glossa* further below)

γαληνη[Co] (galene) – gentle/cuddle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***galenje***.

γάρ (gar), ***g^{w}orh/g^{w}er-**[PIE] (gor/ger) – mountain; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gora***[415]; Sumerian: *kur*, Persian: *hull*, Kartvelian: *gor*, Sanskrit: *giri*.[416] Related to ***gore*** - ‘up, upstairs’ in plain Macedonian.[417]

garagardao-**[Ba] (garagardao) – beer; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gargara [onomatopoeic] - ‘a gargle’, washing the throat'[418], related to ***grlo*** - ‘throat’[419]; Sanskrit: *gala* - ‘neck’[420], Latin: *gola* - ‘throat’, hence *scola* too.[421]

γάρκαν (garkan) – branch, wand; in today Modern Macedonian: ***granka*** [metathesis].

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[412] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*g(a)lag-?ref=etymonline_crossreference

[413] http://makedonski.info/search/go#го/зам

[414] http://makedonski.info/search/molzi

[415] http://makedonski.info/search/gora, https://www.yourdictionary.com/orology

[416] http://sanskritdictionary.org/giri

[417] http://makedonski.info/search/gore

[418] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gargara

[419] http://makedonski.info/search/grlo

[420] http://sanskritdictionary.org/gala

[421] https://etimo.it/?term=scolare&find=Cerca

The older archaic form is preserved in the composite word ***lastegarka*** - ‘thin rod, twig, whip-like branch’.[422]

g**$^{\mathbf{h}}$**arh-**$^{\mathrm{PIE}}$ (ger) – peas; in today Modern Macedonian: ***grashok; Burushaski[423]: *gark*, Caucasian: *qarh*.

g**$^{\mathbf{h}}$**ahuardao-**$^{\mathrm{PIE}}$ (gauardao) – fence, city, builds; in today Modern Macedonian: ***grad - ‘city’[424]; connected with typical Pelasgian city-toponyms like *Gortinia* in Macedonia, *Gyrtone* in Thessalia, *Gordion* in Anatolia, *Cortona* and *Grado* in Italy, etc. OCM: *gradu*, Hittite: *gurda*, IE Anatolian: *gurta*, Sanskrit: *grha*[425], Latin: *gradus* - ‘step’ (in gradation/build up sense); from the Macedonic verb ***gradi*** - ‘builds’ and/or ***ogradi*** - ‘to fence off, to secure from, to take a distant/oposite stance from someones opinion or deed’. (See the image on the next page)

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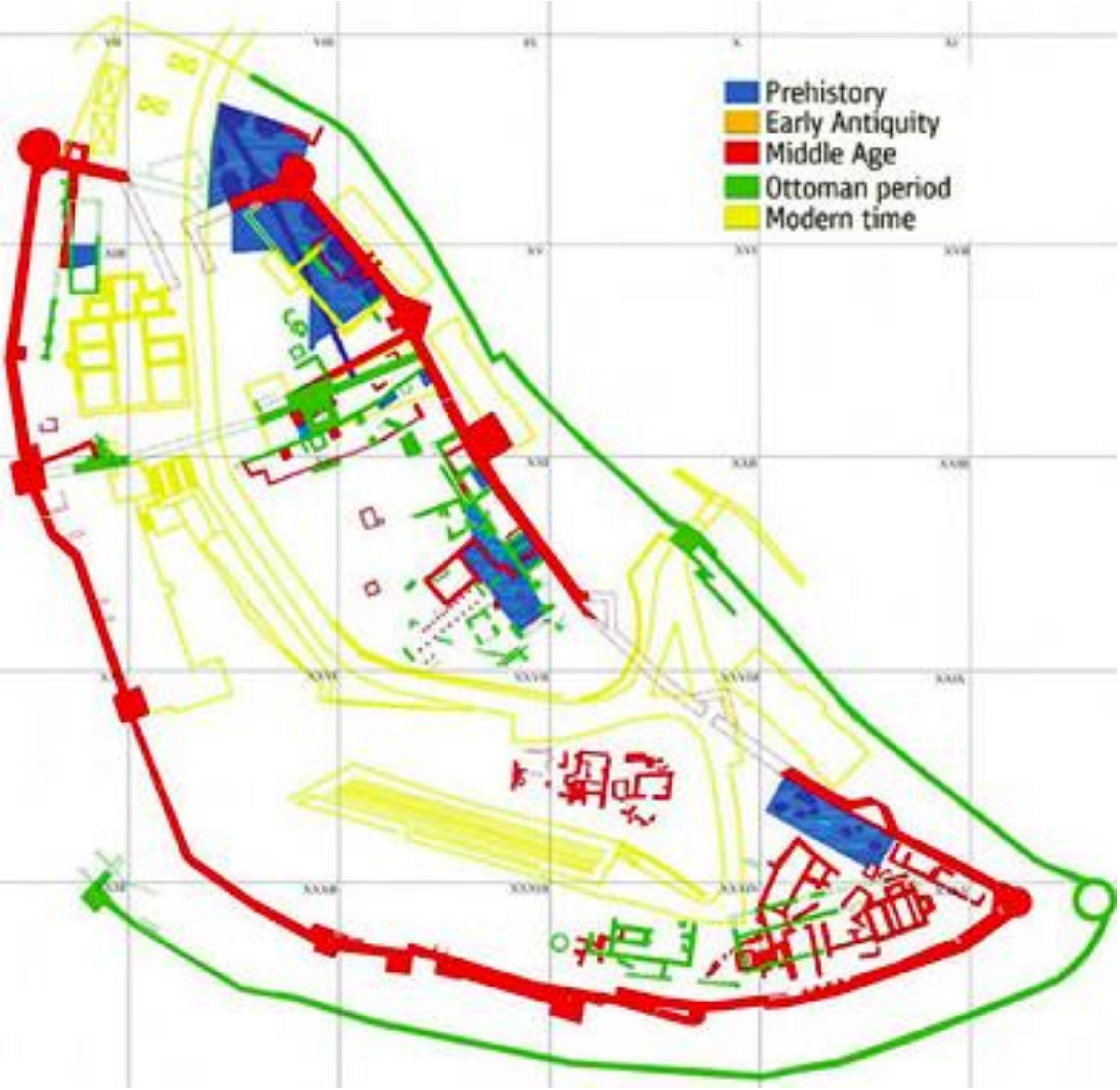
[422] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lastegarka , https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/ластегарка

[423] Burushaski descends from NorthWestern Indo-European, ultimately from the ancient Brygian language from Macedonian Peninsula. More specifically it is at its core closest to the ancient Brygian/Phrygian language (a Proto-Macedonic substratum) with which it shares over 30 mostly unique and specific isoglosses and over 30 personal names. Importantly, Burushaski and Brygian/Phrygian share grammatical traits – the e- augment in the verbs, and the formations in -menos (the latter additionally only found in IE in Greek [see Čašule 2017a: 65-77; 2004, 2014c]).

[424] www.makedonski.info/search/grad

[425] http://sanskritdictionary.org/grha



Above: **topographic plan of the Kale Fortress walls and its millennial continuity-layers on the central hill of the Macedonian capital Skopje**[426]

g^hwer-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (gwer) – beast; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dzver [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation][427], hence ***zverogushter*** - Latin: acanthostega (an extinct genus of stem-tetrapod), but also part of ***mesožder*** (following the ‘dzver-žder’ metathesis conversion) - a ‘carnivore, meat-devourer’.[428] *Zerinthia* and *Zerynthos* were epithets of Artemis and Apolon respectively (see also *Therion* further below). Latin: *fera*, *feris*, anglicized: *ferocious*, a composite word from Latinized ***ferus*** (i.e. ***gwer/zver/fer-***) and ***oculus*** - ‘eye’, ***oko*** in plain Macedonian[429], PIE *okw-.[430] (see image on the next page and *eris* entry further below)

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[426] “Review of the Archaeological Remnants from the Medieval city of Skopje - Location Kale” by Elica Maneva.

[427] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*ghwer-

[428] https://mk.glosbe.com/mk/sl/mesožder , http://www.makedonski.info/search/ждере

[429] http://www.makedonski.info/search/oko

geib^{h}-**^{PIE} (geib) – hump; in today Modern Macedonian: ***grb. Serbo-Croatian: *giba* - ‘bending movement’.

γελλαρος^{Br} (gelaro), ***gl^{h}wos-**^{PIE} (gl’wos) – sister in law; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zolwa*** [methatesis + -gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation]; Latin: *glos*, Sanskrit: *girhi*. Widespread reflexes of this item across Eurasia lends credibility to an ancient root word, or, as Illič-Svityč infers (1971: 295ff., where also Turkic *kälin and some Dravidian forms are included), ultimately *Nashinski* (i.e. *Nostratic*).

g^{h}ed-**^{PIE} (ged) – dung; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gad/gadno - ‘dirt, disgusting’[431]; Sanskrit: *gohana*.

g^{h}eluh-**^{PIE} (gelu), **χέλυς** (xelu) – turtle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***želka [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation], most probably a metathesis form of the Macedonic ***lazi*** [verb] - ‘crawls’.

g^{h}ehu-**^{PIE} (gehu) – to enjoy, rejoice; in today Modern Macedonian: ***godi;[432] Latin: *gaude*, Italian: *godere*.

g^{w}en$_{h}$**, ***gene-** (genə) – give birth, begets; in today Modern Macedonian: ***žena [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation] - ‘woman’. Sanskrit: *jani*[433], *janitre* - ‘mother’, Latin: *dona* and/or *Diana* [-gh- > -d- phonetic mutation].

γεμα (gema) – take, seize; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zema*** [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation].

g^{h}er/g^{h}el-**^{PIE} (ger/gel) – to gleam/glow, shine, burn; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gree/grei[434] and/or ***gori*** - ‘burn’[435], but PIE ***g^{h}el-** also flexes into ***žolto*** [Latin: *giallo*[436] -

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[430] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*okw-

[431] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gad ; http://www.makedonski.info/search/gadno

[432] http://www.makedonski.info/search/godi

[433] https://sanskritdictionary.org/janih

[434] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gree

[435] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gori#%D0%B3%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B8/%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B2

[436] https://www.etimo.it/?term=giallo&find=Cerca

'yellow'] and ***zeleno*** [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation] - 'green'; it is also the root for "to beam, gleam" - ***izgrei*** hence ***izgrev***[437] , directly related to PIE *__g^{h}ri-__(dawn), in today Modern Macedonian: ***mugri*** - 'dawn';[438] Basque: *eŕe* - 'burn'; via Latin metathesis: *Argentum* (*Ag*) - 'Silver'; anglicized '*Grey*' is one of its derivatives; Sanskrit: *gri*, Latin: *grigio*.[439]

*__ghere-__^{PIE} (gerə) – entrails, guts;[440] in today Modern Macedonian: ***jiger*** - 'liver'.[441]

*__g^{h}erd-__^{PIE} (gerd) – to enclose, to fence around; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gerdan***[442] -'neckless' (because goes around the neck, and was invented for keeping animals tight), hence also ***gradi*** [verb] - 'builds', ***ograda*** [noun] - 'fence', ***ogradi/zagradi*** [verb] - 'to fence of/around'; metathesis: ***granitza*** - 'border' in plain Macedonian (German: *grenzen*, anglicized: *yard/guard/guardrail*, *garden*)[443]. We find the oldest references to this Macedonic root in *Gortinia*, the name of Macedonian city in the valley of river Vardar, and *Gordium*, the name of the capital city of Phrygia (Phrygians too originated from the region of Brygia in Upper Macedonia), but also in *Granicus* (river); Sanskrit: *ghare*[444].

*__g'her-__ (gher) – 'short, little, small'; in today Modern Macedonian: ***z'grčen*** - 'crampy, bent tight in an embryo position', from ***grč*** - 'cramp'[445]. Hence the *__g'her-k-__, *__g'her-g-__ (gerk, gerg) - Old Irish: *gair* (from < **g'heri-s* 'short'), also *garait* 'short', Middle Irish: *gerr* - 'short', Old Indian: *hrasva* - 'minor, short, small' (Pokorny IEW 443), Burushaski: *giryaas* - 'small child, baby, infant', Latin: *Graecus*.

*__g^{h}es(o)r-__^{PIE} (gesor) – a body part, hand; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gas/gaz*** - 'buttocks'[446], but also ***gest***[447]; Latin: *gestus/gestorum.*[448]

*__geulo-__^{PIE} (geulo) – coal; in today Modern Macedonian: ***yaglen***.

*__geus-__^{PIE} (geus)[449] – taste; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vkus/ukus***; from ***usta*** - 'mouth'[450]. Persian: *ukusa*, Latin: *gustus*, Italian: *gusto.*

*__gilč-__^{Ba} (gilch) – key; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kluč.***

*__g^{h}eim__(a)-^{PIE}(geima)[451] – winter; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zima*** [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation]. Latin: *himernum/hibernum*, from Sanskrit: *hima* - 'winter'[452] *Hima-*

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[437] http://www.makedonski.info/search/izgrev
[438] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mugri
[439] http://etimo.it/?term=grigio&find=Cerca
[440] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*ghere-
[441] http://www.makedonski.info/search/џiger
[442] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gerdan
[443] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=yard
[444] http://sanskritdictionary.org/ghare
[445] http://makedonski.info/search/zgrчen
[446] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gaz
[447] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gest
[448] https://www.wordsense.eu/gestorum/
[449] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*geus-
[450] http://www.makedonski.info/search/usta
[451] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*gheim-
[452] https://sanskritdictionary.org/hima

laya - ‘Winter-land’, Hittite: *gim*, *gimmant*, Armenian: *jmern*, Latin: hiems, Polish: *zima*[453], Lithuanian: *žiema* - ‘winter’.[454]

$*g^w$es-PIE (g’es) – extinguish; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gasi***.

Γλά (Gla), **$*a^h$oguo-**PIE (aoguo) – head; in today Modern Macedonian: ***glava***;[455] found as an ancient Macedonian toponym of the Bronze Age fortified site of the “Mycenaean (?) civilization”, located in Boeotia (picture below).[456] Despite its impressive size, more than ten times larger than contemporary Athens or Tiryns, Gla’ is not mentioned in the Iliad, suggesting again the many times signaled wrong location of the city of Ilion. Nonetheless, in the ‘Iliad’ Homer notes that it was occupied by the Macedonian *Elimioti* tribe.

γλαυκος (glauko) – dull bluish-green, gray; a word used in Homer (?) of the sea as "gleaming, silvery" (apparently without a color connotation); used by later writers with a sense of "greenish" (of olive leaves) and/or "blue, gray" (of eyes). The word is hardly lE, as *gleh2u-ko- would be an unusual formation; therefore, it is rather Pre-Greek (Beekes, 2010). From the PIE root *ghel- (2) - ‘to shine’.[457]

$*gl^h$-PIE (gl) – call, cry; in today Modern Macedonian: ***glas*** - ‘voice’, related to ***grlo*** -

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[453] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/zima

[454] https://www.indo-european-connection.com/words/winter

[455] http://makedonski.info/search/glava

[456] The massive walls of Gla were made of typical Cyclopean masonry, built directly on the 38 meters high cliffs that form the limit of the outcrop. It had 4 gates, an unusually high number for a “Mycenaean” fortification, in the north, west, south and southeast. Elaborate built ramps led to the gates. The walls surrounding Gla were about 3 m thick, and 2.8 km long, enclosing about 235,000 m^2 of land. The fortification is dated around 1300 BCE, and despite its impressive size, more than 10 times larger than contemporary Athens or Tiryns, Gla is unexplainably omitted in the Iliad. Probably because it is a Macedonian fortification.

[457] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*ghel-#etymonline_v_52720

‘throat’. Koine: γλαζο (glazo) - to ‘sing aloud’;

gleb^{h}-**, ***gleubh-**^{PIE} (gleb, gleub)[458] – scrape, carving; in today Modern Macedonian: ***žleb [-gh- > -d- > -ž- phonetic mutation][459], but also ***glabi/dlabi***; see the ‘*Globočica*’ canyon.[460] Egyptian: *glyph*.

glt-**^{PIE} (glt) – glutton; in today Modern Macedonian: ***golta [verb, onomatopoeic] - ‘swalows, sucks’; Latin: *glut*, *lac*, *gola* - ‘throat’ Koine: *galakto* - ‘(sucking) milk’.

γλοκ^{Br} (glok), ***gleg^{h}-**^{PIE} (gleg) – a type of thorn tree; in today Modern Macedonian: ***glog***. From PIE *glogh- ‘thorn, point, that which is projected’, source also of Old Church Macedonic ***glogu*** - ‘thorn’, Septuagint Koine: *glokhis* - ‘barb of an arrow’.

γλοσσά (glossa) – voice/word; in today Modern Macedonian: ***glas.***[461] Directly related to *glotta/glottis*[462], and ***golta*** - ‘swallows’ in plain Macedonian. Also Latin: *gola* - ‘throat’[463], i.e. ***grlo*** in plain Macedonian.[464]

gluvci (gloovtsi) – mice; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gluvci***[plural], from ***gluv*** - deaf, as the mice get out during the night when is the ‘*deaf time*’ - ***gluvo doba*** in plain Macedonian. Antonym: *glas* - ‘voice’, from the PIE *gal-[465], Latin: *gallus*, anglicized: *call*.

gnet^{h}-**^{PIE} (gnet), **γνατος/γναθμος** (gnato/gnathmo) – to press, squeeze, stuff, also ‘jaw’; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gneti[466] and/or ***gnjavi***;[467] Sanskrit: *ghnati*, anglicized: *gnaw*.

gno-**^{PIE} (gno)[468] – knows, knowledge; in today Modern Macedonian: ***znae [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation]. Sanskrit: *jnana* - ‘knowledge’[469], Latin: *gnōsis*, Koine: *gnōstos* - ‘known’, etc. (See further below ‘**ezagu**’)

γοδα^{Br} (goda) – intestines; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gadno*** [metathesis] - ‘disgusting’.

γωλοβά^{Ho} (golova) – sister in law; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zolva*** [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation].[470]

γωτάν (gotan) – pig; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gude*** - ‘piglet’.[471]

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[458] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*gleubh-
[459] http://www.makedonski.info/search/жleb
[460] https://nona.net/features/map/placedetail.1872549/Globočica/
[461] http://www.makedonski.info/search/glas
[462] https://www.etymonline.com/word/glottis
[463] https://etimo.it/?term=gola&find=Cerca
[464] http://www.makedonski.info/search/grlo
[465] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*gal-
[466] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gneti
[467] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gњavi
[468] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*gno-
[469] https://sanskritdictionary.org/jnana
[470] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zolva
[471] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gude

γοιτα (goita) – sheep and/or wild swine; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gojda*** [vernacular] - ‘cattle’.

*__gonu-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (gonu) – knee; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koleno***; Hittite: *genu*, Italian: *ginochio*.

γῶψ (gôps) – macherel, bogue fish; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gupa***.

*__g__$^{\mathbf{h}}$**osti-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (gosti) [472] – guest; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gosti***. Old Church Macedonic: *gosti*, German: *ghast*, in Latin: *oste* (antonym) - ‘enemy’, anglicized: *hostile*. Hence the Latin-corrupted *Goth*.

*__g__$^{\mathbf{h}}$**ouros-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (gouros) – frightening; in today Modern Macedonian: ***grozno*** [metathesis]. Sanskrit: *ugrah*[473], anglicized: *gross*.

*__g__$^{\mathbf{w}}$**hi-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (g’ou)[474] – thread, tendon; in today Modern Macedonian: ***žila*** [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation] - ‘tendon’.

*__g__$^{\mathbf{w}}$**ou-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (g’ou)[475] – cow, bovine; in today Modern Macedonian: ***govedo***;[476] Egyptian: *gw*, Sanskrit: *go*, *gavah*[477], thus *govinda* - ‘cow-herder’, a *govedar* in plain Macedonian.

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[472] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*ghos-ti- , https://www.etymonline.com/word/host

[473] https://sanskritdictionary.org/ugrah

[474] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*gwhi-

[475] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*gwou-

[476] http://www.makedonski.info/search/govedo

[477] http://sanskritdictionary.org/gavah

γραbίν- (grabin) – hornbeam; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gaber***.[478]

γραφί^{Co} (grafi), ***g^hrei-**^{PIE} (grei) – drawing, writing; in today Modern Macedonian: ***grebi*** - ‘scratches’; from PIE *ghrei- ‘to rub, scratch’.[479] Armenian: *gri*, Burushaski: *girmin*-, Coptic: графн, Latin: *graphic.*

Graikhos - 'short, stocky', so-called by the TALL Macedonians, as registered by Aristotle. In today Macedonian: ***z'grčen*** - ‘crampy,“bent tight” in an embryo position’, from ***grč*** - ‘cramp’.[480] Antonym: *Makednos* -‘tall’.

g^hrei-**^{PIE} (grei)[481] – to rub, scratch; in today Modern Macedonian: ***grebi [482] -‘scratches’, ***gravira/gravura*** - ‘carves/carving’ respectively**.** Metathesis from the PIE root *gerbh- ‘to scratch, carve’ [483], Sanskrit: *granthe*, Septuagint Koine: γράφω (*grafo*), hence γράμμα (gramma) - ‘letter’ too, Latin: *graphus*, Egyptian: *glyph* [-R- <=> -L- phonetic mutation], anglicized: *cleave*, *carve*, etc.

g^hreib-**^{PIE} (greib) – to grip, seize, grab on, rip; in today Modern Macedonian: ***grabi [484]; Sanskrit: *ghrb*, Proto-Germanic: **grap-*, **grab-* , source also of the East Frisian: *grapsen* - ‘to grasp’, Middle Dutch: *grapen* - ‘to seize, grasp’, Old English: *grapian* - ‘to touch, feel, grope’, anglicized: *grasp*.

g^hrem-**^{PIE} (grem)[485], **χρεμετίζω** (hremetizo) – thunder, thundering (respectively); in today Modern Macedonian: ***grom [noun] [486], ***grmi*** [verb]. [487] Irish: *cruim*, Serbo-Croatian: *Gromi/Hromi* (*Daba*); anglicized: *grimm* - ‘fierce, cruel, savage, severe, dire, painful,’ from Proto-Germanic **grimma-* (source also of Old Saxon, Old Frisian, Old High German/German: *grimm* - ‘angry, fierce’, Old Norse: *grimmr* - ‘stern, horrible, dire’, Swedish: *grym* - ‘fierce, furious’, etc.), related to PIE *ghremno-, ***grmna/grmi*** in plain Macedonian[488] - ‘angry, grimm’, and/or anglicized: *growl*, *angry*, which are all actually onomatopoeic syllables of the sound of rumbling thunder.[489] Also (***te***) ***remeti*** - ‘it disturbes (you), shakes (you)’, Italian: teremoto – ‘earthquake’, etc. (See also Ερεμωτες below)

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[478] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gaber

[479] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*ghrei-

[480] http://makedonski.info/search/zgrчen

[481] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*ghrei-

[482] http://www.makedonski.info/search/grebi

[483] https://www.etymonline.com/word/-graphy

[484] http://www.makedonski.info/search/grabi

[485] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*ghrem-

[486] http://www.makedonski.info/search/grom#%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BC/%D0%BC

[487] http://www.makedonski.info/search/grmi

[488] http://www.makedonski.info/search/govedo

[489] https://www.etymonline.com/word/grim

griʰweʰ-**^{PIE} (grive) – neck; in today Modern Macedonian: ***griva[490] - ‘mane’; also OCM: ***grivena/grivna*** - 'necklace/bangle’[491], hence the Macedonian ***Gerdan***[492] too; Sanskrit: *griva*.[493]

γρηγορέω (gregoreo) – to watch, to become fully awake; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gley***[-R- > -L- phonetic mutation]***-gore*** - ‘look up’.[494] The archaic version with R instead of L is due to the root of the Macedonic word for ‘watch/look’ - ***gle***(***da***) from the word of the sunlight effect: ***gree*** - ‘heats-up, warms’, as the Sun gives the means for watching and living, i.e. the light and heat.

greno-**, ***gʰrno-**^{PIE} (greno, grn(o))[495] – grain; in today Modern Macedonian: ***grav - ‘bean’, and/or **zr**(**e**)**no/*zrno*** [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation].[496] Old Church Macedonic: *zruno*, Serbo-Croatian: *žir* - ‘oak nut’[497], Lithuanian: *žirnis* - ‘pea’, Latin: *granum*, anglicized: *grain*, *corn*.

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[490] http://makedonski.info/search/griva
[491] http://makedonski.info/search/grivna
[492] http://makedonski.info/search/gerdan
[493] http://sanskritdictionary.org/griva
[494] http://makedonski.info/search/gleda
[495] *gre-no- | Search Online Etymology Dictionary (etymonline.com)
[496] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zrno
[497] http://www.makedonski.info/search/жir , http://makedonski.info/search/grav

g^{h}rn-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (grn) – border; in today Modern Macedonian: ***granitza, also ***greben*** - ‘ridge’; German: *grenzen/graben* respectively.

gre/*ʕr̥-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (gre) – to move (overhere), come/comes; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gredi - ‘come/comes’. Related to PIE *$h_1$er- ‘set in motion’, Slovenian: *gre*. (see the Septuagint *ερπετόν* further below)

greb^{h}-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (greb) – embryo, fetus (and/or ‘grave’ due to the practiced ‘fetal’ position of the prehistoric burials in the most ancient times, when people were seeing the plants and other living cretures that spawn from the earth, and believed that the same is possible for them too); in today Modern Macedonian: ***grb - ‘back, spine’, ***grob*** - ‘grave’ (the original archaic ***greb^{h}**-meaning today is forgoten);[498] also ***grbav/zgrbaven*** -‘hunchback’. Latin: *grembo* - ‘womb’[499]; Dutch: *grobbelen*, via Middle English *grub* [verb] anglicized: *grab/grip* - ‘takes, holds tight’ (see above Macedonian: ***grabi***, Sanskrit: *ghrb*) and/or *grave* from Dutch *graf* and German *grab* (again related to PIE ***greb^{h}**- and ***grob***). With the B to V rotacism it gave the root for Latin: *gravida*;[500] anglicized: *gravid*.[501] (see the images on the next page)

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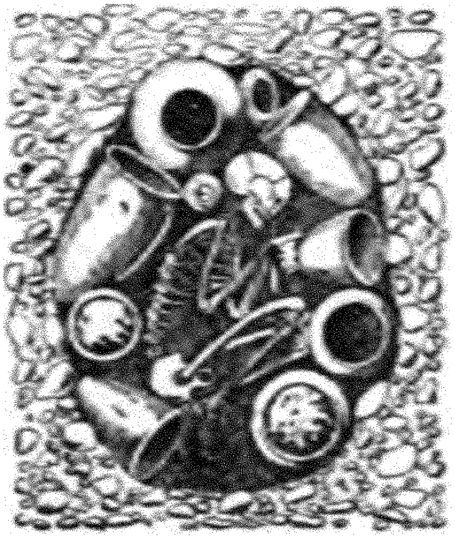
[498] http://www.makedonski.info/search/grob

[499] http://www.etimo.it/?term=grembo&find=Cerca

[500] https://www.dictionary.com/browse/gravida

[501] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=gravid



g**^{w}**em-**^{PIE} (g’em, related to PIE root *ago-) – coming, walking toward here; in today Modern Macedonian: ***grem [archaic] - ‘I come’, ***gredi*** - ‘come (here)’; Slovenian: *gredi*, Latin: *agire* and/or *aggredi* -‘to attack’, anglicized: *aggression*.

genə-**^{PIE} (jenə (plural)) – women, or more generic ‘people’ - it came to mean ‘the heredity through birth’, to beget a heir; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ženа [archaic] - ‘woman’. PIE *gene- to ‘give birth’ [502], Sanskrit: *janih* - ‘birth’, *janitrī/janani* - ‘mother’[503], *jāyā* - ‘wife’, *jana* - ‘people’; Latin: *genus*, from *gnasci* (hence *nascere*[504] and *natale* too), actually from ***go-nosi*** - ‘bearing (a procreation, offspring), it bears, the act of carrying’[505] in plain Macedonian, and/or ***nesi*** - ‘laying eggs’[506], Latin: *nasci*, anglicized: *nest*(*ing*); also Sanskrit: *netri* - ‘act of carrying’, Latin: *nutri/nutrire*; from Macedonian ***nedri/iznedri*** - ‘carrying/breasting, to give birth’ in plain Macedonian[507], anglicized: *nurse*, *nourish*.

g**^{w}**es-**^{PIE} (ges) – to extinguish; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gasi; Hittite: *kist*, Sanskrit: *jasati*.

gub-**^{PIE} (gub) – mouth; vernacular Macedonic archaism, preserved only in Serbo-Coatian as ***gubitsa[508], or (with the voice assimilation of G into H)[509] in Czech and Slovak as ***huba***;[510] anglicized: *gob*. [511]

***gug-**^{PIE} (goog), **γογγυλος** (goggulo) – ball, round; in today Modern Macedonian:

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[502] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*gene-

[503] https://sanskritdictionary.org/janani

[504] https://etimo.it/?term=nascere&find=Cerca

[505] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nosi#носи/несв

[506] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nese

[507] http://www.makedonski.info/search/iznedri , http://www.makedonski.info/search/nedra

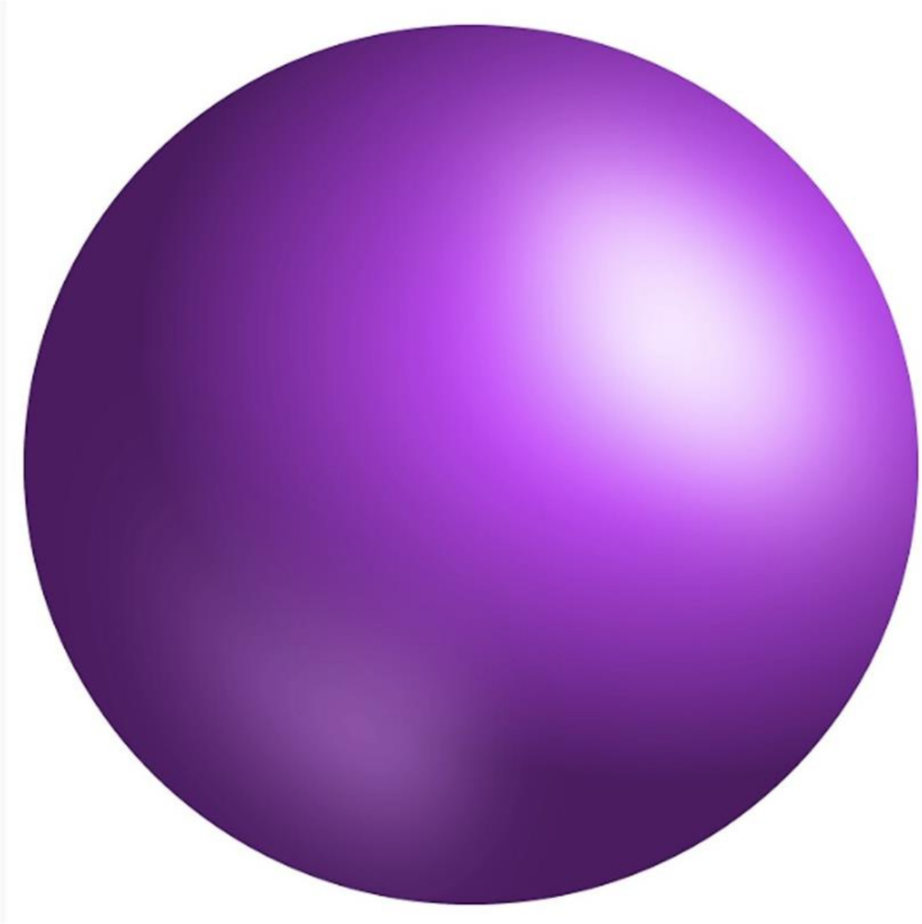
[508] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/gubica , https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Srne%C4%87a_gubica_kod_D%C5%BEerzej_rase.jpg

[509] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czech_orthography#Voicing_assimilation

[510] https://translate.google.com/?sl=cs&tl=en&text=huba&op=translate

[511] https://www.etymonline.com/word/gob

ogugla [verb] - ‘around-even, indifferent’, ***kugla*** - ‘ball’. Related to PIE *kwel-[512], Yiddish: *kugel,* Latin: *globus* (Italian: *tondo/rotondo*[513])’.



gut-**PIE (goot) – throat; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gusha, ***guta/golta*** [verb] - ‘to swallow’; Sanskrit: *gala*.

gwou- + *ra-**PIE (gura) – pushes, takes, takes (care); in today Modern Macedonian: ***gura (OCM) - ‘pushes’ and/or ***kara*** [vernacular] - ‘carries, carry-on’; hence the Latin: *cura*, anglicized: *cure* (see the image on the next page). This is probably the very same descriptive root-word for catle (see above ***g^{w}ou-**PIE) plus the suffix **-ra**.

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[512] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*kwel-+%281%29

[513] http://www.etimo.it/?term=tondo&find=Cerca

γυπτο$^{\text{Sep}}$ (gyupto) – gypsy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gyupci***.[514] Septuagint Koine: *Aigyptos* - ‘the river Nile, Egypt’, from Amarna: *Hikuptah*, Egyptian: *Ha*(*t*)*-ka-ptah* - the ‘temple of the soul of Ptah’, the creative god associated with Memphis, the ancient city of Egypt, anglicized: *gypsy*.

Δ δ – delta[515]/daleth (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: dobro

δα$^{\text{Br}}$ (da) – yes; in today Modern Macedonian: ***da***; Basque: *da* - ‘to be’.

δαερ (daer), ***de**^{h}**iwer-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (deiwer) – brother in law; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dever***;[516] Sanskrit: *devr*.

δαί$^{\text{Br}}$ (dai), ***daeh-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (dae) – to give; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dai/dade***;[517] Hittite: *dai*, Sanskrit: *dade*, *dadat*[518], Phrygian: *edae*[519], Oscan: *deded*.[520]

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[514] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ѓupci

[515] again Macedonian etymology: “*Delta*” like “*river delta*” - a triangular mouth of a river, typically where it diverges into several outlets; from the verb “*Deli*” -‘divide’ in plain Macedonian: http://www.makedonski.info/search/deli

[516] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dever

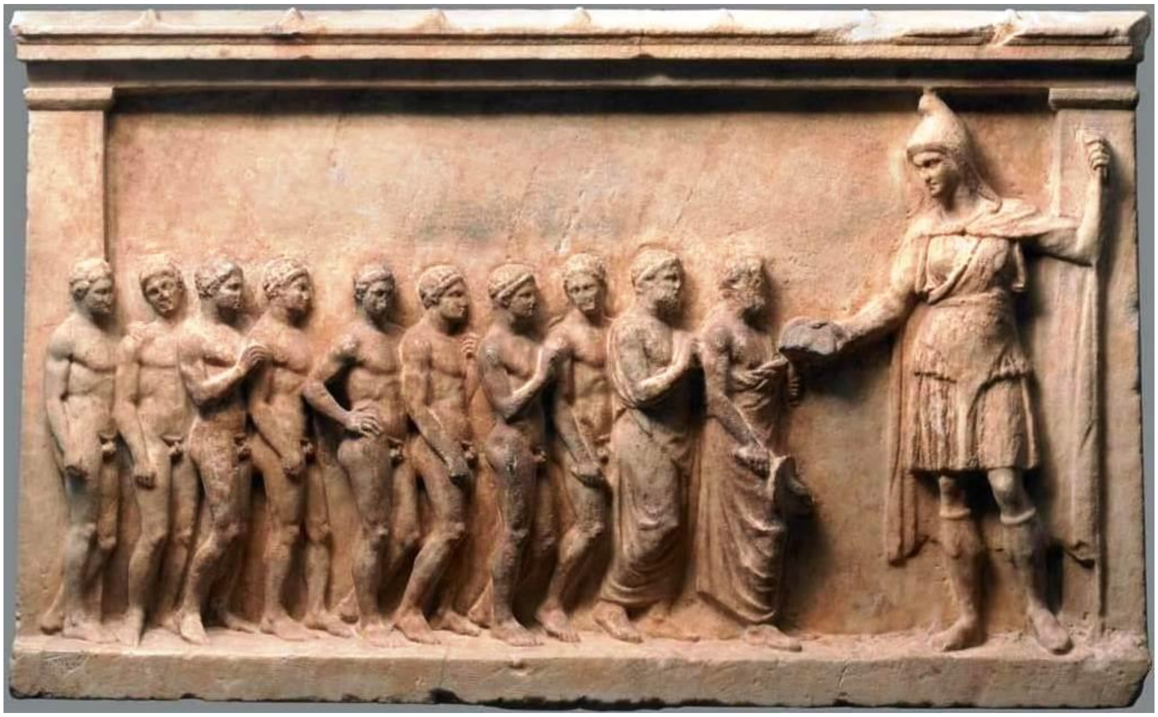
[517] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dade#%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%B5/%D1%81%D0%B2

[518] http://sanskritdictionary.org/dade

δαλάγχαHe (dalagha), **δασα**Ep (dasa) – sea; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dalga/talas*** - ‘wave’ (in relation to ***dolga*** - ‘long’).[521]

δαμαTr (dama), **δομα**Ho (doma), ***dom-**PIE (dom) – home, dwelling place, settlement; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dom/doma*** - ‘home’, from “*Do*” - ‘close, next to” and “*Ma*” - ‘mom’[522]; Sanskrit: *dam*; Antonym: *adamant*.

Δάδωνα (Dadôna) – one of the syncretizations of the Great Mother Goddess Ma/Mo; in today Modern Macedonian: ***Dada-ona*** - ‘(Older) Sister-she’, from ***dada*** - an ‘older sister’. According to Nicholas Hammond, the sanctuary of *Dodona* was an oracle devoted to a Great Mother Goddess (identified at other sites with Cybele/Kibela, Rhea or Gaia, but here called *Dione*). The Ancient Temple of *Dadona/Dodona* was a virgin-birth temple that hosted oracles (in Oak Groves) under the leadership of a ‘Black-Dove’ priestess. Archeologists have determined that for a period of tens of thousand years, our ancestors worshipped a divine and powerful Mother-Goddess, the Great Mother, Mother Earth, known under many later-syncretized names and forms, who was honoured as the Mother of gods and all life.



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[519] Phrygian “*edae*” - ‘he dedicated’, from PIE *dhé- as attested for Old Phrygian dedicatory inscriptions dating from the late 8th c. BCE onwards (Porzig 1954: 87; Gamkrelidze and Ivanov 1995: 340-341; Fortson 2004: 91). Other members to be included are “*Thracian*”, considering the fact that the earliest surviving inscription in this language from Kjölmen, datable to 7-6 c. BCE, is characterized by the verbal form “*edakat*” ‘(s)he dedicated’, the root of which is obviously related to that of New Phrygian “*addaket*” and Old Phrygian “dakhet” -‘(s)he puts’ (W-01, variously dated to the 7th or 6th century BCE) from PIE *dhek- (Woudhuizen 2000-1).

[520] https://thevore.com/oscan/

[521] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dalga

[522] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=domestic&ref=searchbar_searchhint

Δάνων (Danôn) – culprit, killer; in today Modern Macedonian: ***daen*** [vernacular] - ‘given away, bygone’. Persian: *Dagon*, Latin: *danno* - ‘damage’.

Δάπινα (Dapina) – female personal name; in today Modern Macedonian: ***Daphina***.

Δάῤῥων (Darrôn),*__de^{h}r-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (der) – god of healing, the “one who gives”; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dar*** - ‘gift’, ***dar-on*** - ‘gift-his’. Darrhon or Darron was a Paeionian god of healing, whose cult was adopted by the ancient Macedonians, as mentioned by Hesychius as a Macedonian Daemon and attested hapax in one inscription of Pella c. 200-150 BCE. Excavations revealed a sanctuary of Daron in ancient Pella and Amphipolis:

> “Ἀμφίπολις Δάρρωνι εὐξαμένη ἐπηκόωι. - Amphipolis Darrhoni euxamene epekooi. - Amphipolis who prayed to benevolent Darrhon.”[523]

δαῤσας (darsa), *__d^{h}ers-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (ders) – to dare, bold, daring; in today Modern Macedonian: ***drzne***;[524] Sanskrit: *dhrs*.

δαρυλλοζ (дарулo) – δαρυλλοζ η δρυζ, υπο Μακεδόνων - ‘darulo is tree in Macedonian’according to Hesychius. (see **δρυο**$^{\text{Ho}}$ further below)

*__dwoh-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (dwo)[525] – two; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dwa/dwe***, ***dwojno*** -‘double’; Sanskrit: *dva*. “*Dve*” - ‘two (2)’ in plain Macedonian. Hittite: *ta-ugash* - ‘two years old’. Sanskrit: *dvau*, Avestan: *dva*, Latin: *duo/due*, Old Welsh: *dou*, Lithuanian: *dvi*, Old Church Macedonic: *dъva*, Old English: *twa*, *twegen*; German: *zwei* [-d- > -z- phonetic mutation], from Old High German: *zwēne*, Gothic: **twai-*; from PIE *dwóh$_1$-:

δβυρα (dvura), *__d^{h}vor-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (dvor) – yard, courtyard; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dvor***; Sanskrit: *dvar*.

*__d^{h}eb-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (deb) – fat, thick; in today Modern Macedonian: ***debel***, but also ***deblo/steblo*** - ‘trunk’[526].

*__de-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (de) [527] – down and/or from, a proposition particle that defines various appertaining/departaining (from/to) relation forms and simple derivations; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dole*** - ‘down’ and/or ***od*** [metahesis] - ‘from’, antonym: ***do*** - ‘upto, until’. From the PIE demonstrative stem *de- (see *to*) Sanskrit: *do*, Latin: *de*, Italian: *di/da/dal/del* - ‘from/of/to’, anglicized: *to*.

δεβα (deva) – girl; in today Modern Macedonian: ***Deva Maria*** (Virgin Mary), ***devojka***.

*__deh-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (deh) – here/where; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ovde*** - ‘here’, ***kade*** - ‘where’; Serbo-Croatian: *gde*.

*__dehn-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (den) – given; in today Modern Macedonian: ***daden***.

*__deik-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (deik) – to show, point out; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dika*** - ‘pride’. Sanskrit: *diš*.

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[523] “Excavating Classical Culture: Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Greece” by Maria Stamatopoulou, Marina Yeroulanou, Archaeopress, 2002.

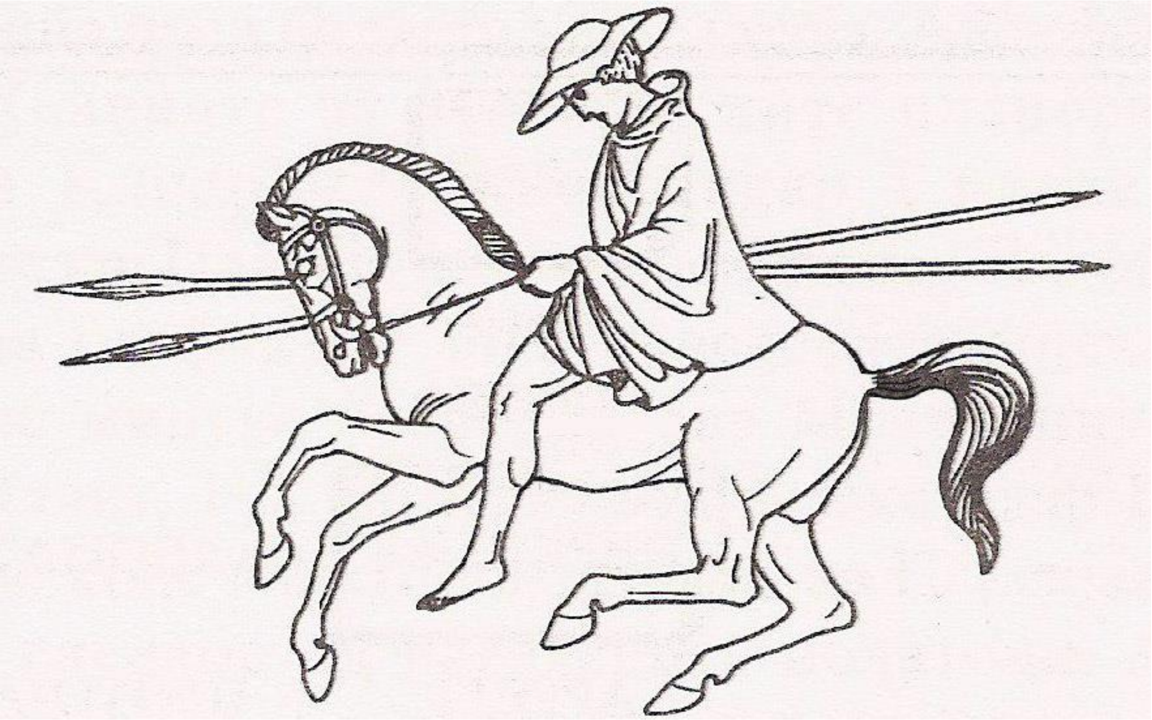
[524] http://www.makedonski.info/search/drzne

[525] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*dwo-

[526] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/deblo

[527] de | Search Online Etymology Dictionary (etymonline.com)

δείλία$^{\text{Sep}}$ (deilia) – battle (hence anglicized “*duel*” too); in today Modern Macedonian: ***delia*** - ‘duelist, champion, knight’.[528]



deiwo(s)-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (deiwo) – god; in today Modern Macedonian: ***diwen - ‘adorable, adored’[529], from ***divo*** - ‘savage, natural’, hence ***divine*** too; Latinized Barb-Aryan: *Deuš Pater* - ‘Soul Father’[530]; originaly from the root word *dheu̯es/dhu̯ĕ̄s/dheus-, *dhŭ̄š-; in today Modern Macedonian: ***duh*** -‘spirit’ and/or ***duša*** - ‘soul’; Paionian: *Dualos* - ‘Dionis’, Coptic: *Diavolos*, Latin: *Diabolus*, anglicized: *diabolic*; Sanskrit: *dehin*, Homeric: δυσαη -‘dusae’, δυσαισ -‘dusais’ > disai -‘breathing/anima/soul’.

dhei-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (dei) – to suck (mother’s milk); in today Modern Macedonian: ***doi - ‘suckled’.[531]; anglicized: *doe*. Common root word for ‘daughter’, Russian: *doch*.

δεκαδουχοί (dekadouhoi) – a council of ten (animated, glorious*); in today Modern Macedonian: ***deset-doushi*** - literally ‘ten-souls/men’; compare with Latin *decempeda* - ‘10-feet’, in today Modern Macedonian: ***deset-pedi***.

* see also **διαδοχοί** (diadohoi) - ‘2nd-famous’, from ***dia*** - ‘two (i.e. ‘2nd’ in this case)’, and ***δοχ/δοχα*** (dooh/dooha) - ‘spirit/bravery’ (‘fame’ in this case; see Latin: *fama*) that passes into ***δουχ*** (douks) - ‘duke, king, leader’, Latin: *dux*.

del^{h}-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (del) – divides, splits; in today Modern Macedonian: ***deli. Hence ***delta*** too (where the river splits in several estuaries). Sanskrit: *dala/dati*, anglicized: *deal*.

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[528] http://www.makedonski.info/search/delija

[529] http://www.makedonski.info/search/diven

[530] Aryans created the thunder/storm god, i.e. sky god *Deuš Pater* with the ritual of burning the dead. They believed that the very spirit of the dead was identified with the breath in the cold, or smoke in heaven. Animal fat was burned to appease the sky god hence animals were considered souls of his realm.

[531] http://www.makedonski.info/search/doi

*__demh-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (dem) – to build; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dema*** - ‘crossbeam, barrier’.[532]

*__den-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (den) – palm of the hand; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dlanka***, archaic ***dlan***; hence *phalanka* too. But also ***denga/dinga*** [vernacular] - ‘to get, grip, snatch’; Latin: *tendere*, Italian: *tenga* [vernacular] -‘hold’.

*__derk-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (derk) – to see; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dzirka***; Sanskrit: *darsama*, Latin: *draconem* (hence *dragon*).

δερμα (derma) – skin; in today Modern Macedonian: ***deri*** [verb] - ‘skinning’, ***deram*** - ‘I skin (the lamb/calf…) off ’;[533] related to **δρεπανέ** (drepane) - to rip, scratch (see below); see also *Odra*[534] river (German: *Oder*). Hence **εκδέρω** (ekdero) - ‘to strip off the skin from, to flay’.

destroy (bisyllabic, from *de-* and *stroy*) – to overthrow/ruin, literally ‘un-order, off-line/order’; in today Modern Macedonian: ***rastroi*** - ‘(to) disturb, undo’. Also related to bisyllabic adjectives ***rastroen*** - ‘mentaly labile, disturbed’, ***postroen*** - ‘put in order, lined up (military)’, ***nastroen*** - ‘inclined (to), in mood (to)’, etc. From *de-*[535] and *stroj* - ‘order, line, arrangement’[536], but also ‘machine’; from PIE *stroyos-, *sterh$_3$- ‘to spread, stretch out’.[537]

δετυνειν (detunein) – delay; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dotsnenie*** [metathesis].

*__deu-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (deu) – to worship; in today Modern Macedonian: ***divi***; Sanskrit: *divya*.

*__d^{h}elg-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (delg) – to stub, cutting; in today Modern Macedonian: ***delka*** - ‘cuts, carves (wood)’.

*__d^{h}el-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (del) – light, sight; in today Modern Macedonian: ***videlina*** - ‘morning/early daylight’.[538]

*__d^{h}lb^{h}-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (d'lb) – to dig, to bury; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dlabi***.[539]

*__d^{h}lg^{h}-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (d'lg) – debt, duty; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dolg***; Sanskrit: *dirgha*.

*__d^{h}er-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (der-) – to hold, catch; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ď^{e}rži***; the same root word is also deciphered as *__d^{h}regh-__ ‘hold’, hence ***drag*** - ‘dear’ in plain Macedonian; OCM *drъžati*.

*__d^{h}eup-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (deup) – hole; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dupka***;[540] Sanskrit: *drьka*, anglicized: *deep*, *dip*.

*__d^{h}g^{h}om-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (d'gom) – earth, ground; in today Modern Macedonian: ***digam*** - ‘(I) lift’ in plain Macedonian (in its bi-syllabic ‘up-from ground’ sense composed of the vernacular particle “*Di*” - ‘move/go’[541] and “*Gam/Gom*(*no*)”[542] - ‘earth/dung’). The ‘$d^h n$-$g^h n$/$g^h m$’ syllables are the PIE root of the words for ‘man, human being’ and/or ‘earth’ in various languages and forms: Hittite: *tekan*, Brygian/Phrygian: *zemelos* [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation], Macedonian: *zemen*; Old English: *dūn* (hill) and Old Irish: *duine* (hence *dune*), Danish: *dynge*, Welsh: *dyn*, Breton: *den* (< *gdon-yo-); Latin: *homo* (cf. *humus* - ‘earth’), Oscan: *humus*, Serbo-Croatian: *humka* (a mound, amassed earth), Umbrian: *homu*; old Lithuanian: *žmuo*, plural *žmones*; Koine: **γῆ** (gē) or Doric **γᾶ** (gâ), identical to **δᾶ** (dâ) both meaning "earth"; Gothic and Old English: *guma*, but also *Gnome*; Old Norse: *gumi*, Egyptian Earth-God: *Geb*; Old High German: *gomo* (< proto-Germanic **guman-*) – related to the Macedonic *gumno*[543] - ‘threshing floor/ground’, a centered hard ground for physical separating of the grains of wheat from the rest of the plant (by using horses or flail; see the image on the next page); but also ***gomno*** - ‘dung, feces’ in plain Macedonian, as our and animal excrements are earth-like, and in one way or another, at least in the past, they were finishing under the earth and were returning earth again (animals are also known for instinctively covering their excrements with dirt too); hence Macedonian ***gnoivo***[544] - ‘organic compost, fertilizer’ as well, from the verb ***gnie***[545] - ‘to rot’ and noun ***gnilo***[546] - ‘rotten’. Antonym: ***jagne*** - ‘pure, innocent, lamb’[547], Sanskrit:

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[532] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dema

[533] http://www.makedonski.info/search/deram

[534] http://www.makedonski.info/search/odra

[535] https://www.etymonline.com/word/de-

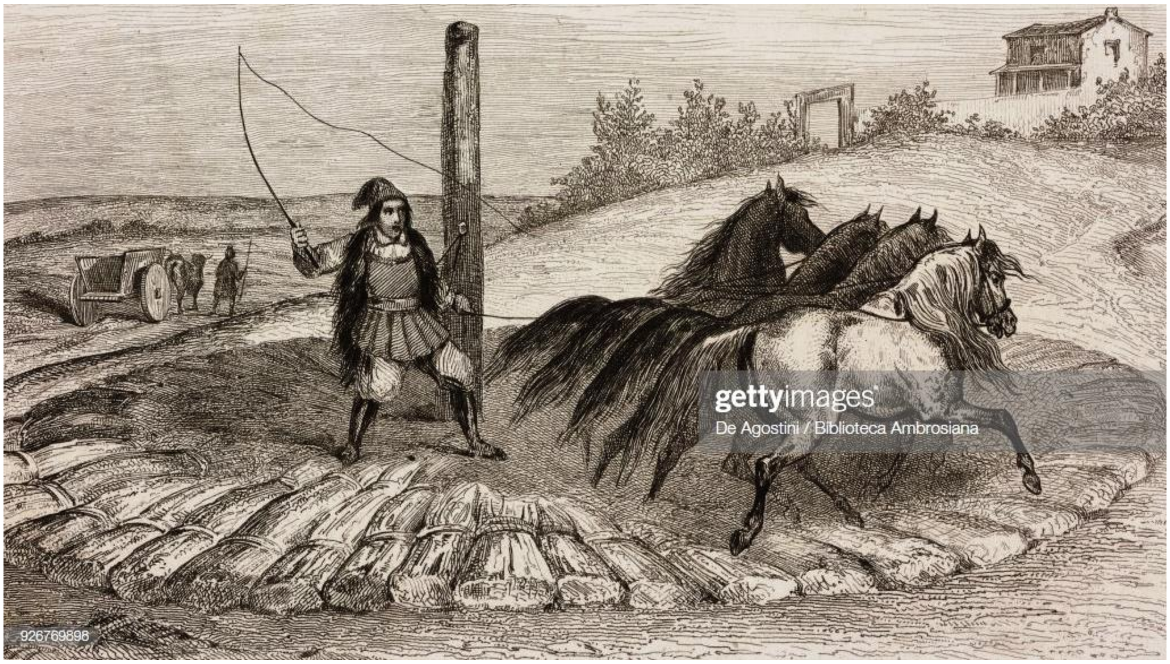
[536] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Reconstruction:Proto-Slavic/strojь

[537] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=destroy

[538] http://www.makedonski.info/search/videlina

[539] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dlabi

[540] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dupka


gettyimages
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[541] Hence also the Macedonian “*Odi*” - ‘walks’, “*Vadi*” - ‘pulls out’, “*Vodi*” - ‘leads’, “*Brazdi*” - ‘plows’, “*Brodi*” - ‘navigates’, etc. http://www.makedonski.info/search/di , http://www.makedonski.info/search/odi https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%B2%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%B8* https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B8*

[542] See also Italian “*Gamba*” - ‘leg’.

[543] a hard, leveled floor of beaten ground on which corn or other grain is threshed with a flail, or mules and/or horses running in a circle. http://www.makedonski.info/search/gumno

[544] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gnoivo

[545] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gnie

[546] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gnilo

agni.

δια/**διος** (dia/dio) – god (i.e. *Dze/Ze*, Latinized: *Zeus*); in today Modern Macedonian: ***Dia/Gja*** [-gh- <=> -d- > -z- phonetic mutation] - ‘god’ (obsolete, namely *Dyaus/Dzeus/Zeus*), ***bog*** in today plain Macedonian.

διαβολος^{Co} (diavolo) – devil; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gjavol*** [-gh- <=> -d- phonetic mutation], from ***Dia/Gja*** - ‘god (namely *Dyaus/Dzeus*)’ and ***Voo*** - the votive appelation of praise to the supreme (horned) god. See also further below ‘*Triamvos/Triumph*’. Latin: *diavolo*.

διαδοχοί^{Co} (diadohoi) - ‘2nd-famous’, from ***dia*** - ‘two (i.e. ‘2nd’ in this case)’, and ***δοχ/δοχα*** (dooh/dooha) - ‘soul’ (‘fame’ in this case; Latin: *fama*) that passes into ***δουχ*** (doux) - ‘duke, king, leader’, Latin: *dux*, *duc*-.

δίβο^{Ho} (divo) – savage/natural beaty i.e. 'divine'; in today Modern Macedonian: ***divo*** and/or ***divi***[548] (hence *divine* too), and ***divina*** - ‘savage (nature).[549]

Διγαία (Digaia), **Δειγαΐα** (Deigaia), and/or **Δειγέα** (Deigea) – Artemis; “Greek”: *Δικαία* (*Dikaia*) -‘Artemis’.

διδωμί^{Ho} (didoomi)[550] – (they) gave me; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dadoa-mi***.[551] Same in Mycenaean: *di-do-si* - 'they give', Sanskrit: *dadāsi* , *dadāti* - ‘to give away’.[552]

dheigha-**^{PIE} (deiga)[553], **δίδσα**^{Tr} (didza) – creates (i.e. builds), rises up; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dzida [metathesis] - ‘builds (a wall)’; hence or from ***dzid*** - ‘wall’ in plain Macedonian[554]; related to the verb ***diga*** [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation] - ‘rises (from the ground)’, corrupted as ***diza/diže***- in plain Serbo-Croatian (see ‘*dizalica*’ too).

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[547] http://makedonski.info/search/jagne

[548] http://www.makedonski.info/search/divi#%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%B8/%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B2

[549] http://www.makedonski.info/search/divina

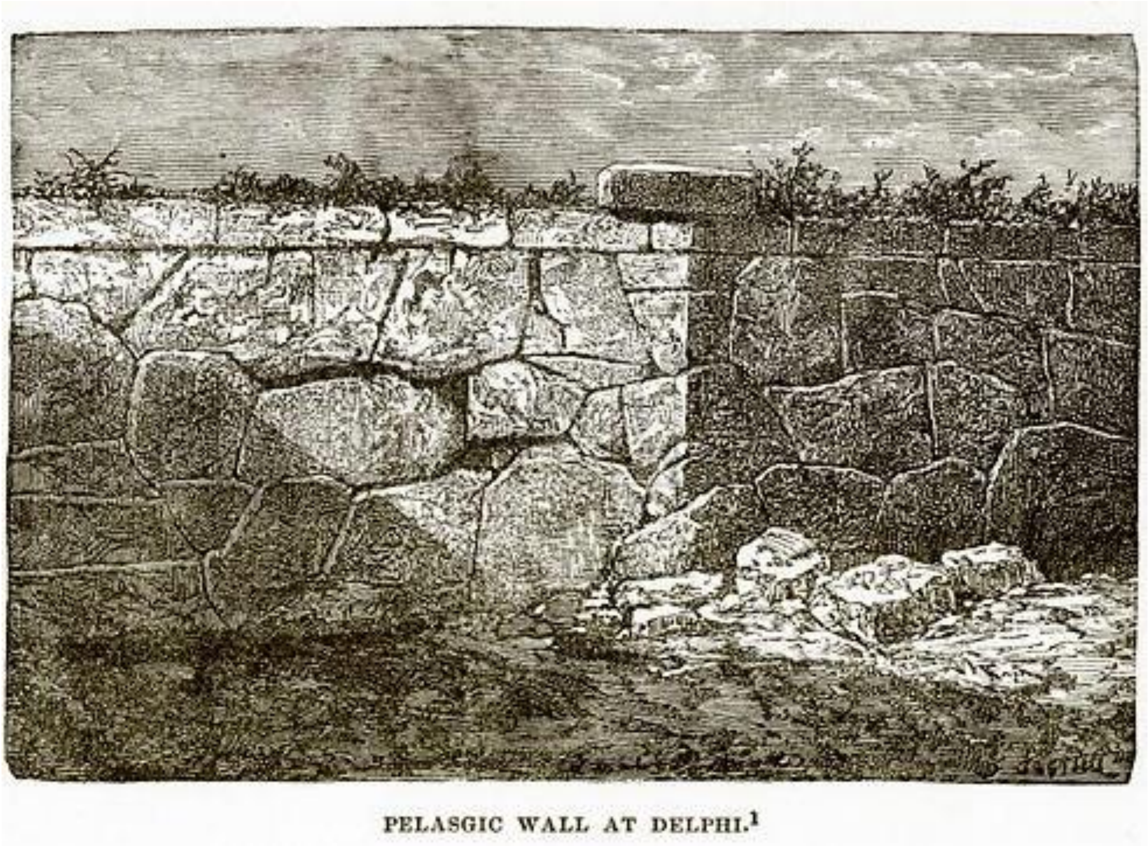
[550] “Etymological dictionary of greek” by Roger Beekes and Lucien van Beek (2010), p. 331: https://archive.org/details/etymological-dictionary-of-greek_202306/mode/2up

[551] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dadoa

[552] https://sanskritdictionary.org/dadati

[553] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*dheigh-

[554] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/wall



PELASGIC WALL AT DELPHI.[1]

δίεTr (die) – day; in today Modern Macedonian: ***den***; Latin: *diurno* - 'daily', Sanskrit: *dina, dhanus* - 'today'. The older form ***di-*** is still present in the archaic ***Godina*** (i.e."*Go*(*lema*)-*dina*" - a 'Big-day') - 'Year'[555] in plain Macedonian, and ***dogodina*** - 'next year'.

δίφθεραSep (difthera) – a kind of cloak made of the skins of animals, and worn by herdsmen and country people; in today Modern Macedonian: ***diftar*** [vernacular][556] - 'hillbilly, savage person', from the noun ***dif/div*** - 'savage'.[557] (see the image below)

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[555] http://www.makedonski.info/search/godina

[556] http://jovanatozija.blogspot.com/2011/04/blog-post_27.html

[557] http://www.makedonski.info/search/div

δίμSep (dim), ***d**h**em-**PIE (deem) – smoke; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dim***. Also PIE ***d**h**uhmo-**; Sanskrit: *dhumas*.[558] (see also ***čad*** further below)

διμαχαίSep (dimahai) – Macedonian '*dragoons*', horse-soldiers who also fought on foot when occasion required. Literally 'two-swift'.

δίμετρονSep (dimetron) – two-measures / two-meters; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dva-metra***.

δίοδος (diodo) – to go/walk; through, passage in today Modern Macedonian: ***da-odi***.

διπλόωSep (diplo) – double, two fold, twice; in today Modern Macedonian: ***duplo***, from the verb ***dipli*** - 'folding'. Latin: *duplica*, from the PIE *plek- (see the entry further below).

δίσκοςSep (disko) – disc, gong; in today Modern Macedonian: ***disk***.

δισ-χίλιοι (dis-hilioi) – two thousand; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dve ilyadi*** - '2000'.

διυλίζωSep (diulizo) – dialyze, to filter; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dializa***.

dlu**h**g**h**ó-**PIE (dlugo) – long; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dolgo[559]; Sanskrit: *dirgha*.

dlku-**PIE (dlku) – sweet; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sladok/sladko [metathesis].[560] Latin: *dolce*.

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[558] http://sanskritdictionary.org/dhumasya
[559] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dolgo
[560] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sladok

dòbrъ-**, **dobro** (dòbarъ, dobro) – good; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dobro, inherited from Proto-Macedonic: ***dobrœ***, from ***doobere***[561] - ‘harvesting till the last (fruit)’, from the syllables ***do***- ‘until’ and ***obra*** - ‘harvested’; Glagolitic: □□□□□. PIE *d^{h}h$_2$ob^h-ro, from *d^{h}h$_2$eb^h- (?).

δοκο μοί (doko moi) – my proof; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dokaz moj***.

d^{h}olo-**^{PIE} (dolo) – downwards curve, hollow; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dolu - ‘down’, ***dol*** - ‘pithole, small valley’[562]; Sanskrit: *dala*.

δορας (dora) – spleen; in today Modern Macedonian: ***drob***.

δωραξi (doraxi)* **σπλην υπο** – Mkd: θωραξ (thorax) - 'bandage' (according to Hfm.75). *A composite-corrupted form of “*do-ratsi* ” [descriptive] - ‘up-to (the) hands’ in plain Macedonian;[563] also interpreted as ‘*bandages*’ because of the horizontal linen or leather stripes that were used to wrap around the body in order to protect/cover it; from there it developed also the idea for further improvement of the ancient armour, made of horizontal leather stripes or linen bandages, reinforced and covered with the hard metal or other material plates attached to the more elastic underneath support. On other side this concept also remained as the root word for “*Orač* ” - ‘plowman’[564] in today plain Macedonian, because of the leather stripes/reins by which usually the plowmen used to wrap themselves around the chest to the yoke of oxen or horses, and by which they directed them in desired direction; and/or also because of the plowed earth rowes (“*Oranitsa*” in plain Macedonian[565] - see the image on the next page; hence the “*Granitsa*” - ‘border line’ too), that molds into uniform lines/stripes across the arable

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[561] http://www.makedonski.info/search/doobere

[562] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dol

[563] http://www.makedonski.info/search/do#%D0%B4%D0%BE/%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%BB , http://www.makedonski.info/search/race

[564] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ora%D1%87

[565] http://www.makedonski.info/search/oranica

land (see the pictures on the next page); thus directly related also to the verbs "*ora*"[566], etc. from the PIE root *erie- 'to plow' – ***rie*** in today plain Macedonian[567], PIE *rei- to 'cut, tear apart'[568] and/or *ere- 'row', Sanskrit: *rekha* - 'marks/lines on a stone'[569]; Armenian: *arawr*, Sanskrit: *ara*[570], Latin: *arare,* anglicized: '*arable*'[571], etc.

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[566] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ora

[567] http://www.makedonski.info/search/rie

[568] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=row

[569] https://sanskritdictionary.org/rekha

[570] http://sanskritdictionary.org/ara

[571] https://www.etymonline.com/word/arable

But, also “*para*” - ‘to tear (textile) apart’ (but along the sewing lines/rows), hence “*parallel* ” too; “*shara*” - ‘to draw freehan or patern lines’ i.e. embroidery[572], etc. From “*para*” also Latin: *separa* - ‘divide, disjoin’, declined further into anglicized: *sever*.

δοξα (doxa) – glory, pride; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dika***, a corrupted vernacular form of ***dokaz*** - ‘proof’.

δραβίκος$^{\text{Ho}}$ (draviko) – hi, salute; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zdravi*** - ‘healthy, sane’; from the Macedonic noun “*Dьrvo*” -‘tree’, because ‘*healthy as tree*’.[573]

δρέεσ (drêes) – sparrow; in today Modern Macedonian: ***drozd*** - a kind of sparrow.

__*d^{h}rei-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (drei) – to defecate; in today Modern Macedonian: ***driska*** [archaic];[574] Latin: *diarea*, anglicized: *diarrhea*.

__*d^{h}reg-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (dreg) – to tear, torment; in today Modern Macedonian: ***thrga*** - ‘pulls violently, rips apart by pulling’.

__*drem-/*dhe-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (drem/de) – a nap, to sleep; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dremi***, ***dremka***;[575] Latin: *dormi* - ‘sleep’, Sanskrit: *nedra* (possibly related to Macedonic *nedri/iznedri*), German: *traum*, anglicized: *dream*. Antonym: *duma*, anglicized: *doom*.

δρεπανέ, **δρεπανον** (drepane, drepanon), __*drep-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (drep) – to rip, pluck; **δρεπανεφόρα αρματα** (drepanefora armata) - reaper chariots, **δρεπανον** (drepanon) - 'sickle'; in today Modern Macedonian: ***drepanye*** - ‘scratching, reaping’, also vernacular ***dreepets/dripets*** - ‘scratching’, ***drpanye*** - ‘snatching’; from Macedonic ***drpa*** - ‘to tear, to claw’[576], related to PIE *tere- to ‘rub off ’ (see the entry further below), hence ***dere*** - ‘to rub the skin off, to remove the skin from an animal’; Sanskrit: *dr/drp*, Latin: *drappus*, anglicized: *drape/drip*, from Old English *dryppan*, *drȳpen*.

__*d^{h}reub^{h}-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (dreub) – grinds, crumbles; in today Modern Macedonian: ***drobi***.

__*d^{h}rk-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (drk) – to see; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zirka*** [-d- > -z- phonetic mutation], also ***drčen*** - ‘gaze-tish, sprouting’.[577] Sanskrit: *darsama*, Latin: *draconem* (hence *dragon*).

__*d^{h}roug^{h}(os)-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (drougos) – comrade, companion/best friend; in today Modern

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[572] http://www.makedonski.info/search/para#пара/несв, https://www.google.com/search?ei=pzOZX-aJGZHkU6Cem4AD&q=makedonski+narodni+sari&oq=makedonski+narodni+%C5%A1ari&gs_lcp=CgZwc3ktYWIQARgAMgYIABAWEB46BAgAEEc6BQgAEMQCOgQIABADOgIIJjoECAAQHjoECAAQEzoFCCEQoAFQ4r8BWL-NAmDgsgJoAHAEeACAAbABiAGAFZIBBDUuMTiYAQCgAQGqAQdnd3Mtd2l6yAEIwAEB&sclient=psy-ab

[573] https://translate.google.com/#view=home&op=translate&sl=mk&tl=en&text=%D0%B7%D0%B4%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B8

[574] https://sl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Driska

[575] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dremi

[576] http://www.makedonski.info/search/drpa

[577] http://www.makedonski.info/show/%D0%B4%D1%80%D1%87%D0%B5%D0%BD/%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B4

Macedonian: ***drugar***; actually ***drug*(*a*)** - ‘2nd (in a row/command)’, probably a simplified derivative of ***do-raka*** - ‘next/close to hand, handily’. Latin: *drougarios*; Russian: *droog*[578], Yakut: *dogor* [metathesis] - ‘dog’, hence French: *dogue* (16 c.), Old English: *docga*, and today anglicized *dog.*

δρυο$^{\text{Ho}}$ (druo), **δάρυλλος** (darullos), ***dervu-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ *and/or* ***dru-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (dervu, dru) – tree, oak; in today Modern Macedonian: ***drvo***; also ***dab*** - ‘oak’; Hittite: *dâru*, Sanskrit: *dru*, *druma* -‘trees’[579], anglicized: *druid* - ‘tree’s priest’, actually *Drvo-vidi* - ‘tree-seer’.[580] Polish-corrupted form *dzrevo* shows us the evolution into corrupted noun ***tzrevo*** - ‘tube’ too.[581]

dunya (dunja) – planet earth, or a place on the earth; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dunya***.[582]

δυσδαιμόν (dusdaimon), ***dus-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (dus) – bad, evil, hard, difficult (source also of Sanskrit: *dus-*[583], Old Persian: *duš-* ‘ill’, etc.);[584] in today Modern Macedonian: ***dus-dibidus***[585], also ***dustaban*** - ‘bad/flat feet’[586], someone who walks with dificulties. Also ***Δυσδαιμόν*** - ‘ill fated’.[587] From the root ***Dus-*** descends also the adjective ***Teško*** - ‘heavy, dificult’[588] in plain Macedonian.

E ε – eta (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: est

ε, **ιε** (e, ie) – is, this is; in today Modern Macedonian: ***e*** , ***eve***; Sanskrit: *eva*.

eghero-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (egero) – lake; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ezero [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation][589]; Sanskrit: *saro/sarah*.[590]

egur$^{\text{Ba}}$ (egur) – fuel, firewood; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gorivo***.[591]

ἐδέ (ede)**,** ***hied-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ – eat; in today Modern Macedonian: ***yade***; Sanskrit: *ad*. Basque: *ean*, to compare to Macedonian *yaden*; Coptic: *ouam*, Dutch: *eten*, Latin: *edibilis*, etc.

ἐδέατρος (edeatro) – a food-taster; from PIE *ed/hied- ‘to eat’[592] and “troa”[593] - ‘little bit, small amount'; in today Modern Macedonian: ***yade-troa*** - 'eats-little (i.e. tastes)'.

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[578] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=droog
[579] http://sanskritdictionary.org/druma
[580] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=druid
[581] http://www.makedonski.info/search/crevo
[582] http://www.makedonski.info/search/duњa
[583] http://sanskritdictionary.org/dusana
[584] https://www.etymonline.com/word/dys- , https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=dysfunction
[585] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dibidus
[586] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dustaban
[587] https://www.behindthename.com/name/desdemona
[588] http://www.makedonski.info/тешко#тешко/прил
[589] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ezero
[590] http://sanskritdictionary.org/sarah
[591] http://www.makedonski.info/search/gorivo

εδες[Tr] (ede) – give; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dade***.

είσμα[Ho] (eisma) – song; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pesma/pesna*** - 'song'; Coptic: *asma*, Sanskrit: *bhasana*.

είρενε (eirene) – peace; in today Modern Macedonian: ***miren e***.[594] Latin: *serene*.

ειστοκερδος (eistokerdo) – goods, stockpile, and/or cattle/herds; in today Modern Macedonian: ***stoka*** - 'goods/cattle'[595], from **ειστο** - 'into' and **κερδος** - 'gain, profit', "kerdosa" in plain Macedonian. Latin: *instaurare*, anglicized: *stock*, *stockyard*.

*__eka/hekʷeh-__[PIE] (eka/hekeh) – river, water; in today Modern Macedonian: ***reka***; Basque: *ereka*, Hittite: *ekuzi*, Latin: *aqua*, *oceanus*. Antonym: in plain Macedonian: ***suha***, Latin: *secca* (*seka*) - 'dry'.

*__echo-__[PIE] (ekho) – a returning sound or series of sounds caused by the reflection of sound waves from a surface back to the listener; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ek***. Serbo-Croatian: *yek*, *yeka*, anglicized: *yahoo*, americanized: *yee-haw*.

*__ekwo-__[PIE] (ekwo), **κ'ονος**[Ho] (kono) – horse; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kon***$_{j}$. Also PIE: *kab-, *kabula- 'horse', Burushaski: *kabút* **-** 'white horse', Latin: *Equus Cabalus*, Old Church Macedonic: *ehu-* (?)[596], probably a corrupted Serbo-Croatian form of *yahanje* - 'riding'. Another example of anglicized transliteration: the mining horses or "pit ponies" used in the coal mines were guided by their horse-handlers known as '*Conogons*', a corrupted form of ***Konja-goni*** [597] - 'Horse-leading' in plain Macedonian. Also adopted as a personal name'*Conogon*'.[598] The root word has also a possible declension from Proto-Macedonic[599] origin, related to Hittite-Phrygian goddess ***Kibela/Kubela*** - the "She-

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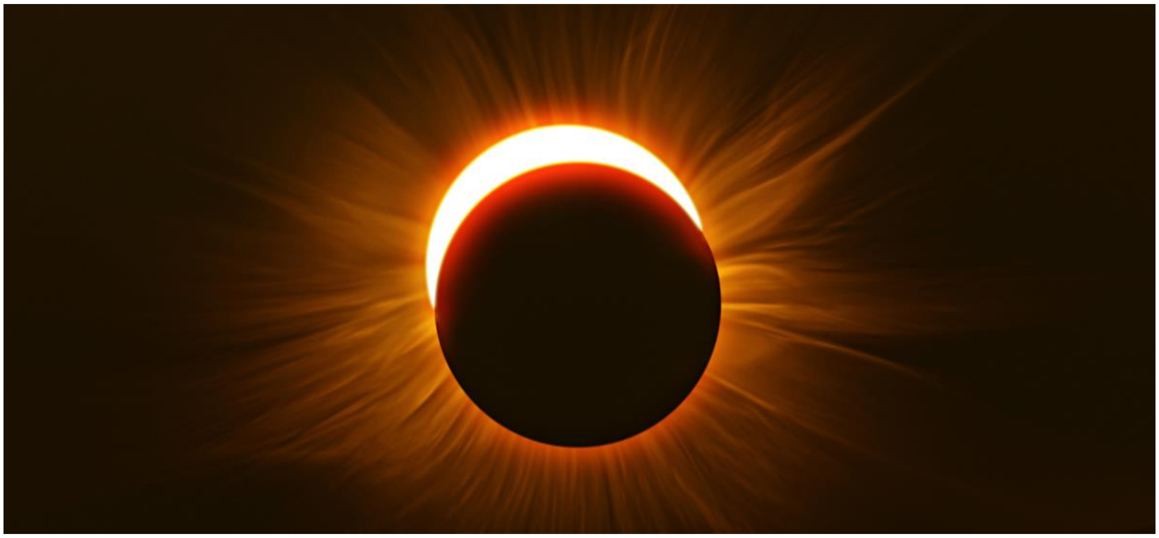
[592] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*ed-&ref=searchbar_searchhint
[593] http://www.makedonski.info/search/troa
[594] http://sanskritdictionary.org/miren
[595] http://www.makedonski.info/search/stoka
[596] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*ekwo-
[597] http://www.makedonski.info/search/коњ, http://www.makedonski.info/search/goni
[598] https://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint_id=2720
[599] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Reconstruction:Proto-Slavic/koňь

Mistress of the horses”, associated with the names of the mountain Κῠ́βελᾰ (Kŭ́belă) in Anatolia, and the Phrygian Mother of the Gods - **Κῠβέλη** (Kŭbélē, Latinized: Cybele), also called **Κῠβέλεια Μήτηρ** (Kŭbéleia Mḗtēr, a ‘Mountain Mother’) and seems to have been designated in the Pylos (Mycenaean) texts as *Po-ti-ni-ja i-qe-ja* - ‘lady of horses’. Phrygian *kubela- probably meant ‘mountain’s, mountain horse’, a kind of Asia Minor cultural calque; compare to ‘horse’ in Hittite: 𒀲𒆳𒊏𒍑 - ANŠE.KUR.RA-us/*ekkus/ - literally a ‘mountain donkeys’ (anše, ‘donkey, equid’) + (kur-ra /kurak/ - ‘of the mountain’). Thracian and Phrygian have different vowels of the suffix (*-ula: *-ela) and the root *kaub- , *kub-.[600] Hence ***Kobila*** - ‘mare, a female horse’; anglicized: *cob*.

εκλιπσε (eclipse) – disappeared, vanished; descended in today Modern Macedonian: ***lipsa*** and/or ***psovisa*** - ‘died out, collapsed’.[601]



εκυρος (ekuro) – father in law; in today Modern Macedonian: ***svekor***.[602] PIE *suekuros- ‘experienced man’, from *sue- ‘one’s own’, i.e. ***svoe*** in plain Macedonian[603] + *kuhros- ‘powerful, daring’ i.e. ***kurnaz*** in plain Macedonian.[604] Sanskrit: *svakr* and/or *svašura*, Burushaski: *-sikr*, Latin: *socer*, Old English: *swēor*, etc.

el-**^{PIE} (el) – elbow; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lakt. Sanskrit: *alkune*, Latin: *ulna* [605], etc.

ελα (ela) – come (here); in today Modern Macedonian: ***ela*** [exclamative][606]; Hittite: *halai* - ‘to set in motion’, hence “*Trkalai* ” - ‘roll’ in plain Macedonian too.

ελαν^{Am} (elan) – burst, entusiasm; in today Modern Macedonian: ***elan***. Slovak: *elán*, Septuagint Koine: *ἑλένη* (*elene*) - ‘torch’, possibly related to σελήνη (selene) - ‘moon’.

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[600] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Reconstruction:Proto-Slavic/kobyla

[601] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lipsa, http://www.makedonski.info/search/eklipsa, https://www.etymonline.com/word/eclipse#etymonline_v_977

[602] http://www.makedonski.info/search/svekor

[603] http://www.makedonski.info/search/svoe

[604] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kurnaz

[605] https://etimo.it/?term=ulna&find=Cerca

[606] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ela#%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B0/%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B2

ελατη[Ho] (elate) – pine tree, fir (Pinus abies); in today Modern Macedonian: ***ela***.[607]

ele**[Ba] (ele) – speech, gosip; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vele.[608]

ema**[Ba] (ema) – woman; in today Modern Macedonian: ***žena; Sanskrit: *jana*.

eman**[Ba] (eman) – to give; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ima - 'have'.

Εναγίζων[Su] (enagizon) – the manner in which the Macedonians sacrifice to the sun god *Xanthos* ('*Yellow*'); in today Modern Macedonian: ***e-nagizden***[609] - 'is-pompously decorated'. Suda: φονεύων, κατακαίνων. ἐναγίζουσιν οὗν τῷ Ξανθῷ Μακεδόνες καὶ καθαρμὸν ποιοῦσι σὺν ἵπποις ὡπλισμένοις. - "*murdering, slaying. So Macedonians offer sacrifice to Xanthos and make purification with horses in armor*."

ενταδε (entade) – here/there; in today Modern Macedonian: ***otade*** - 'overthere, behind'. Also οδε/ἤ̈δε, τόδε - ovde/onde, tude (vernacular) in today plain Macedonian.[610] Latin: *hades*.

Εορδος (Eorδo) – Macedonians by ethnicity, Macedonian tribe; in today Modern Macedonian: ***e-rod*** - 'it's kin'.

eoši[Ba] (eoshi) – sew; in today Modern Macedonian: ***soši***.[611]

eper[Ba] (eper) – quail or partridge; in today Modern Macedonian: ***prepelica***.[612]

epi-**,opi-**[PIE] (epi, opi) – toward, near/close, at, against, in front, in the way of, opposite; appears also as ***op***- before p; ***oc***- before c; ***of***- before f; in today Modern Macedonian: ***opie*** - 'get drunk', ***opna*** - 'membrane, thin layer/envelope (made of skin, soft tissue or synthetic material)', ***ofajdi*** - 'to obtain benefit, gain', ***opri*** - 'oppose to, rely, support', ***obikolnica*** [pronounced *obikolnitsa*] - 'circumvention, way around', ***obitel*** - 'family, dwelling place' (hence the Latin *obitus*, anglicized: *obituary* - 'dwelling place of the dead'), ***oblak*** - a 'cloud', actually ***ob-lak***[archaic for '*lake*' ('*lokva*' in today plain Macedonian)] - 'on/above the lake', meant for the mirror-image of the clouds on the calm surface of lake or other calm water bed; ***oblik*** - 'shape', from ***ob-*** and ***lik*** - 'face, person, a subject', ***obnova*** - 'revival, renewal', ***obznana*** - 'public notice', ***obrani*** - 'to get up early', ***obratno*** - 'opposite, reverse', ***obraz*** - 'chick, face', ***obred*** - 'ritual', etc. As word-forming element ***ob-*** is universal prefix that denotes botn opposition and closeness, exposure, extensiveness, meeting or facing; thus meaning 'toward, against, in front/before, near; across, down'; also used as an intensive, Latin: *ob* (prep.) 'in the direction of, in front of, before, opposite to; toward, to, at, on/upon, about, in the way of, with regard to, because of ', etc.[613] As mentioned above it is also found assimilated in the following forms: ***oc***- before *c*; ***of-*** before *f*; ***op-*** before *p*, like in ***ofajdi*** - 'to obtain benefit, gain', ***opna*** - 'membrane', ***opie*** - 'get drunk', ***opium*** - 'drunk-mind', etc.

ἐπιφανες[Sep] (epifany) – enlightenment, rising, an enlightening manifestation of a deity to a worshiper; from ***E-pa/O-pa*** [votive particle] [614] - a votive exclamation, from PIE *epi- / *opi- ‘near, at, against’ and/or ***opre*** in today modern Macedonian[615] (source also of Sanskrit *api* - ‘besides’, Avestan *aipi* - ‘to, toward’, and alike the votive *Pa-Pa* - ‘*Highness-Highness’*, anglicized: *Pope*) [616], and ***Pan*** (primordial god of nature and fertility) - a ‘Lord’; see also ***Pane***(*mos*) i.e. the *Panemos* month in ancient Macedonian calendar; in today Modern Macedonian: ***osfane*** [vernacular], i.e. ***osamne*** [literary].

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[607] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ela

[608] http://www.makedonski.info/search/veli

[609] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nagizden

[610] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ovde, http://www.makedonski.info/search/onde

[611] http://www.makedonski.info/search/%D1%81%D0%BE%D1%88%D0%B8

[612] http://www.makedonski.info/search/prepelica

[613] https://www.etymonline.com/word/ob-

εποµενος (epomenos) – follow me; in today Modern Macedonian: ***e po mene***.

ἐπωνυµος[Sep] (eponumo) – eponym, named after (someone’s name); in today Modern Macedonian: ***e-po-nim*** - literaly ‘is-after-them(names)’, from ***e po*** - ‘it’s after’[617] and ***nim*** - ‘them’[618] (vernacular ***numa***[619]). Hence the abbreviated Macedonian ***poim*** too.

ἐποπτεια (epopteia) – initiation rite; in today Modern Macedonian: ***epopeia*** - ‘epic hymn’.[620]

ἐπος (epo), ***ekvon-**[PIE] – horse; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kon***$_j$ and/or ***kobila*** - ‘mare/castrated horse’[621]; OCM: *kobyla*, Latin: *cabalus*, hence the Italian *cavalo* [-p- < -b- > -v- voiced aspirates declension into voiceless].[622] Macedonian Peninsula-Pontic-Asia Minor complex is the preservation of Phrygian *kubela* - ‘horse’, and *Matar Kubeleya* ‘(Goddess) Mother of horses’, also the name of *Cybele*, the Phrygian deification of the Earth Mother Goddess; in Hesychius: *kábelos*, related to PIE *kab-, *kabula- ‘horse’.

e-red-** [PIE] – hereditary; in today Modern Macedonian: ***e-red - ‘it’s in order, in line with’, a syntax of ***e-rod*** - ‘it’s kin/heir, successor’[623]; antonym: ***nered*** - ‘disorder’[624]; Latin: *heres* - ‘successor, kin’, hence anglicized *heredity*.

Ερεµωτες[Su] (eremote) – a wilderbeast from Macedonia (Aurochs, Lat. *Bos Taurus Primigenius*), a bull, ‘desolation-maker’; in today Modern Macedonian: ***remoti/remeti*** [verb] - ‘disturbs, to harass’, ***poremeten*** [adjective] - ‘disturbed’.[625] Suda: ἐρημοποιός. ἐν Ἐπιγράμμασι: ταῦρον τὸν πρὶν ἐρημωτὰν θῆρα Μακηδονίης. - ‘*desolation maker. In Epigrams: a bull, the desolator, beast of Macedonia*’.

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[614] https://makedonski.gov.mk/corpus/l/pa-2-cest

[615] http://www.makedonski.info/search/opre

[616] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=pope

[617] https://translate.google.com/?sl=mk&tl=en&text=%D0%B5%20%D0%BF%D0%BE&op=translate

[618] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nim

[619] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kumanovo_dialect#Personal_pronouns

[620] http://www.makedonski.info/search/epopeja

[621] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kobila

[622] https://www.etymonline.com/word/cavalier?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_8302

[623] http://www.makedonski.info/search/rod

[624] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nered

[625] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/disturbed

εργονSep (ergon)[626] – work, deed; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ergen*** [archaic] - 'worker, diligent', but its original archaic meaning was lost long ago, and today it means 'unmmaried' in plain Macedonian.[627] From the PIE *werg- and/or *weg- 'to do, to be vivid/strong'[628], preserved in today modern verbs ***vergla***[629] and/or ***vredi***[630] in plain Macedonian.

ερις, ἐρίζω Sep (erris, errizo) – strife, furious wrangle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ris*** - 'lynx', with the proverbial say: ***lut kako ris*** - 'angry as lynx'.[631] Sanskrit: *rosa* - 'anger'[632], Latin: *feris*, anglicized: *ferocious*, from Latinized ***ferus*** (i.e. ***gwer/zver/fer-***)

ερπετόν (erpeton) – creeping thing, snake; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gredi***. Related to PIE *$h_1$er- 'set in motion', hence the Latin: *herpe-serpe*[633], anglicized: *serpent*.

ἐρυκο (eruko) – to hold in hand; in today Modern Macedonian (dialect): ***e u ruka***; also ***ručno*** - 'handmade'.

εσπέρα (espera) – evening; in today Modern Macedonian: ***večera***.

ešuriBa (eshuri) – to spill (liquid); in today Modern Macedonian: ***šuri/šurka*** [vernacular].[634]

εσχαρα (eskhara) – grill, barbeque, a fire-place; in today Modern Macedonian: ***skara***.

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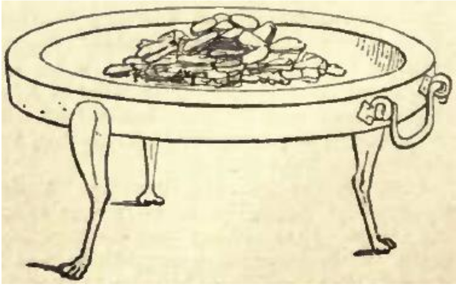
[626] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=ergonomics
[627] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ergen
[628] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*weg-
[629] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vergla#вергла/несв
[630] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vredi
[631] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ris#рис/м
[632] https://sanskritdictionary.org/rosa
[633] See 'Herpetology' - the branch of zoology concerned with reptiles and amphibians.
[634] http://www.makedonski.info/show/шurka



Right: **“*Skara*” - a ‘barbeque’ in plain Macedonian**

Ἑταίρίδεια (Etairideia) – a common festival among the Macedonians; Athenaeus: Θύουσι δὲ καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνων βασιλεῖς τὰ Ἑταιρίδεια. - “*and the Macedonian kings also celebrated the Etairideia*”; it is also known as the epithet of the Macedonic god *Dion/Dyaus/Dzeus* with Koine epithets *Etaireios*[635] *Hyperberetas* (“the heroic one who bestows”). Also **ἑίταίροι** (eitairoi) – the royal Macedonian companion cavalry; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ita-heroi*** - literaly ‘swift-heroes’;[636] a high-rank cavalry elite linked to the traditions of the above mentioned festival of **Ἑταιρίδεια** (Etairideia).

ετος (eto) – year; in today Modern Macedonian: ***leto*** - the adopted ‘*L*’ infront is obvious Latinization (later dubbed as ‘*Slavicization*’), due to the Latin article ‘l’ that falls in front (‘*Lo etto*’) of the words. Also ***vetvo*** [vernacular] - ‘old, worn, aged’[637], and/or ***nedoveten*** - ‘immature’[638]; hence ***vek*** - ‘century’ too. Italian: *eta* - ‘age’.[639]

εθβη (etve) – because of, that’s why; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ete***.[640]

εθυμο (ethumo)[641] – etymology; in today Modern Macedonian: ***od umo***[vernacular] -

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[635] The epithet ‘*Etaireios*’ shows clear onomastic relation to the ‘*Etairoi*’, a Macedonian Royal institution par excellence.

[636] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ita

[637] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vetvo

[638] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nedoveten

[639] https://etimo.it/?term=eta&find=Cerca

[640] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ete

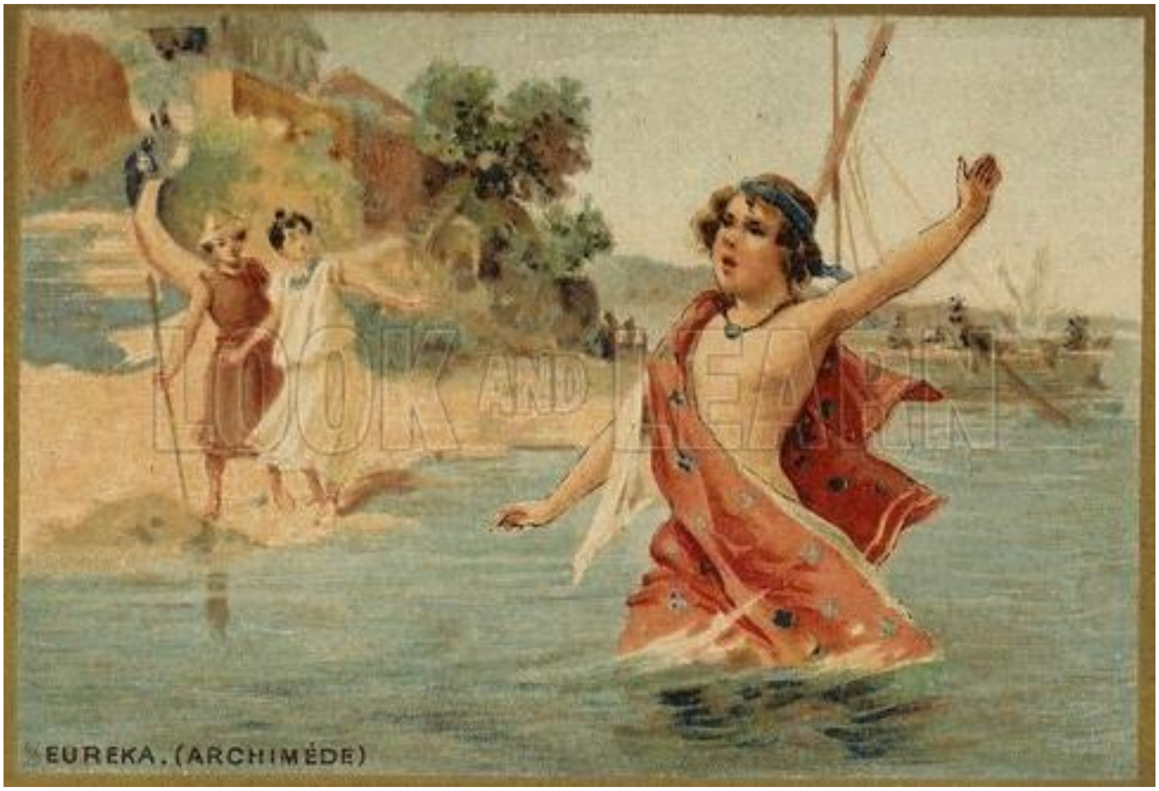
[641] If, however, we conduct a deeper search into the true meaning of *ethumo*, we discover that it

‘from the mind’, from the root words *duma* > *dumo* > *umo*, ‘word’, ‘thought’ and ‘mind’ respectively (i.e. ‘from the mind’). See also Serb-Croatian: *tumači* and **θυμος** (ethumo) further below.

εθνος (ethno) – oneness, ethnos, nation; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ednost*** - ‘uniqueness, uniformity’[642], but also ***ete-naš*** - ‘here/it’s-ours’.[643] Russian: ***eto-naš*** - ‘it’s-ours’, Latin: *etera* - ‘familiar, compatriot’, *est nostra* - ‘is ours’.[644]

ευκαλυπτος (eucalyptos) – eucalyptus i.e. ‘well-covered’; see above *apocalypse*.

ἑυρεκα (eureka) – it’s in the river; reminiscence of the cry of joy uttered by Archimedes when he discovered a method of determining the volume while bathing in the river; in today Modern Macedonian: ***e v’reka*** - ‘it’s in river’(see the image on the next page);[645] also see Basque: *ereka* - ‘river’, Middle Dutch: *krēke*, anglicized: ‘*creek*’.



euri^{Ba} (euri) – heavy rain; in today Modern Macedonian: ***turi***, ***isturi***.

ezagu^{Ba}(ezagu), **žnā/jnā/jane**^{Skr} – knows; in today Modern Macedonian: ***znae-gu*** [vernacular], from ***znae*** and ***go***. Serbo-Croatian: *zna*, Sanskrit: *žnā* (*jnā*) - ‘know’ and

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is not “*Greek*” in origin, but rather foreign to Attic prose, used only by Platon in a quotation in the *Cratylus*, where he ‘attacks’ the works of the Ionian philosophers (indicating Phrygia). In Modern “Greek”, ethumo/εθυμο does not exist on its own, which in fact strongly indicates that the word has been borrowed by “Greek” from an earlier European language.

[642] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ednost

[643] https://translate.google.com/?sl=mk&tl=en&text=%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%B5%20%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%88&op=translate

[644] https://etimo.it/?term=etera&find=Cerca , https://www.proz.com/kudoz/latin-to-english/other/698649-nox-noctis-est-nostri.html

[645] http://www.makedonski.info/search/reka

žnāna (*jnāna*) - ‘knowledge’[646] i.e. ***znaena*** in plain Macedonian, *znana* in Serbo-Croatian; Avestan: *zainti* - ‘knowledge’, Old Church Macedonic: *znati*, from PIE *gno- [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation]; anglicized: *know*.

ezariBa (ezari) – to measure (dimension, size); in today Modern Macedonian: ***izmeri***.

εζισPh (eži) – hedge, hedgehog; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ež***, and/or ***eži*** [verb] - ‘bristle, goosebump’. Related to PIE *ak-, *ger- and *kagh-;[647] Armenian: *ozni*, Dutch: *heg*.

F Latin, ‘Φ’ in Septuagint Koine and Cyrillic; Cyrillic/Glagolitic: fert, fi

faraki (faraki) – according to Dionysus of Halicarnasus this was a Pelasgian word for ‘marriage’; actually a corrupted transcription from the vernacular Macedonic “*V’raki*” i.e. “*Vrači*” - literally ‘inhanded’, to ‘hand over’ (the maiden). [648] (compare to Erakle/Hercules)

*__fi-__ (phi) - exclamation archaic used to express disgust or outrage; in today modern Macedonian: ***fui***. Latin: *fi* - an exclamation of disgust at a stench, anglicized: *fie*.

fiberPe (fiber) – wild boar; allegedly a Pelasgian word, in today modern Macedonian ***vepar***.[649] Luwian: *aper*, anglicized: *boar*.

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[646] https://sanskritdictionary.org/jnana
[647] hedge | Etymology, origin and meaning of hedge by etymonline
[648] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vraчi
[649] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vepar

Фοενικς (foenik) – the phoenix; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ponikne*** - to ‘grow rampant’.[650]

forum (forum) – place of assembly for the highest council of the Macedonians under arms; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dvor*** - ‘cortile’[651], from the PIE *dhwer-[652].

φεύγω, **φυγά** (fuga) – escaping; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bega***. From PIE *bhug-a, suffixed form of root *bheug- (1) - ‘to flee’.[653]

φύω (fuo) - to spring up, to put forth shoots (of blossoms); in today Modern Macedonian: ***bue***.

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[650] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ponikne

[651] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dvor

[652] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=forum

[653] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=febrifuge+%28n.%29

H Latin, 'X' in Septuagint Koine and Cyrillic; Cyrillic/Glagolitic: heru

*__hanka-__[Ba] (hanka) – paw; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dlanka*** - ‘palm of the hand’.[654] Hence *Falanka* too, Latin: *Phalanx*.

*__harits-__[Ba] (harits) – oak tree; in today Modern Macedonian: ***hrast***.

χαρον (haron) – lion; in today Modern Macedonian: ***hara*** [verb] - ‘plunders around, destroys, ravages around’.[655] Most probably from the same PIE root word that forms the term for ‘bear’: *hrtka-,*rkto-[656], a variation still preserved in today Macedonian as the noun for wolfhound - *H’rtka* (see the entry further below). Hittite: *ar-tág-ga-* ‘bear’, Phrygian: *argwitas* - ‘dragon’, Burushaski: *hargin* - ‘dragon’, Latin: *arctos* and/or *ursus*, Avestan: *aresho*, Basque: *harc* - ‘bear’ and *hor* - ‘dog’; Sanskrit: *hara*, *harasi* - to ‘plunder, annihilate, destroys’[657], Macedonian: *hara* - ‘devastates, ravages’, Welsh: *arth*, also Latin: *Charon*[658], anglicized: *harry* [659], *harass*[660], etc. Further related to PIE *h$_2$erh$_x$- ‘destroy, fall apart; lose’. The territory of ancient Macedonia was notably reported by Romans as the ‘Land of lions’, and was accordingly marked on their maps with the Latin-warning inscription - HIC SVNT LEONES - ‘Here are lions!’ (see the image below)

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[654] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dlanka

[655] http://www.makedonski.info/search/hara

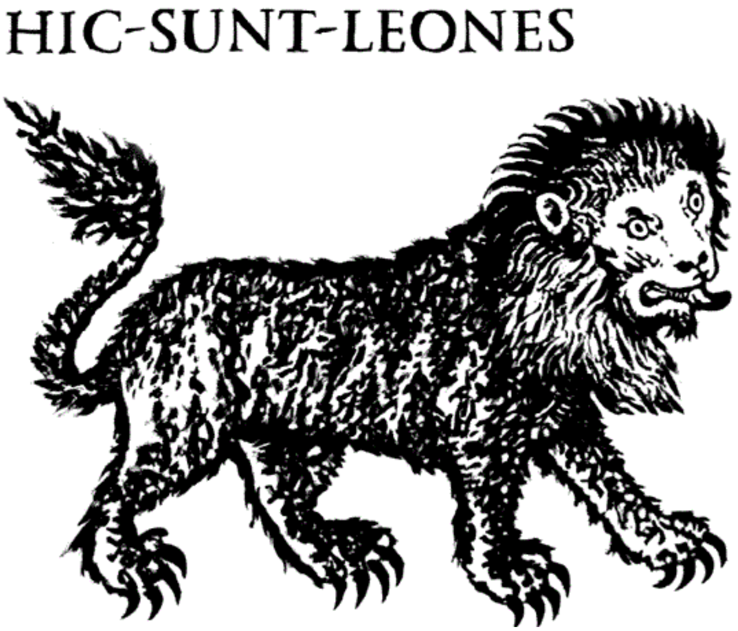
[656] https://www.etymonline.com/word/arctic

[657] https://sanskritdictionary.org/hara , https://sanskritdictionary.org/harasi , https://sanskritdictionary.org/harati

[658] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=charon

[659] https://www.etymonline.com/word/harry

[660] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=harass



hebel-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (hebel) – apple; in today Modern Macedonian: ***jabolko; Old Church Macedonic: *abluko*; anglicized: *apple*.

hed^{h}ro-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (hedro) – fence; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ograda. Czech: *ohrada*.

heg^{h}-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (hegh) – out; in today Modern Macedonian: ***iš [pronounced ***eesh***, exclamative] - to ‘chase/kick out’. Koine: *ek*(*s*), Latin: ex, Old Irish: *ess*, etc. Today part of complex Macedonic words like ***vadiš*** - ‘taking out’, ***odiš*** - ‘walk (out)’, ***nosiš*** - ‘carrying out’, etc.

heg^{h}no/ag^{h}no-**^{PIE} (hegno/agno) – lamb; in today Modern Macedonian: ***iagne. (see Agno above)

heier-**^{PIE} (heier) – day, morning; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zora; Latin: *aurora*, Basque: *zori* - ‘propitious moment, heaven-sent, inflamed’.

h$_2$eim-**^{PIE} (heim) – doubler, copy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***imenyak - ‘homonymous’, ***imeno*** - ‘namely’. Burishaski: *iman* - ‘duplicate, counterpart, equal’ Brygian/Phrygian: *iman* - ‘cultic substitute, imitation, idol, image’, Hittite: *himma* - ‘duplicate, imitation’, Latin: *imago*.

hekmo-**^{PIE} (hekmo) – stone; in today Modern Macedonian: ***akmak/kamen;

hekteh-**^{PIE} (hekteh) – eight; in today Modern Macedonian: ***osum; Sanskrit: *asta*, Latin: *octo*.

helbo-**^{PIE} (helbo) – cloud/white; in today Modern Macedonian: ***belo, ***oblak*** [metathesis].

helĝ^{w}a-**^{PIE} (elga) – needle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***igla; Italian: *ago*.

helh-**^{PIE} (helh) – to roam, wander; in today Modern Macedonian: ***luta; Latvian: *aluto*, Latin: *ambulo*, Russian: *gulyae*.

hem-**^{PIE} (hem) – hold, take; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zema [-h- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation], but also ***zima*** - ‘winter’, as the winter only takes, doesn’t gives anything, and ***ima/nema*** - ‘have/haven’t’.

hem-es-**^{PIE} (hem-es) – shoulder; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ramo; Latin: *umerus* [metathesis], Sanskrit: *amsa*.

hen-**^{PIE} (hen) – elder, old; in today Modern Macedonian: ***senilen [-h- > -s- phonetic mutation]; Latin: *antenato*; anglicized: *hence*.

hen-**^{PIE} (hen) – into, to, toward, in; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kon - ‘toward’[propostion].[661] Latin: *con*, *in/inter*, Sanskrit: *antar* - ‘intestines’, etc.

hep-**^{PIE} (hep) – water; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kap-kap-kap… [onomatopoeic *hep-kap-drop*] - ‘a droplets/raindrops’, ***kape*** [verb] - ‘drips’[662] (hence ‘droplets’ too; see the image on the next page).

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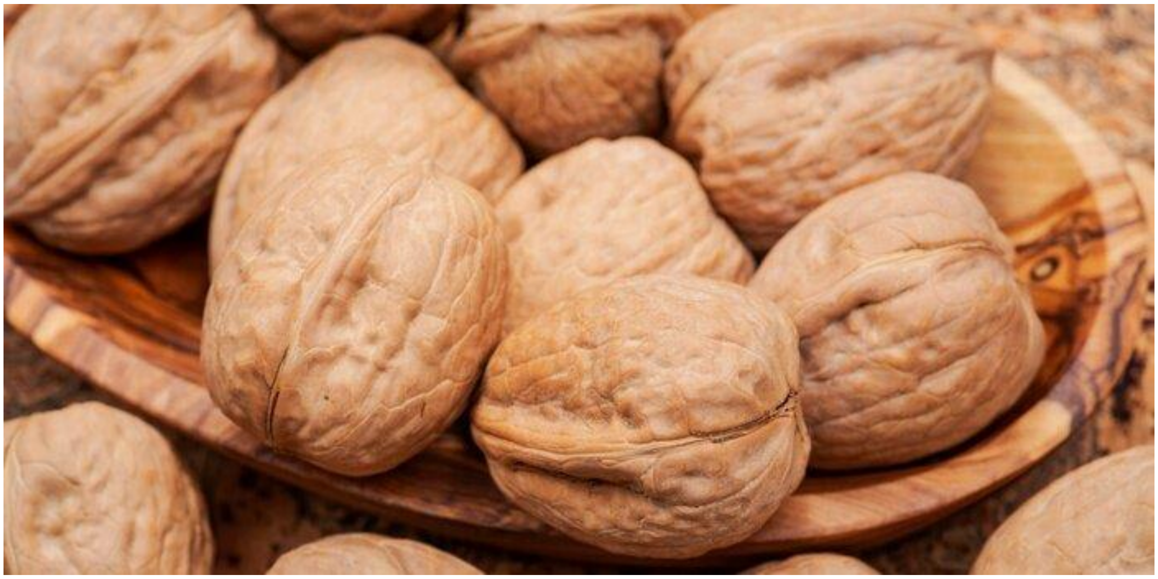
[661] http://www.makedonski.info/search/кон#кон/предл

[662] http://www.makedonski.info/search/капе#капе/несв

her-**PIE (her) – 1. orach [metathesis], nut/cork; in today Modern Macedonian: ***orev/kora - ‘nut/cork’ respectively, but also ***korav*** - ‘corky’; Hittite: *haraw*, Basque: *hur* - ‘hazelnut’, Serbo-Croatian: *orah*, Latin: *arach*, anglicized: *orach*.[663]



her-**PIE (her) – 2. to arrange, fit; This root only refers to an external feature and it requires additional letters to acquire specific meanings. For example, ****herm-, with a final ***m***, in today Modern Macedonian: ***armasa*** - ‘to arrange/engage’.[664]

herd-**PIE (herd) – order; in today Modern Macedonian: ***red;[665] Latin: *ordine*, anglicized: *order*. Hence ‘heredity’ too.

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[663] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=orach
[664] http://www.makedonski.info/search/armasa
[665] http://www.makedojnski.info/search/red

herh-**PIE (herh) – to plow; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ora; Latin: *aro* [metathesis], Italian: *arare*.

heri-**Ba (heri) – people, population; in today Modern Macedonian: ***hora.

heti-**PIE (heti) – but, because, why; in today Modern Macedonian: ***oti.[666]

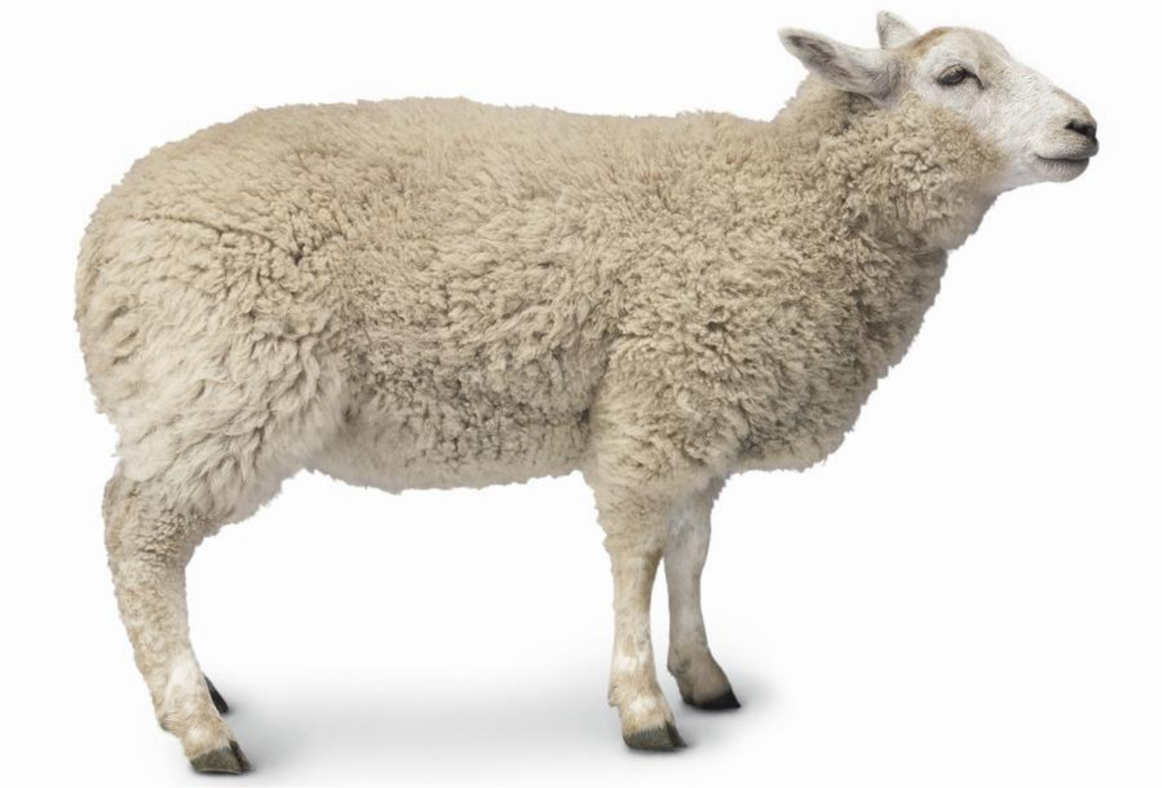
hetno-**PIE (hetno) – year; in today Modern Macedonian: ***leto (declension from ***letno***); Latin: *anno*, anglicized: *annual*.

heto-**PIE (heto) – pa' (father); in today Modern Macedonian: ***tato; Hittite: *atta*.

heus-**PIE (heus) – to burn, imcandescent; in today Modern Macedonian: ***usie/usviti - 'incandescent'.[667]

hey-**PIE (hey) – go, to go; in today Modern Macedonian: ***hay-de (*ayde*) - 'lets go', ***oy*** [vernacular] - 'go'; Sanskrit: *hod*.

hewi-**PIE (hewi), ***owi-**PIE (hevi, ovi)[668] – sheep; in today Modern Macedonian: ***owtsi. PIE *owi- 'sheep', Hittite: *hawa*, Sanskrit: *awih*, Latin: *ovis*, Old Church Macedonic: *ovitsa*, Proto-Germanic: *awi, genitive *awjoz, anglicized: *ewes*, *ovine*; antonym: *bovine*.



χεκσ (hex) – six (6); in today Modern Macedonian: ***shest***. Sanskrit: *sthanat*, Latin: *stoi*.

hgr-**PIE (hgr) – handful; in today Modern Macedonian: ***grst.

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[666] http://www.makedonski.info/search/oti
[667] http://www.makedonski.info/search/usviti
[668] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*owi- , https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=ewe

χιλίαρχια (hiliarchia) [669] – 1000 men/soldiers; in today Modern Macedonian: (***h***)***iljadarka*** - 'thousand (men/soldiers/money)'.[670]

χισταναί (histanai) – stay, (left there) to stay/stand calm; in today Modern Macedonian: ***stana/ostana*** - 'stand/stay there'. Sanskrit: *sthanat*, Latin: *stoi*.

hiri-**[Ba] (hiri) – laughter, mockery; in today Modern Macedonian: ***hir - 'caprice, joke', also ***ceri*** [pronounced *tseri*].[671]

hishu-**[PIE] (hishu) – arrow; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pushka - 'rifle'[archaic for 'arrow');[672] Hittite: *ishuwa*, Sanskrit: *pašaka*. Again an onomatopoeic feature, since the arrow ***shushka*** - 'hisses' when released and flies through the air; but also related to ***pushta*** - 'releases/frees' ("*pusk*" in Russian) and ***puka*** - '*blows*, *explodes*'. From these two words (***pushta*** and ***shushka***) the Macedonic ***pushka*** was made**.**

hleib**^{h}**-**[PIE] (hleib) – libation; in today Modern Macedonian: ***leb/hleb - 'bread';[673] Latin: *libō/libatio* - 'to pour a libation'.

hlek-**[PIE] (hlek) – to ward off, protect; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lek - 'cure, medicine'.

(h)mauro-**[PIE] (mauro) – dark, gloomy, stygian; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tmurno[adjective]***/tmuren***[noun], ***smrkne*** [verb] - 'gets dark', ***namurten*** [adjective] - 'gloomy, darken'.[674]

hmlg-**[PIE] (hmelg) – to milk; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mleko - 'milk', hence also ***mlako*** - 'tepid, lukewarm'; Latin: *mulge*,

hntb**^{h}**i-**[PIE] (hntbi) – both; in today Modern Macedonian: ***obata[675]; Latin: *ambō.*

hohu-sker-**[PIE] (hohusker) – lizard; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gushter. Most probably just another onomatopoeic word, from "*shushka*" - a 'faint rumour, rustle'[676] in plain Macedonian, related to "*hushka*" - 'instigate'.[677] Coptic: *haskes* - 'whisper', anglicized: *hush*, *shush*. (see image below)

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[669] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/chiliarchy

[670] http://www.makedonski.info/search/iljadarka

[671] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ceri

[672] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pu%D1%88ka, https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Пушка#Этимология

[673] http://www.makedonski.info/search/leb

[674] http://www.makedonski.info/search/tmurno

[675] http://www.makedonski.info/search/obata

[676] http://www.makedonski.info/search/шушка

[677] http://www.makedonski.info/search/нушка

h'og-eh-**PIE (haog-eh) – fruit/berry, from an exclamation, alike ‘oh-good’; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ja-goda - literally ‘I-(en)joy’, but today a ‘strawbery’ in plain Macedonian;[678] from ***godi*** - ‘joy, pleasure’[679], Old Church Macedonic: *agoda* - ‘fruit, berry’, Latin: *gaude*, Italian: *gode* - ‘rejoice’, German: *gut*, anglicized: *good*.

χολαδες (holade) – entrails, guts; in today Modern Macedonian: ***želudnik***. Related to ancient Macedonian γολα, Italian: *Gola* = “grlo” in today Modern Macedonian - a ‘throat’, from the verb “*Golta*” - ‘swalow, gulp’.

χολος (holo) – whole; in today Modern Macedonian: ***celo*** [pronounced ‘*tselo*’, again from -gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation], from PIE *sol-wo-, from root *sol- ‘whole’.[680]

hor-**PIE (hor) – eagle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***orel; Hittite: *haran*, Egyptian: *Horus*, Basque: *arano*.

horb**^{h}**-**PIE (horb) – to change allegiance; in today Modern Macedonian: ***erbap; Hittite: *harp*, Latin: *orbus*.

χώρα (hora) – space, interspace, place, position, rank, location, region, estate, land, country, the ‘surroundings’, suburbia, the territory arond the ancient cities outside from the city walls; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gora*** - ‘woods, mountains’**,** as the natural surroundings of the major part of Macedonia. Also the root word for ‘round’ and the homonymous dance in the form of ring (see below). From the PIE *yor-a- and/or *kers-, Sanskrit: *gotraḥ* - ‘mountain’[681], hence the Latin: *hora* and/or *correre*, anglicized: *horizon*[682], *around* and/or *courier*.[683]

χορο/χορος/χορονος (horo/horos/horonos) – dance, a company of dancers dancing in a closed ring; in today Modern Macedonian: ***oro*** (see the picture on the next page) - ‘a dance in circle’ and/or ***hor*** - ‘chorus’[684] in plain Macedonian; Latin: *gyros*, Italian: *giro*.

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[678] http://www.makedonski.info/search/jagoda

[679] http://www.makedonski.info/search/godi

[680] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=holo- , http://www.makedonski.info/search/celo

[681] https://sanskritdictionary.org/gotrah

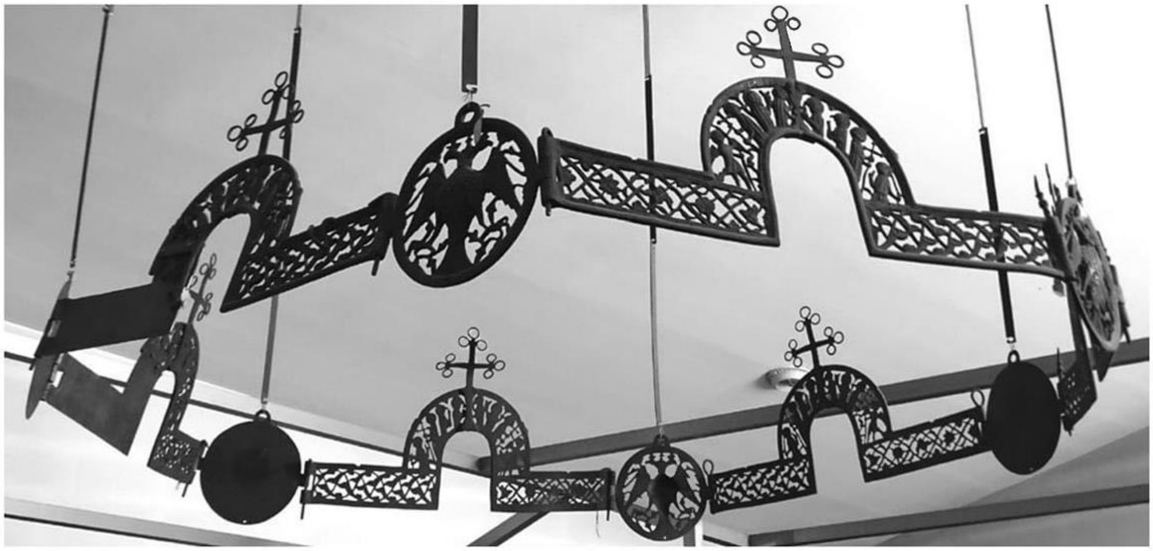
[682] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=horizon

[683] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=courier

[684] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=chorus

Above: **a company of Macedonians dancing in the millennial traditional way the Macedonian 'Oro' (see Italian '*Ora*', from Latin: *hora*[685], anglicized: *hour*)[686], a dance performed in a closed circle/ring**

Also ***horos*** - around pendant ornamentation in Orthodox churches (see on the picture below a *horos* from 17-century church in Psača, Macedonia). Hence the *Horoscope* and



22. Псача, црква Св. Никола, хорос, XVII век. Музеј на Македонија–Скопје
Psača, the church of St Nicholas, choros, 17th century. Museum of Macedonia–Skopje

Cronus too, from the original morpheme *ORA* i.e. "*Hora*" - 'season-hour-around', from the PIE root *gher-, also Latin: *horal/horus*, Italian: *allora* - 'around the clock, 1-hour loop/circle', anglicized: *hour/around*, *horizon*, etc. It was noted as a term for 'Time', in the time when today corrupted Macedonic form "*Vreme*" [O(u)reme->Uvreme->Vreme] still didn't existed anywhere, not even in a single record.

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[685] https://etimo.it/?term=ora&find=Cerca
[686] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*gher-

χώουνιCo (houni) – the ‘others’, they; in today Modern Macedonian: ***oni*** [vernacular].

χρομCo (hrom) – fire; in today Modern Macedonian: ***grom*** - ‘thunder’.

hraud-**PIE (hraud) – ore; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ruda, also ***gruda/grutka*** - ‘turf/lump’[687]; Sumerian: *urudu*.

hrehi-**PIE (hrehi) – goods, dresses/clothes; in today Modern Macedonian: ***drehi/drei.[688]

hreug-**PIE (hreug) – internal movement; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krug - ‘circle’[689]; Latin: *circus*, Sanskrit: *chakra*. (see also *huerg/hverg- further below)

hrtka-**PIE (hrtka) – bear; in today Modern Macedonian: ***hrt/rt [690] and/or ***hrtka/rtka*** [female] - ‘wolfhound’, also ***zagar*** - ‘hound’; related to PIE ***hrt**-[verb] - ‘roll, rotate’; Koine: *arktos*, Basque: *harc* - ‘bear’, *hor* - ‘dog’; Sanskrit: *hara*, *harasi* - ‘plunder, annihilate, destroys’[691], anglicized: harry, harass[692] and/or *harrier*, *Latin*: *ursus*.[693] Also probably related or interchangeable to the modern verb “*trka/trča*” - a ‘race/chase/run’ in plain Macedonian.[694]

Below and next page: **Egyptian and Russian dog varieties of ‘H’rt/Rt’ (i.e. ‘Hound’ and/or ‘Wolfhound’)**

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[687] http://www.makedonski.info/search/grutka
[688] http://www.makedonski.info/search/drei
[689] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krug
[690] http://www.makedonski.info/search/rt
[691] https://sanskritdictionary.org/hara , https://sanskritdictionary.org/harasi , https://sanskritdictionary.org/harati
[692] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=harass
[693] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=ursinus
[694] http://www.makedonski.info/search/rt

*__hsus-__PIE (hsus) – dry; in today Modern Macedonian: ***susha*** - ‘drought’; Sanskrit: *suš*.

(χ)ὕβρις ((h)ubri) – hubris; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ģubre*** [695] [pronounced *gyubreh*] - ‘garbage, dung’, and/or ***bris*** - ‘feces sample (for analysis). Maybe from the PIE *gheu- ‘poured, disipated’, Sanskrit: *ubhārila* [696], anglicized: *hubris* - ‘wanton violence, insolence, outrage’.

*__huerg/hverg-__PIE (hverg) – to turn, spin; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krug*** [metathesied, noun] - ‘circle’, ***vergla*** [verb] - ‘spindling/turning’, ***vrne/vrna*** [vernacular] - ‘turns back’, ***vrnat/vraten***[metathesis] - ‘turned back’; Latin: *vergo*, Sanskrit: *vrnakti/vratam*; Hittite: *hurki* → Macedonic: *turka/trkalo* - ‘pushes/wheel’ respectively.

*__hwyed-__PIE (hwyed) – widow; in today Modern Macedonian: ***wdovitsa***; Sanskrit:

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[695] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ŕubre

[696] https://sanskritdictionary.org/ubarila

vidhavā, Latin: *vedova*, anglicized: widow.

χυμεια (humeia) – (secret) craftsmanship, the art of alloying metals, alchemy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***umee*** - ‘knowhow’, ***umetnost*** - ‘art’.

hyeb-**[PIE] (hyeb) – to copulate; in today Modern Macedonian: ***yebe/ebe.

χυστερικος (hysteriko) – ‘of the womb’, hysteric, from *hustera* - ‘womb’ (i.e. *hysteria*[697] - believed to be specific state of the women and coming out from the womb);[698] in today Modern Macedonian: ***go-istera*** - it ‘chased/pushed out’.[699] See also *Hysterotomy*.[700] Antonym: *uterus*, in today Modern Macedonian: ***utera*** - to ‘push in’.

H/I ί – ita, Cyrillic/Glagolitic: iže

ίαβε (iave) – half-concious manifestation, a vision; in today Modern Macedonian: ***jave*** [pronounced *yaveh*]; Latin: *ovio*.

ίγρα (igra) – dance; in today Modern Macedonian: ***igra***; a (“Pelagic”) word noted by Xenophon (435-254 BCE). [701]

ίδεα (idea) – from PIE *wid-es-ya-, suffixed form of root *weid-[702] "to see"; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vidoa/videa***[vernacular] - ‘(they’ve) seen’[703], ***vidi*** - ‘to see’, ***vida*** - ‘to heal (i.e. medical observance)’, etc. [704]

ίαταρ/ίδρί[Ho] (iatar/idri), **αθρος**, **ίεθερ**[Tr] (athros, iether) – smart/swift, quick-witted; in today Modern Macedonian: ***itri*** [plural], ***itar*** - ‘smart-ass, swift’; also evolved as the Macedonian word for 'otter': ***Vidra*** [v(oda) + (it)ra = Vidra];[705] Latin: *lytra*, Sanskrit: *udra*, Basque: *udagera*.

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[697] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=hysteria

[698] A rather ignoramus term for the menstruation cycle, namely, a regular discharge (“*istera*” in plain Macedonian) of blood and mucosal tissue from the uterus, characterized by the rise and fall of hormones. Originally defined as a neurotic condition peculiar to women, and thought to be caused by a dysfunction of the uterus.

[699] http://www.makedonski.info/search/istera

[700] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hysterotomy

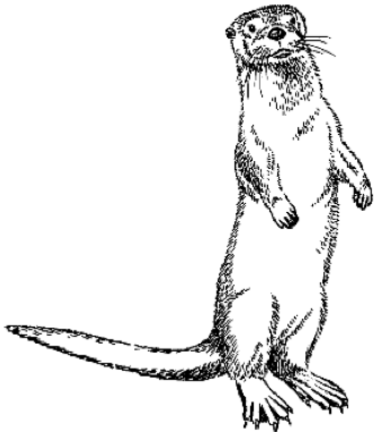
[701] http://www.makedonski.info/search/igra

[702] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=idea

[703] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vidoa

[704] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vid

[705] The same word root is found in “*Hydra*”, denoting a cunning thing that is hard to overcome or resist because of its pervasive or enduring quality or its many aspects (a mythological many-headed water-snake whose heads grew again as they were cut off) https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=otter



Right: **"*Vidra*" - an 'otter' in plain Macedonian**

ἰλεθμος (ilethmo), **ἰλαξ** (ilax) – holm oak, ilex, a "Thousand(years)-tree", from "*Iljada*" - 'thousand'[706] (see above Χιλίαρχια/Hiliarchia too) and αξος / axos - 'wood'; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ilač*** - 'cure, remedy'[707] (since the traditional medicine uses different parts from the trees, oak comprised, for popular medicine).

Ἥλίκες'[Su] (Ilike) – "God's", the Macedonian guild of Antiochus Epiphanes; Suda: οὕτως ἐλέγοντο οἱ Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Ἐπιφανίου Μακεδόνων στῖφος. - "*This is what they used to call the members of the Macedonian close-array of Antiochus Epiphanes*." From ***Il*** - '(sun)god'; Aramaic: "*Illy, illy, lama savahtani*?" ('*God, god, why you left me*?' - the cry of Jesus Christ when crucified). Homer's "*Iliad*" proves that this is the oldest known word for 'god' in the historical era; hence *Illusion – Illu-Si-On* - '(Sun)God-Shines-On', also Latin: *illumina, illude, illustrat,* etc.

Ἰλίος (Ilio) – holy, the sun; this word was used by Erodot (Lat. Herodotus) of giant Egyptian statues, and by Romans as '*Helios*' for the giant bronze statue at the entrance to the harbor of Rhodos. From ***Il*** - '(sun)god'. Figurative sense of "anything of awesome greatness or vastness" is from 1794; also Latin: *Sun Invictus*.

ἰμ[Br] (im) – to them; in today Modern Macedonian: ***im***, ***nim*** (example: "*Dai im!* " - 'Give them!' in plain Macedonian).

ἰμα[Br] (ima) – have; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ima***. Antonym: **Νίμα** - 'Winter' (i.e. 'Not-have', a descriptive meaning of the winter season when everything is covered with ice and snow, and there's nothing to obtain from the nature), in today Modern Macedonian: ***nema*** - 'haven't' and/or ***zima*** (literally 'takes away') - 'winter'.

ἰμερος (imero) – modest, civilized; in today Modern Macedonian: ***umeren***.

Ημαθία (Imathia or Emathia) – thought to be the ancient name of Macedonia itself, the '1st-Mother-land'; see also "Mathia" - a western Macedonian region, now part of "Albania", and "Dalmathia" (i.e. 'On the parts of Mathia') in today Croatia.

ἰν (in) – and; in today Modern Macedonian: ***i***.

ἰνδεα (indea) – noon, midday, a meridian; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pladne***. PIE **déino-*.

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[706] http://www.makedonski.info/search/iljada , the older form with initial 'H' still present in „Hiljada" in Serbo-Ctroatian: https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/hiljada
[707] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ilaч

***ivica-** (ivitsa) – edge; anglicized: *eaves*, Old English: *efes* - the part of a roof that meets or overhangs the walls of a building.

ίοστυτυτ[Br] (iostutut) – remains; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ostatok***.[708]

ίρέσ ωκυπτερος[Ho] (ires okuptero) – hawk, falcon; today Modern Macedonian: ***iastreb oko-ptitsa*** - 'hawk eye-bird'; Latin: *accipiter*.

ίσέλία (iselia) – resettled, migrated; in today Modern Macedonian: ***iselia***.

ίσκα[Ho] (iska), ***aisk-**[PIE] (aisk) – spark; in today Modern Macedonian: ***iskra***[709]; Sanskrit: *iskra*.

ίσο (iso) – same, equal; in today Modern Macedonian: ***isto***.[710] From "**i**" - 'and', and "so" - 'with'.

ίστ (ist) – same; today Modern Macedonian: ***ist*** - 'same' is blatantly unrecognized suffix in many modern words which describe someone (or something) that has the same features/characteristics as the original one: "*Budist*" - 'Buda-like', "*Futurist*" - 'future-same', "*Marxist*", "*Opportunist*", "*Satanist*", etc. Hence also the "*History*" - ***Istoria*** in plain Macedonian, from "*isto*" - 'same' and suffix "-ory" - (forming nouns) denoting a place for a particular function; Latin: *-oria*, *-orium* related to "*hora/orator*" - metathesied also as '*narod*' - 'people/nation' in Macedonian. Latin: *chorus/oratio*, anglicized: *choir/oration*.

is-** [PIE] (is) – ice; in today Modern Macedonian: ***istine - to 'cool down'. Avestan: *isu* - 'frosty, icy'.

ίστρ[Tr] (istr) – mighty, strong; in today Modern Macedonian: ***istraen*** - 'resistent, determined, strong'.

išać-**[Ba] (ishać) – tail; in today Modern Macedonian: between ***opaš, ***opasač*** and/or ***iška*** from '***iš***' (ish), a metaphor wow-particle - 'chase away' (in sense of body extremity that serves for chasing away flies and mosquitoes).

itandu-**[Ba] (itandu) – ask; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pitanje - 'asking, beging'.

ituri-**[Ba] (ituri) – fountain; in today Modern Macedonian: ***isturi [verb] - 'dissipating, pouring out'.

ίζέλα (izela) – wish, good luck; in today Modern Macedonian: ***žela***[vernacular], ***želja***/***želba***; also vernacular ***požela*** - 'wishes'.[711] Examples [vernacular]: ***žela mu sreḱa*** - 'I wish him luck', or ***požela da pobedi*** - 'wished to win'.

izoro-**[Ba] (izoro) – root; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koren, also ***izora*** [verb] - 'plowes'.

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[708] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ostatok

[709] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/spark

[710] http://www.makedonski.info/search/isto

[711] http://www.makedonski.info/search/рожela

J j – yey (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: yer

jas sum (yas soom), **συν**[Ho] (sun) – I am[712]; in today Modern Macedonian: ***jas sum***. Latin: *svnt*, Sanskrit: *aham*.[713]

jaša (yasha) – 'yeah', a votive yell; in today Modern Macedonian: ***jaša*** (pronounced *yasha*), considered 'too much vernacular' and obsolete to be put in dictionaries, and treated like "*Gypsy*" term.[714] Sanskrit: *yaša*[715], Avestan: *yasna*.[716]

june (yune) – calf, young (bovine); Latin: *iuvenilis*, anglicized: *young*.

jaglen (yaglen) – coal; Latin: *lignum* (metathesis) - ‘wood’, Italian: *legno*, Serbo-Croatian: *ugalj*, anglicized: *lignite*. Sanskrit: *agni* - ‘fire’.

K κ – kapa, (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: kako

καbας (kabas) – bog, swamp terain; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kabast*** [adjective] - ‘sludgy’.

Καβέίρία (Kaveiria) – mysteries, festivals, and orgies, solemnised in all places in which the Pelasgian-Macedonic ‘dioskuri’, i.e. the Great Gods or *Kaveiroi* (Lat. *Cabeiri*) were worshipped, but especially in Samothrace, Imbros, Lemnos, Thebes, Anthedon, Pergamus, and Berytos; see also *Kave* (Lat. *Cave*) - the Etruscan sun-god, and/or Hittite-Phrygian *Kubaba/Kibela* - the ‘Mistres of the horses’, Latinized: *Cybele*. From PIE *kowh$_1$- ‘priest of the Samothracian mysteries’, Lydian: *kveś* - ‘priest’, Hindi: *kvì* - ‘seer’; also found in OCM: *čueš*, *čuj*, *čuti/čati* - ‘(to) hear, heed’, Latin: *cauteō* - ‘be careful, heed’ and/or *cova* - ‘nesting’, Macedonian: *kvači*, anglicized: *cove*.

kago-**[PIE] (kago) – goat; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koza [-gh- > -d- > -z- phonetic mutation].

κἄγχαρμον (kagharmon) – with the lance pointed upwards; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ke-ga-ramno*** - ‘will-it-lineup’.[717] See also ***armasa*** above. From PIE *arə- ‘upward, fit together’. Sanskrit: *āre*, *arhe*, or *arame* - ‘in the resting position’[718], Latin: *ars*, *artus*.

kad-**[PIE] (kad) – fall; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pad.

kadhe-** (kade) – to look after, act protectingly; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kade -

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[712] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=I

[713] http://sanskritdictionary.org/aham

[714] https://vukajlija.com/jasa

[715] http://sanskritdictionary.org/yasa

[716] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yasna

[717] See also the popular Macedonian dance „Zaramo“ -'To-the-shoulder' („Za-ramo“ – 'to-shoulder' in plain Macedonian).

[718] Arame: English Translation of the Sanskrit word: Arame-- Sanskrit Dictionary

‘where’. Sanskrit: *kati*[719], *kau* - ‘who’, ***koj*** in plain Macedonian; from PIE *kwo-.[720]

kadh-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kad) – to look after, act protectingly; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kudi.

kak-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kak) – jump; in today Modern Macedonian: ***skok.

kako-**$^{\text{Ba}}$ (kako) – hook; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kuka; from the PIE root *keg-; Proto-Germanic: **hokaz/*hakaz*, metathesis of the verb “*zakači*” - ‘hook up’ in plain Macedonian.[721]

κακοσ$^{\text{Co}}$ (kakos) – bad, ugly; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kaka*** - ‘shit’, ***katil*** - ‘evil.

καλ/κελ$^{\text{Co}}$ (kal/kel) – knee; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koleno***.

καλανκα$^{\text{Co}}$ (kalanka) – elbow; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lakt***. Compare to ***dlanka*** - ‘palm’ of the hand, hence the ***falanka*** - ‘phalanx’ too.

καλαξ$^{\text{Tr}}$ (kalaz) – mud; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kal***. Hence also ***kalap*** - ‘(earthen) mold’, Sanskrit: *Kali* - the earth goddess, Latin: *callus*, etc.

καλαρυγα (kalaruga) – mud trench; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kal*** - ‘mud’ and ***yaruga*** - ‘trench’; Sanskrit: *kalusa*.

καλκος (kalko) – tin; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kalaj***, related to ***kal*** - ‘mud’(see above). Hence *calque* - ‘print’ too, Latin: *calcare/calcinare* - ‘to solidify, harden by cooling or deposition’, anglicized: *calcify*. Related to *talc*, Latin: *talcum*. Intertwined root word for Calcium too, because it was used for making form-beds for shaping the melted tin or bronze alloy.

kam-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kam) – completely solid, hard; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kamen - ‘stone’.[722]

kamaru$^{\text{Ak (}}$kamaru) – to accumulate; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kamara*** - ‘woodshed, a (covered) stack of firewood’. Coptic: *kamara* (Koine: καμαρα) - any space with an arched cover. Hence the Latin: *camera* - ‘room’.

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[719] https://sanskritdictionary.org/kati

[720] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*kwo-

[721] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zaka%D1%87i

[722] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kamen

καμιναίαSep, **καμινος**Co (kamino) – stone-made fireplace, furnace, kiln; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kamin***. From ***kamen*** - 'stone' in plain Macedonian.

κανατα (kanata) – tall vessel for vine or water; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kanta.*** Latin-corrupted: *canna* - 'reed/tube', anglicized: *cane*.

kant-**PIE (kant) – slant, oblique; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kant.

khaput/kaput-**PIE (kaput) – head; in today Modern Macedonian: ***karpoš; ***kapa*** - 'hat'.

καραβος (karavo) – gate, door; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koravo*** - 'crusty, dry (wood)'.

καρπαία (karpaia) – Macedonian (military) dance; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kara*** - 'moves, carries on' and ***pe-e*** - 'sings'.

καστανονSep (kastanon) – chestnut; in today plain Macedonian: ***kosten***.

κατ (kat) – to understand, to know; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dikat*** - 'tact, understanding'.[723]

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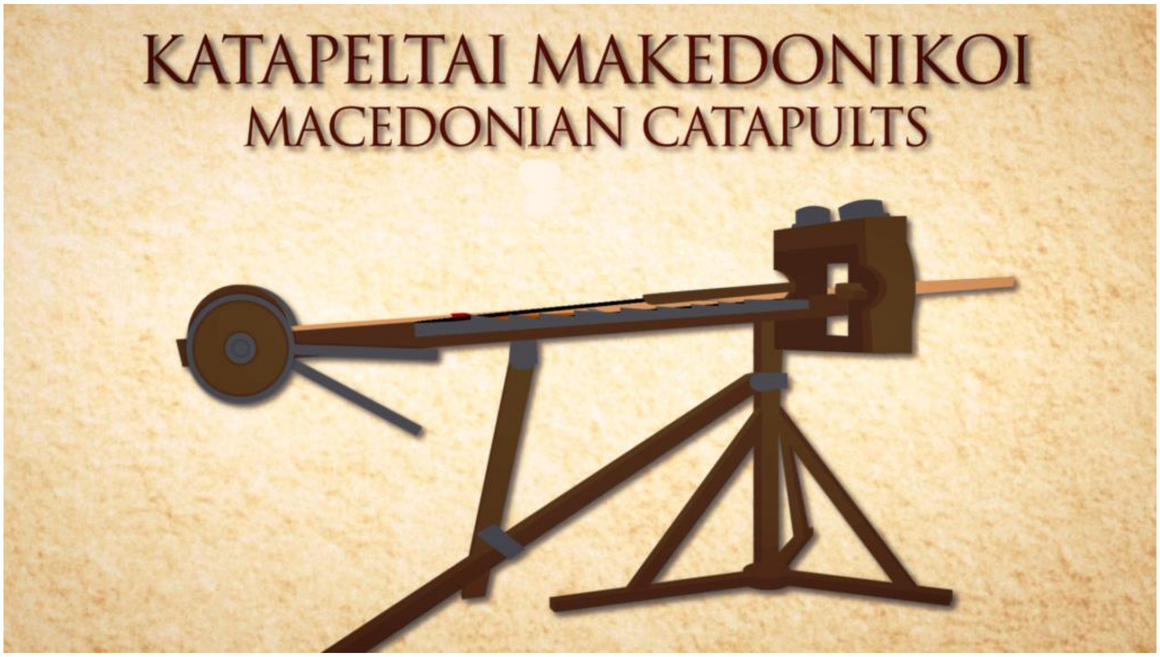
[723] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dikat

κατα[Sep] (kata) – upon, down upon, down(wards), against, along, through, over, across, concerning, on, at (of place); in today Modern Macedonian: ***kat*** - ‘upper floor’, ***kateri*** [archaic] - ‘climbs’; but also ***katanec*** (pronounced ‘*katanets*’) - ‘locker’, ***kataden/katadneven*** - ‘(it falls/occurs on) everyday’[724], and ***kutne*** [archaic] to ‘fall (down)’ in today plain Macedonian. [725] Hittite: *kattan*, Latin: *cade*, etc.

καταίρείν[Sep] (katairein) – to cleanse (the nose and/or throat from excessive mucus and dust), to drop/release a slime through coughing; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kat*** - ‘(upper) floor’ and ***rine*** [verb] - ‘push/shove’, Latin: *catarrhus*, anglicized: *catharsis*.

καταπελται[Sep] (katapeltai) – catapult, war engine for hurling bolts or rounded stones; in today Modern Macedonian: ***katapult***. From ***kat*** - ‘(upper) floor’ and ***pelt*** - ‘hit, punch’ or ***pallein*** - ‘hurl.’



κατεγοροσ (kategoros) – accuser, prosecutor, high authority; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kat*** - ‘upper level/floor’[726] and ***gorostas*** - ‘giant, titan, high (as mountain) person’ (from ***gora*** - ‘mountain’ and/or ***gore*** - ‘upstairs’, and ***stas*** - ‘(tall) silhouette, tallness’ (from the verb ***stasa*** - ‘reaches, grows, stretches’).[727]

*__katu-__[PIE] (katu) – fight; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ḱotek***.

κάυσία (kausia) – ancient Macedonian sun-hat, a broad-brimmed felt hat; in today Modern Macedonian [vernacular]: ***ka’-usia*** - ‘when-incandescent’ and/or ***usviti*** [728]; compare also to Etruscan Sun-god ***Usil/Uslanes*** and/or ***Ilios***. Sanskrit: *oṣṇa/usna* - ‘heat, hot, summer (scorching) heat’[729], vernacular Macedonian: *usijan*, from *sija*[730],

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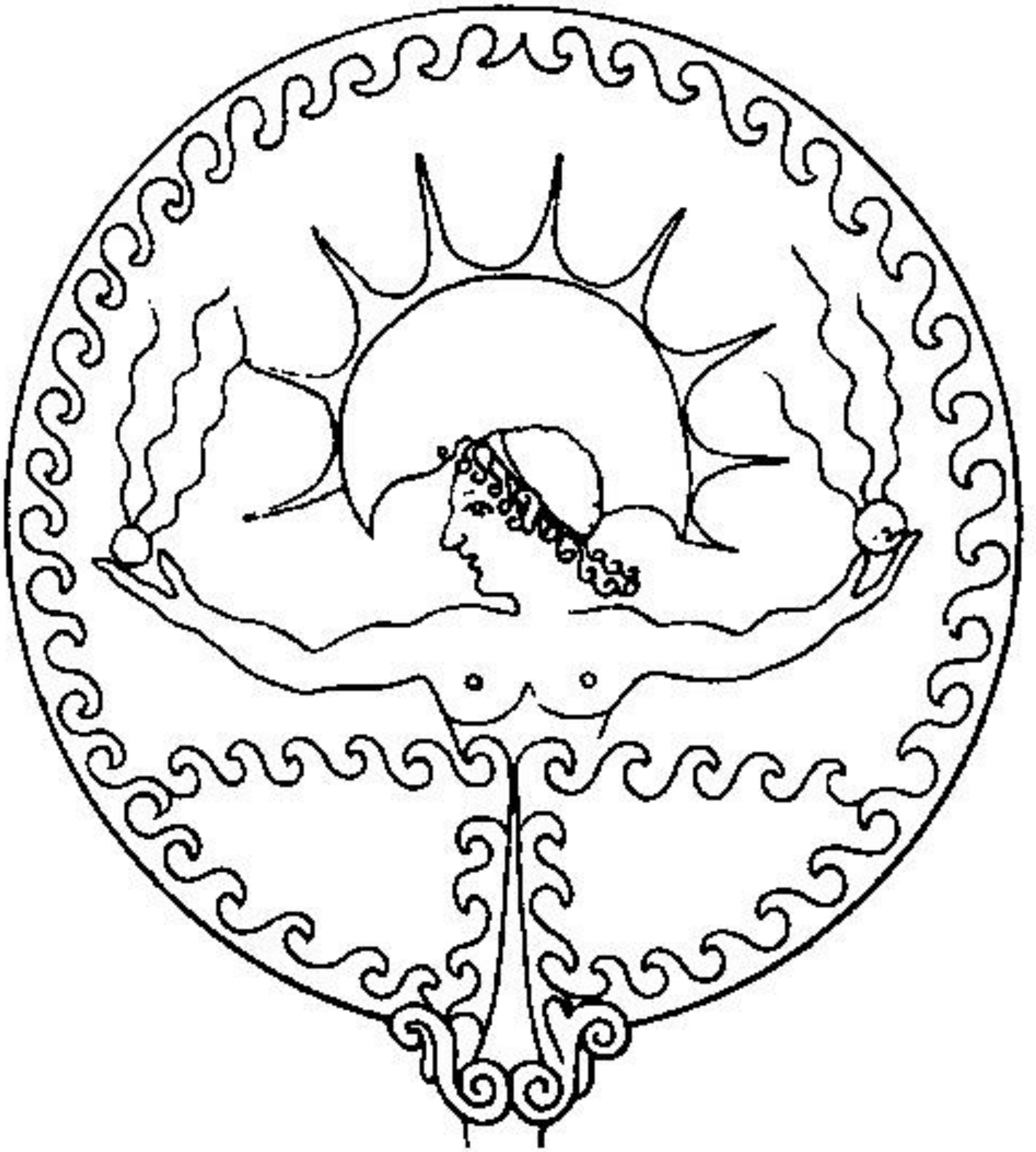
[724] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kataden , http://www.makedonski.info/search/katadneven
[725] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kutne
[726] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kat
[727] http://www.makedonski.info/search/stas , http://www.makedonski.info/search/stasa
[728] http://www.makedonski.info/search/usviti
[729] https://sanskritdictionary.org/osna , https://sanskritdictionary.org/usna

PIE *seh2wōl- 'sun', etc.

Next page: **the Etruscan sun-god *Usil***



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[730] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sijalica

Above: **the same sun-god described as *Ilios* (Lat. *Helios*) on the obverse of an ancient coin**

*__kewdo-__PIE (kevdo) – magic; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kuduz*** [archaic], ***čudo*** - 'miracle'.

*__ked-__PIE (ked) – smoke; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kadi*** > ***čadi*** [verb] - 'smokes, smoking', ***kad/čad*** - 'smoke';[731] Basque: *kee*, Sanskrit: *kadi*.

*__ked-__PIE (ked) – child; in today Modern Macedonian: ***čedo*** - 'kid, prole' also part of the Macedonian ethnonym which is autochthonous and rather self-explanatory - "Ma-kedo-nes" (i.e. "Ma-čedo-nes") means: '(the) children of Ma' ("Ma-children-ones"), where "Ma" is the supreme Great Mother Goddess, i.e. the archaic Macedonic kinship of matrilineal ancestry, and "***Čedo***"[archaic "*Kedo*" (hence "*Kitim*" too)][732] means 'Child' in plain Macedonian; Old English: *cild*, anglicized '*kiddo*'

κεδοκεί (kedokei) – until the end; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dokai***.

*__kehd-__PIE (khed) – wish, desire, caprice; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kjud***; Sanskrit: *kud*.

*__khed-__PIE (khed) – to rob, damage; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krade***.

*__keibh/keigh-__ PIE (keib) – fast, quick; in today Modern Macedonian: ***šiba*** and ***čigra*** respectively; Sanskrit: *šibham*.

*__keie-__PIE (k^vei/keie) – to do/make; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ḱe*** - 'to do, will do'.[733]

κειτε, **κειται** (keite) – it lies; in today Modern Macedonian: (***ke***) ***ita*** - 'puts (child) to bed/sleep'.

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[731] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kad

[732] http://www.makedonski.info/search/чedo

[733] http://www.makedonski.info/search/%D1%9C%D0%B5 ; https://www.etymonline.com/word/*keie-

*__kek-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kek) – to defecate, crap; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kaka***;[734] Basque: *kaka*, Latin: *caco*.

*__kek-__(?)$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kek) – weasel; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kuna*** [see **κυνοῦπεσ** (kunoupes) and *__kwon-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kwon) further below].

*__kel-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kel)[735] – hut, shelter/cover, hill/tower, (higher ground) refuge; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kelar*** - 'cellar, i.e. dry place in the basement, storeroom for wine or coal storage', ***kula*** - 'tower', but also ***kriel*** - 'hides'. Sanskrit: *cala/kula* - 'hut, house, hall', Latin: *cella/cellarium* - 'cell, small room for wine or coal storage', Persian: *hulla* - 'holly mountain/hill', anglicized: *hull*, etc.

*__ḱemero-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (ḱemero) – poisonous, cathartic (plant); in today Modern Macedonian: ***čemerno*** (see below the section under letter 'Č').

*__kenebh-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (keneb) – an enlargement of the tree root; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kenef*** - 'toilet'[736], from the werb ***kenya*** - 'defecates, shits, empties the intestines' Septuagint Koine: κενεώ (keneo) - 'to defecate, to be left empty, to waste away, to languish, devoid of '.

*__ker-__(1)$^{\text{PIE}}$[737] – army, bunch; in today modern Macedonian: ***kermes*** **-** 'bunch, party'.[738] Sanskrit: *nikara* - 'masses, multitude by groups', Turkish: *asker*, Persian: *laškar* - 'army'. See below PIE *kerd^{h}-.

*__ker-__(2)$^{\text{PIE}}$,*__kerh-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (ker) – horn; in today Modern Macedonian: ***rog***, as a result of the metathesis and phonetic development *kuru* > **kru* > *ru/ro*; but also ***kur*** - 'penis' and ***trn*** - 'thorn; Latin: *cornus*, anglicized: *horn* .

*__ker-__(3)$^{\text{PIE}}$ (ker) – fire, heat, burn; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gori*** -'burns' and/or ***gar/žar*** -'burned chars', but also ***kuri/churi*** - 'burns with lot of smoke'.[739] Latin: *carbo*, anglicized: *char*.

*__ker-__(4)$^{\text{PIE}}$ (ker) – curve, convex/bent shape; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kriv***. Latin: *curvus*, Koine: *kurtos*, anglicized: *curve*.

*__kerd^{h}-__ $^{\text{PIE}}$ (kerd) – herd, troop; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krdo/horda***; Sanskrit: *šardham*.[740]

*__kerp-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kerp) – pluck, harvest, crop/croping; in today Modern Macedonian: ***Karpoš***, ***Karpuz*** **-** personal names/nicknames, a "Harvester" and "Watermelon" respectively, vernacular: ***krpi*** - 'outliving on what's left'. Latin: *carpere* - *'to cut, divide, pluck'*. [741]

*__kerp-__ (kerp) – cut, pluck; in today Modern Macedonian: ***karpa*** - 'steep rock'. Sanskrit:

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[734] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kaka

[735] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*kel-

[736] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kenef

[737] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*ker-

[738] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kermes

[739] http://www.makedonski.info/%D1%87uri

[740] http://sanskritdictionary.org/sardham

[741] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*kerp-

krpana - ‘sword’, *krttah* - ‘cut’, Latin: *carpere* - ‘to cut, divide, pluck, pull to pieces’, Slovenian: *karst* - ‘inaccessible limestone landscape, eroded by dissolution creates ridges, towers, fissures, sinkholes, caves, and other harsh-rock formations’; anglicized: *carve*.

keru-**[Ba] (keru) – biter; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gorko.

ḱehro-**[PIE] (kero) – colorful; in today Modern Macedonian: ***shareno, ***karirano***

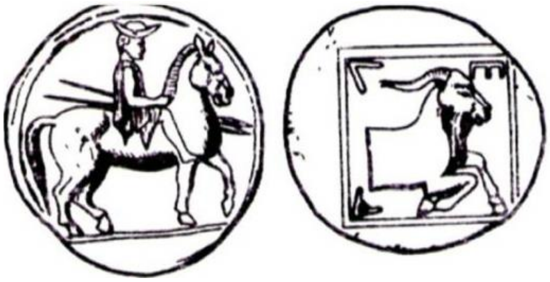
kes-**[PIE] (kes) – to comb; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kastri/kosi [verb] - ‘cutting the hair/grass’, ***kosa*** - ‘hair’.

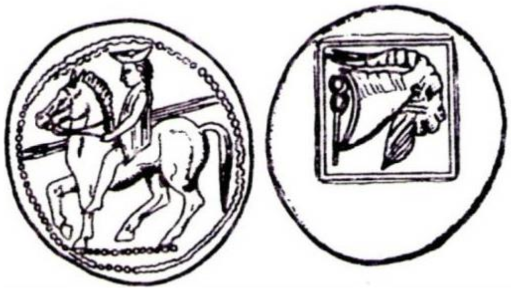
ket/kot-**[PIE] (ket/kot) – dwelling place; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kootak/kyosh - ‘interior corner, a private angle of the inside of the home/house’, ***kukya*** - ‘house’; Sanskrit: *kuta* or *okaḥ*[742], Latin: *casa*.

khis/khais-**[PIE] (kis/kais) – hair; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kosa.

khl-**[PIE]**, *kele-**[PIE] (khl, kele)[743] – to call; in today Modern Macedonian: ***klik - ‘yell’, ***klet/proklet*** - ‘cursed/damned’[744], also ***kolne/zakolne*** - ‘swear’. Sanskrit: *kāndi* - ‘cry’[745], *klesa* - ‘troublesome, misery’. In addition - the ancient Macedonian name ***Kleopatra*** means what it was meant for - the ‘father's praise/’, meaning of which is today preserved only in the Scots Gaelic (as an extreme offshot of the Macedonian emigration infront of the Roman invasions).[746]

khpro-**[PIE] (khpro) – male goat; in today Modern Macedonian: ***prč, ***prle*** (baby-goat); Latin: *caper*.





kili-**[Ba] – tickle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gili.

κλαί (klai) – clad and/or hold; in today Modern Macedonian: ***klai/klade*** -‘to put on, to wear’; German: *kleid*, Old English: *healdan*, hence anglicized *clad* and/or *hold*.

κλαίνα (klaina) – a woollen cloak, the cloth of which was twice the ordinary thickness, shaggy upon both sides, and worn over the pallium or the toga for the sake of warmth; in today Modern Macedonian: ***klai-na*** - ‘put it on’ [see the anglicized ‘*clad*’; “*klade*” (archaic) -‘put-upon’ in plain Macedonian].

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[742] https://sanskritdictionary.org/okah

[743] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*kele-#etymonline_v_52798

[744] http://www.makedonski.info/search/klet, http://www.makedonski.info/search/proklet

[745] https://sanskritdictionary.org/kandi

[746] https://translate.google.com/?sl=auto&tl=en&text=cliu%20an%20pathra&op=translate

κίμCo (kim) – to move, make sign; from PIE *keie-[747]; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kima*** - ‘nodding’.

κινέω, **κίνηση**Sep (kineo, kinese) – motion, move toward; PIE *keie-[748]; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kinisa*** - ‘departure (start to walk)’[749], conjugation from the particle ***ḱe***.[750]

κίστ (kist) – clean, pure; in today Modern Macedonian: ***čist***.

kisteh-**PIE (kisteh) – basket; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koš; Sanskrit: *koša*.

κίρα (kira) – woods; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koria*** [vernacular][751] and/or ***gora***; Basque: *hori* - ‘leafs of the trees’.

kleh-**PIE (kleh) – to place/lay (down), to put; in today Modern Macedonian: ***klai [vernacular] - ‘put’ and/or ***klekni*** - ‘kneel down’.

klei-**PIE (klei) [752] – to lean/incline downward, to slide down; in today Modern Macedonian: ***klizi [vernacular] - ‘slides (down)’, ***klisura*** - ‘gorge, canyon’.

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[747] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*keie-

[748] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*keie-

[749] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kinisa

[750] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ḱe

[751] http://www.makedonski.info/search/korija

[752] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*klei-

κλετείας (kleteia) – accuser; in today Modern Macedonian: ***klet*** - 'cursed, damned, accused, anathemized', ***kletva*** - 'curse, accusation, imprecation', and/or ***klik***[753] - 'yell, scream'. From the PIE *$klud_h$i-, in today Macedonian: *kudi* - 'reprove, admonish', Homeric: *klythi theá* - 'damn goddess' (Iliad 23.770, Odysseus to Athena).

klh-**PIE (klh) – to call, shout; in today Modern Macedonian: ***klik.

klhuo-**PIE (khlvo) – bald; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kelav; Latin: *calvus*, Sanskrit: *kulva*.

κλίζίον (klizion) – outbuildings round, a 'klisia', place for lying down or reclining; in today Modern Macedonian: ***klizi*** - 'slides, sliding slope', also the root of ***klisura*** (*κλεισοῦρα*) - 'gorge'.[754] From the PIE *klei- 'to lean'[755], Latin: *clinare*, Septuagint Koine: εκκλίνω (ekklino) - 'bend out, oblique', Old Irish: *cloin* - 'crooked, wrong', Middle Irish: *cle*, Welsh: *cledd* - 'left', literally '*slanting*'. Related to PIE *klei-wo- 'sloped', hence also ***krivo*** - 'twisted' in plain Macedonian.

κλίμακτερ- (klimakter-) – critical period, unstable/decline of activity, going into menopause; in today Modern Macedonian: ***klimav*** - 'unstable,weak/frail.[756] Latin: *climacterium*, anglicized: *climacteric*.

κλωδωνας (klodona) – maenads, bacchanals, priests of Dionis; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koledari***, but also ***babari***, ***jolomari***, ***survari***, etc. Generally all the performers of primordial Dionisiac rituals and pagan festivities linked to elements of Nature and animistic spiritual world. (on the images on the next page today modern continuity of these archaic traditions in Macedonia)

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[753] http://www.makedonski.info/search/klik

[754] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Këlcyrë

[755] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*klei-

[756] http://www.makedonski.info/search/klimav

klop-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (klop) – trap (onomatopoeic, same like ‘*clop/clap*’ or ‘*clonk*’); in today Modern Macedonian: ***klopka - ‘trap’[757]; hence also *klobuk* - ‘cap’, further metathesized in Latin: *calotta*[758], related to the verb *calare*[759]; Septuagint Koine: *καλυπτο* (i.e. *kalupto*), transliterated as ‘*calypto*’; hence ‘*collapse*’ (from Latinized *collapsus*, *collabire*) and further *Calypso* (literally ‘*one who conceals*’) and *Apocalypse* (i.e. ‘*Preconcealed*’) too.

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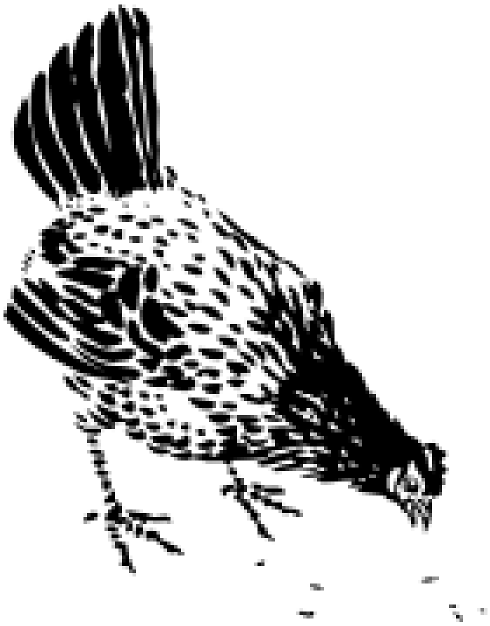
[757] http://www.makedonski.info/search/klopka

[758] https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/italian-english/calotta

[759] https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/italian-english/calare

koinon – ‘assembly/community’, related to Macedonic-Pelasgian “koinь” - ‘who bonds with/toward’[760]; Latin: *conduct* - ‘to bring together’ from the verb term ‘*con-ducere*’ originally from “*Koi*”[plural] - ‘those’ and/or ‘who’[761], and “Na/Ne/Ni” -‘to/of (us)’[762], and “Ona” - ‘that’[763], literally a ‘Company-of-us-(is)that’, ‘Our-kin’, which denoted some provision for safe behavior/act, such as bonding, guaranteed (by someone) an escort or pass, acting/doing in safe mode; later the verb sense [lead, guide] arose, hence ‘manage’ and ‘management’.

koko-**[Ba] (koko) – egg; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kokoshka [onomatopoeic] - chicken. Persian: *khayak*, Dutch: *kiken*, anglicized: *cock*, hence *chick/chicken* too.



kolo-** – lap, circle, wheel; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kolo.

Kolede (kolede) – calends, the 1st day(s) of the month when sacrifice to the god of that month was offered; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kolede*** - ‘slay-day, sacrifice’, from ***kolen***[764] - ‘slain’ and ***dar/den*** - ‘gift/day’[765] in plain Macedonian. Latin: *calendae*, hence *calendar*.

kolko-**[Ba] (kolko) – breast, (external) chest, bosom, space between shirt and chest; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kolk - ‘hip’.[766]

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[760] http://www.makedonski.info/search/кon#кон/предл

[761] http://koe.mk/citateli-koi-ne-citaat/

[762] http://www.makedonski.info/search/na#на/предл , http://www.makedonski.info/search/ne#%D0%BD%D0%B5/%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B5%D1%84 , where the old suffix „Ne“ due to metathesis it became prefix: „Koine“ → 'Nekoi' in today plain Macedonian: http://www.makedonski.info/search/nekoi

[763] http://www.makedonski.info/search/on#она/зам

[764] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kolen

[765] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dar

κομάραί (komarai) – shrimp; in today Modern Macedonian: ***komarec*** [hyperbolic] - today used for ‘mosquito’.

k^{w}o-**[PIE] (ko)[767] – who; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koi/koj;[768] Latin: *quo/quis*, Sanskrit: *ko*[769] Old Church Macedonic: *kto*, Old English: *hwa*, anglicized: *who*.

κωματα (komata) – slab, large piece; in today Modern Macedonian: ***komat***.[770] Serbo-Croatian: *komad*,

κωμε (kome) – village, community; in today Modern Macedonian: ***komu*** - ‘(of) whom, to whom (belongs)’[771]. Latin: *commune.*

κωνωπειον (konopeion) – canopy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***konopnik***.

κονυσ (konus) – conus; in today Modern Macedonian: ***konus***, from ***kon*** - ‘toward’[772] and ***usko*** -‘narrow’[773].

κωπαί (kopai) – oar; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kop*** - ‘superficial mine’, from the verb ***kopa*** - ‘dig’; hence the Italian-corrupted: “*poppa*” - the stern of the ship (opposite of “*prua*” -‘bow, prow’), because the oar metaphorically is ‘digging’ through the water.

Poppa
Prua
Parte maestra
Murata

kop-**[PIE] (kop) – hoof; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kopito[774]; Basque: *hapo*.

kopso-**[PIE] (kopso) – black bird; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kos.

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[766] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kolk
[767] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*kwo-
[768] http://www.makedonski.info/search/koj
[769] http://sanskritdictionary.org/ko
[770] http://www.makedonski.info/search/komat
[771] http://www.makedonski.info/search/komu
[772] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kon#%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD/%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%BB
[773] https://browse.dict.cc/croatian-english/usko.html
[774] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kopito

κωρβι/χροβι (korvi/hrovi) – sickle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krivi*** - ‘curved’.

kormo-**PIE (kormo) – stoat; in today Modern Macedonian: ***hermeline; Oscan: *caranter*.

ḱorh-**PIE (kor) – crow, raven; in today Modern Macedonian: ***garvan; both from the color “gar/garav” - ‘black’ in plain Macedonian, and/or onomatopoeic from “*grack-grack*”.

κωρυκος (koruko) – mussel, conch; in today Modern Macedonian: ***korupka/korka*** - ‘husk, bark, cortex’, the tough, protective outer layer of a shell, tree, nuts, bread, etc. PIE: *her-, Hittite: *Harav* -‘nut’ → Macedonic: *orev*.

kost-**PIE (kost) – bone; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kost/koska.

κοτ$^{\text{Co}}$ (kot) – wheel, going around, turning, circuit; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ekot*** - ‘returning voice, echo’, [verb, archaic][775], ***kotrla*** - ‘rolling’, hence ***kotur/kotač*** - ‘wheel’; anglicized: *ricochet*.

κοτυλε (kotule) – round bowl; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kotle/kotel***.

koyno-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (koyno) – grass/hay; in today Modern Macedonian: ***seno.

kočia**- (kochia) – wagon, a corrupted form of ***kotači - ‘wheels’. Anglicized: *coach*.

koš**- (kosh) – basket; ; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koš. Sanskrit: *koša*[776], Italian: *cassa*,

kr-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kr) – to do/make; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krlya - ‘hard work’, related to ***krla*** as well[777]; Sanskrit: *karma*, Latin: *crea*.

ḱr-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kr) – dark color; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ḱor - ‘blind’, ***ḱumur*** - 'coal', ***crn*** - ‘black’; Sanskrit: *krsna* - 'black'.

κράβατος$^{\text{Am}}$ (kravato) – bed; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krevet***; [778] from ancient

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[775] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ekot

[776] https://sanskritdictionary.org/kosa

[777] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krla

[778] “Κράβατος - a Macedonian word for a bedstead” (Catullus. Catullus. E. T. Merrill. Cambridge. Harvard University Press. 1893. 10)
Κράββατος(Kravatos) - a couch, bed, , NTest. A Macedonian word.**
**Liddell and Scott. An Intermediate Greek-English Lexicon. Oxford. Clarendon Press. 1889
“For this κράββατος is used by New Testament writers and in Scholiasts; it is said by Salmasius to be a Macedonian word, whence its use in Hellenistic Koine (see Rutherford, New Phrynichus, p. 138)” http://www.makedonski.info/search/krevet
* A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. William Smith, LLD. William Wayte. G. E. Marindin. Albemarle Street, London. John Murray. 1890

Macedonian: γραβος - ‘oak’(?), in modern Macedonian “*Gaber*” - ‘European hornbeam’, Latin: *grabatus*. (see the image on the next page)

κράτία$^{\text{Sep}}$ (kratia) – power, rule; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kroti*** - ‘subdues, tames, dominates/domesticates’.[779] The corrupted form “*krati*(*a*)” seems to refer for the shortening (Mkd. “*krati*”[780]) of the rope while taming a wild animal, a verb which is most probably the root word for “*Kroti*” too. Hence the “*Demo-cratia*” > ‘Doma-kroti’ (literally ‘Home-taming’ i.e. ‘Domesticates’). Related also to *Kuhro- ‘man with authority, master, lord’.

krd-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (krd) – heart, cardio- (of or relating to the heart); in today Modern Macedonian: ***sred - ‘in the middle’, hence the OCM: *serdce/serdtze* and today ***srce***[781] (pronounced *sərtze*) in plain Macedonian. Basque: *erdi* - ‘center’, *erdze* - ‘intestine’, Russian: *serdtze* - ‘heart’, German: *hertz*, Hebrew: לבב, etc. See also Latin: *haruspex*[782], from Septuagint Koine: καρδία (kardia) - ‘heart’ + *spek-. Also *Harpyia* - ‘heart-drinking’ rapacious monster, described as having a woman's head and body and a bird's wings and claws or depicted as a bird of prey with a woman's face.

kred-**d^{h}**eh-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kred-dae) – believe; in today Modern Macedonian: ***srce-dae [vernacular] - ‘heart-given’. Hebrew: בל ול, OCM: *serdce/serdtze*, from PIE *krd- or *kerd- ‘heart’; Latin: *credo*, etc.

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[779] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kroti

[780] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krati

[781] http://www.makedonski.info/search/srce

[782] Ancient religious official who interpreted omens by inspecting the entrails of sacrificial animals.

krei-**PIE (krei) or ***krehu-**PIE (krehu) – to hide, conceal; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krie - 'hidding'[783]; Latin: *secretus*, anglicized: *secret*,[784] but also *kryo*(*genic*) related to *kreus* - 'to form a crust' thus disposed to cover/hide under ice or snow.[785] Hence also anglicized: *shrew*, from Old English: *screawa* - 'hides'[786], actually from the plain Macedonian ***skriva/skrie/sokrie/sokriva*** - 'hide-away, hide'.[787] Also root word for ***krt*** - 'mole'[788] and ***krtola*** - 'potato, tuber'.

κρεπιδομα (krepidoma) – crepidoma, stylobat, basement; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krepi***[789] - 'supports, holds'* and ***doma*** - 'house/home'; Sanskrit: *khrpi* -'sustain'.
* see further below PIE *krp- and also "*krepost*" - 'stronghold' in plain Macedonian.[790]

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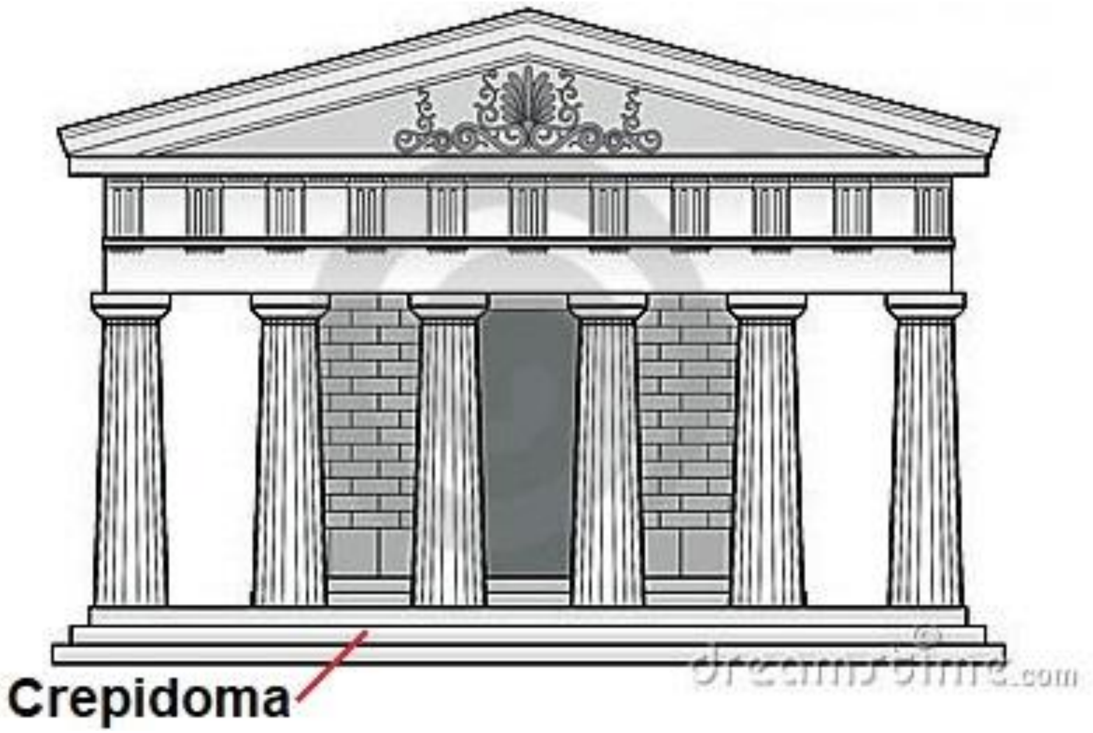
[783] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krie
[784] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=secret
[785] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=cryo-
[786] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=shrew
[787] http://www.makedonski.info/search/skriva , http://www.makedonski.info/search/skrie , http://www.makedonski.info/search/sokrie , http://www.makedonski.info/search/sokriva
[788] http://makedonski.info/search/krt#крт/м
[789] https://glosbe.com/mk/en/krepi
[790] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/stronghold



dreamstime.com

kreuh-**PIE (kreu) – raw meat/blood; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krv - ‘blood’, ***krtina*** - ‘pure meat’; also Irish: *cru* - ‘blood’, Sanskrit: *kravya* (hence also Macedonic “krava” - ‘cow’, since the cattle was at first source of meat, and only in the industrial era were cross-breeded in milk races).

kreus-**PIE (kreus) – to form a crust; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krasta.[791]

kreus-**PIE (kreus) – to strike; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krši [onomatopoeic] - ‘breaks, shaters’. (See the image on the next page)

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[791] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krasta#%D0%BA%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0/%D0%B6

krh-**PIE (krh) – to break; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krh - ‘fragile’ and/or ***krevok***[792], ***krši*** - ‘breaks, shaters’.[793]

krhp-**PIE (krp) – leather, cloth; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krpa.[794]

krk-**PIE (krk) – fish/frog eggs; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ikra.[795] Japanese: *ikura*. (the image on the next page)

krk-**PIE (krk) – rooster; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kikirikoo [onomatopoeic].

kr^{h}k-**PIE (krk) – arm; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krak - ‘extremity, sleeve’, ***raka/kraka*** - ‘arm’; Sanskrit: *kar*, German: *recken* - ‘to stretch, reach’, hence anglicized *rack/reach*. (see the image on the next page)

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[792] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krevok

[793] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krшi

[794] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krpa

[795] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ikra

krla-**^{PIE} (krla) – swings, sway; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krla, Serbo-Croatian: *krlya*, Sanskrit: *kriya*.[796]

krm-**^{PIE} (krm) – onion; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kromid.[797]

krp-**^{PIE} (krp) – body/holds; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krepi [verb] - ‘sustains, holds strong/together’[798], hence ***krepost*** - ‘stronghold, fortress’ and/or ***karpa*** - ‘rock’ in plain Macedonian; Sanskrit: *khrp*, Latin: *corpus*.

krus-**^{PIE} (krus) – leg, shank; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krak.

krut-**^{PIE} (krut) – (hard) breasts, protuberance; in today Modern Macedonian: ***gruda, ***grudi/gradi*** [plural].

κυδο (kudo) – marvel, miracle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***čudo***. Related to ***čue*** – to ‘hear’, anglicized: *cue*.

κύκλος (kuklo) – cycle/circle/ball; in today Modern Macedonian it developed in two apparently different but form-related senses: ***kukla*** - ‘cocoon’[799] and ***kugla*** - ‘ball’.[800] Formally from PIE *kʷól-os or *kʷól-es-, from *kʷel- ‘to turn’. Related to reduplicated o-stem *kʷékʷlos, whence Lithuanian: *kãklas* - ‘(around the) neck’, Latvian: *kakls*.

kuku-**^{PIE} (kookoo) – bug, insect; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kukac.[801] Descriptive noun from ***kuka*** - ‘hook’, because all the insects are equipped with small hooks on their legs and hook themselves on any superficie.

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[796] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krla , https://sanskritdictionary.org/kriya

[797] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kromid

[798] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krepi#%D0%BA%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BF%D0%B8/%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B2

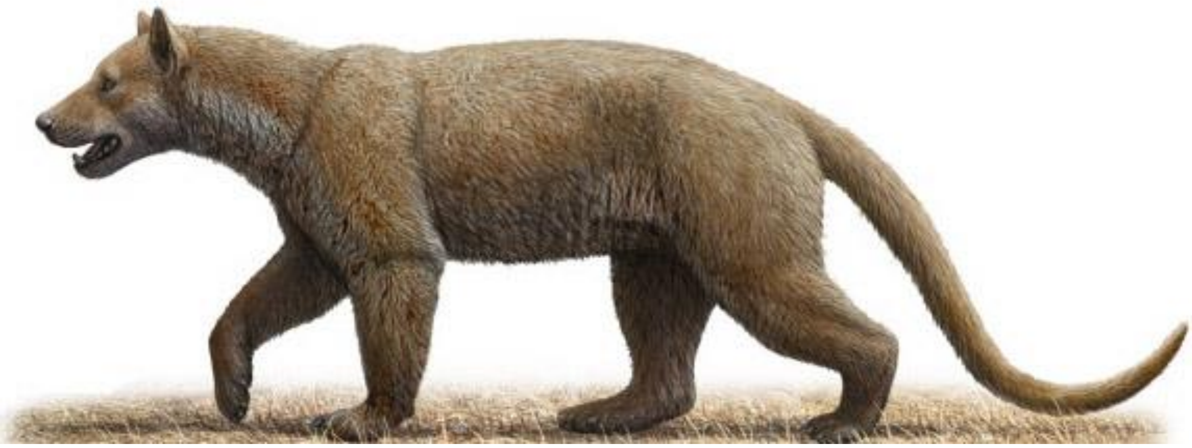
[799] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kukla, https://www.etymonline.com/word/cycle

[800] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kugla

[801] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/kukac

*__kuku-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kookoo) – crest, top, summit, peak, treetop; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kuku***, ***kukuriku*** [vernacular] - ‘over the top’; ***Kuklici*** - volcanic locality in the vicinity of Kratovo, Republic of Macedonia, famous by its curious high-tipped lava lumps.

κυνοῦπεσ (kunoupes, literary *weasel-dog* in plain Macedonian), *__kwon-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kwon) – a bear, weasel, and/or dog; ancient Macedonian **κυνοῦν** (kunoun) and Phrygian **κυνε** (kune) - ‘dog’; in today modern Macedonian: ***kuče*** [declension from outdated and corrupted diminutive ***kunče*** - ‘small bear/weasel’] - a ‘dog’[802], hence also ***kuna*** - ‘weasel’[803], and/or ***pes*** - ‘dog’; PIE: *k(u)won- (traceable only in the texts of an Early Iron Age date); Hittite: *kun* or *šuwana*, Basque: *kone* - ‘badger’, Latin: *canis*.[804] Still present in its archaic form as Polish word for the racoon dog: *kunopies*.[805]



Above: **artistic illustration of the extinct Bear-dog (Lat. Amphycion)**

κυρνοί (kurnoi) – bastards; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kurnazi*** and/or ***kurvini sinovi*** - ‘sons of a whore’.

*__k^{w}elh-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (k^{v}elh) – to go around; in today Modern Macedonian: ***okolu*** - ‘around’, ***kolo*** - ‘wheel, circuit’.

*__kwel-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kwel) – mud; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kal***.

*__kwht-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kwht) – to ferment, become sour (milk→cheese); in today Modern Macedonian: ***kwas/kwasi***.

*__kwih-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (kwi) – to cry, wish for; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kwiči***.

Λ λ – lambda (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: lyudi

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[802] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kuчe
[803] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kuna
[804] http://www.etimo.it/?term=cane&find=Cerca
[805] https://pl.wiktionary.org/wiki/kunopies

lab-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (lab/lap) – eats/licks; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lap[onomatopoeic] - ‘gulp’, ***ape*** - ‘bites’[806], ***lapa*** [vernacular] - ‘kiss with tongues’;[807] Basque: **apa-* ‘kiss’, Latin: *labra* - ‘lips’.

λαβοί (lavoi) – lionesses; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lavitsi***. Also Septuagint: *ἀγελαιος* (*agelaios*) - ‘bunch’. (see PIE *leug^{h}/leg/leh- below)

lad(h)-/-e-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (lad, lade) – ice, cold; in today Modern Macedonian: ***laden - ‘cold’[808], ***leden*** - ‘icy, ice-cold’, ***led*** -‘ice’.

λαίβα (laiva) – shield (erroneously transliterated as “shield” because held by the left hand); PIE *laiwó- ‘left’; in today Modern Macedonian: ***leva*** - ‘left (hand, side)’.[809]

λαίκος$^{\text{Sep}}$ (laiko) – laic, a noncleric; in today Modern Macedonian: ***laik***.

λακεδαμα/λυκεδαμα (lakedama/lukedama) – garlic, water, and salt, “*bitter water* [poured over groats] *which the Macedonian countrymen drink*” (Ezikiy, Lat. *Hesychius*); in today Modern Macedonian: ***luk-da-maka*** - ‘garlic[810] to dip’, a kind of (salad) dressing. Hence also “***lek***” - ‘cure’[811], as the garlic is videly known for his antibiotic properties. Genus Allium, family Liliaceae (or Alliaceae); Dutch: *look*, and German: *Lauch*; anglicized: *garlic*, from Old English: *gārlēac*, from *gār* - ‘spear’ (because the shape of a clove resembles the head of a spear) + *lēac* - ‘leek’.

Λακεδαιμων (Lakedaimon) – town and country on the river Eurotas; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lokva***, ***lakavitsa***[812]; from PIE *laku- (see below) and ***daimon*** - ’folk, demos’**.**

laku-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (laku) – puddle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lokva, ***lakavitsa***[813]; hence Latin: *lacuna*;[814] anglicized: *lake.* A root word for ***luka*** - 'harbor' too, found as toponym of many harbors, for example the ancient Macedonian harbor of *Lyke* on the Island of St. Achille in Mala (‘Small’, trans.) Prespa lake in Aegean Macedonia. Also root word for *lecanomancy* - ‘divination by inspection of water in a basin’ (or ‘by throwing three stones into water in a basin and invoking the aid of a demon')[815], where we can observe the 'A' to 'E' phonetic mutation; related to Koine: *lekane* (λεκάνη) - 'dish-pan', today ***legen*** in plain Macedonian.[816]

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[806] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ape

[807] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lapa; https://lapaj.mk ;
http://www.etimo.it/?cmd=id&id=9620&md=d68925c3392a6f99d057eeb8643f010a

[808] http://www.makedonski.info/search/laden

[809] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=levo- ,
http://www.makedonski.info/search/levo#лево/прил

[810] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/garlic

[811] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lek#лек/м

[812] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lokva;
Lakavitsa (i.e. 'Watery-place’) places in R. of Macedonia:
https://mk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9B%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B0;

[813] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lokva;
Lakavitsa (i.e. 'Watery-place’) places in R. of Macedonia:
https://mk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9B%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B0;

[814] http://www.etimo.it/?term=lacuna&find=Cerca

λαλαμίς (lalami) – squall, storm; in today Modern Macedonian: ***galami*** - 'uproar, noise'; Sanskrit: *lag*, German: *laut* - 'sound', anglicized: *loud*. (see also **ἀγαλλίαμα** above)

λαμ/λομ (lam/lom) – to be filthy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lom***.

λαω (lao) – crying loudly, barking; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lae*** - 'barks'.

las-**^{Ba} (las) – beam, rafter; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lastegarka - 'very straight branch', also ***lajsna***.

lath-** (lat) – thin strip of wood/plant, a petal; in today Modern Macedonian: ***latica (pronounced '*latitsa*') - 'flower's petal', but also ***altica*** [metathesis][817] - 'patch, piece of fabric' used to patch a hole in the clothes. Latin: *lato*, *lastra*, *latta*.[818]

leg-**^{PIE}**/logo/slogan** (leg/logo/slogan) – battle cry, logo, moto; in today Modern Macedonian: ***slogan, from ancient Koine ***logo***(*s*), a metathesis of ***golos/glas*** - 'voice' in plain Macedonian.[819]

λεγλο (leglo), **λεχεται** (lehetai), ***leg**^{h}**-**^{PIE} (leg) – lay, to lie down; in today Modern Macedonian: ***leglo*** - 'bed', ***legna***[verb] - 'lie down'; Hittite: *laki*. A wanderword of Nashinski (Nostratic) origin.

Λεδα (Leda) – mother of Dioskuri and Helena; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mlada*** - 'young spouse'. Lycian: *lada* - 'wife'.

leh**$_2$ **-**^{PIE} (lehh), **λαος** (lao) – people (assembled for military action); in today Modern Macedonian: ***lugie; also *lāwós, possibly from PIE *leh$_2$ wos- 'people under arms'; from *leh$_2$ - ("military action"). Hittite: *laḫḫa*- 'campaign', Phrygian: *λαϝαγταει* (*lafagtaei*).

lehu-**^{PIE} (lehu) – to wash/pour; **λείβεθρον**^{He} (leivēthron) - 'stream'; **λιβάδιον** (livádion) - 'a small stream', diminutive of **λιβάς** (livás), from PIE *lei- 'to flow'; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lie, metathesis of ***lei***; Hittite: *lahu*, Latin: *lavo/lavare*; see also ***lavor*** - 'a washing bowl'.

lei/leig**^{h}**-**^{PIE} (leh) – to lick, pour; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lie [metathesis] - 'pours' and/or ***lee***, also ***liga***[820]; from a PIE root shared by Macedonian and Latin: *lingere*, *lingo*, Sanskrit: *liz/ligu*; anglicized: *lick*.

Λείβινο - Λειβηνο(ς) **ό Διόνυσο**(ς) ['*Leivino or Dionis of Macedonians*' according to Hesychius] – the Macedonian epithet-name of Dionis, another syncretization of the bull-horned god of wine and joy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lee vino*** - ‘pours vine’. Latin: *libatio* - 'to pour, drip, make a libation'. PIE *leh,-i-, *lei- 'pour out, drip'; *h$_2$lib^h- 'to anoint' (De Vaan 2008).

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[815] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=lecanomancy

[816] http://www.makedonski.info/search/legen

[817] Kosta Peev - Dictionary of the Macedonian Dialects in the Southeastern Aegean Part of Macedonia, Volume 1-6.

[818] https://etimo.it/?term=lato&find=Cerca

[819] http://www.makedonski.info/search/glas , https://translate.google.com/?sl=auto&tl=mk&text=%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D1%81&op=translate

[820] http://www.makedonski.info/search/liga

λείψανον (leipsanon) – relics, remains of the dead; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lipsan***.[821]

*__lem-__^{PIE} (lem), λυμα (luma) – trash, waste, to smash in pieces; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lom***.[822]

λέω/λει (leo,lei), *^{h}**lei-**^{PIE} (lei) – to pour (water); in today Modern Macedonian: ***le-e***.[823]

*__le__^{w}**p-**^{PIE} (lep), **λεπω**, **λέπειν** (lepo, lepein) – to peel; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lupi*** - ‘peels off’; Latin: *liber* - ‘bark of a tree’, hence *libro* - ‘book’.

*__lehp-__^{PIE} (lep) – shine, glow (beautiful); in today Modern Macedonian: ***lep*** - ‘beautiful’, also ***lamba*** - ‘lamp’; Hittite: *lapzi*, Latin: *lampo* - ‘lightning’, hence *lampante*, *lampione*.[824]

Λητο (Leto) – mother of Apollon and Artemis; in today Modern Macedonian: ***leto*** - ‘summer’.

λεχώ (lekhṓ) – a woman who has just given birth, eased; in today Modern Macedonian: ***leko*** - ‘lightweight, eased’.[825] Latin: *levis*, antonym: *gravis*.

*__lewb__^{h}**-**^{PIE} (lewb) – (to) love; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lubow***; Sanskrit: *lubh*, Latin: *lubens*.

*__leug__^{h}**/leg-**^{PIE} (leug/leg)[826] and/or ***leh-** (leh) – (to) bind, combat/military assembly, war party; in today Modern Macedonian: ***luge/lugya*** - ‘people’[827], from PIE *leug^h/leg/leh- and “*Gya*” - ‘war’, hence “*gyaol*” - ‘devil’ too. Probably related to ***lav/lev*** - ‘lion’[828] in plain Macedonian. Further descended into southern Macedonian (Bitola-Kostur) dialect as ***lavo/lao***, i.e. Koine- λαο (see on the next page the coins of Macedonian king Arhelao - the ‘Elder-lion’), Hittite: *laḫḫa* - ‘(military) campaign’, Phrygian: *lawagtaei*[829], Septuagint: *ἀγελαίος* (*agelaios*) - ‘bunch’.

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[821] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lipsa

[822] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lom

[823] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lee

[824] http://www.etimo.it/?term=lampo&find=Cerca

[825] http://www.makedonski.info/search/leko

[826] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*leg-

[827] http://www.makedonski.info/search/luѓe

[828] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lav

[829] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%CE%BB%CE%B1%CF%8C%CF%82

*__ly__(__li__)- common adverbial suffix, meaning ‘or’, or ‘in a maner denoted by’, or ‘alike’; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ili.***[830] Russia: *liba*, Proto-Germanic: **liko*-, etc.

linom-**[PIE] (linom) – linen; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lenen.[831]

λίμνη and/or **λειμών** (limne / leimon) – lake, marsh, basin, sea; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lien*** - ‘poured, casted’. from the PIE root *lei- ‘pours, leaks’[832], related also to *leigh-[833] , Latin: *limus* - ‘mud’, etc.

λίξχνα (ližhna/ličhna) – beautiful, handsome; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lična*** [adjective] - ‘beautiful’, from ***lice*** - ‘face’.[834]

λευκά(σπιδα) (leuka(spida)) – left-handed (shield); in today Modern Macedonian: ***levak*** -‘left-handed’.

λοιδορία[Sep] (loidoria) – abuse/craziness; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ludoria***. (See ‘ludion, ludo’ below)

lohi-**[Ba] (lohi) – mud; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lokva - ‘muddy pond’.[835]

leubh-**[PIE] (leubh)[836] – love; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lyubov. Sanskrit: *lubhyati* - ‘desires’, Latin: *libido*, Old Church Slovenic: *liubu*, Russian: *liublu*, proto-Germanic: *lubo- , source also of Old High German: *liubi*, *liob* - ‘joy’, German: *liebe* - ‘love’, Old Norse/Old Frisian/Dutch: *lof*, Old Saxon: *liof*, Old Frisian: *liaf*, Dutch: *lief*, Gothic: *liufs* - ‘dear, beloved’, etc.

λυδιον, **λυδος** (ludion, ludo) – crazy, mad; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lud***; Sanskrit: *lod*.

λυκνις[Sep] (lukni) – crazy, mad; in today Modern Macedonian: ***luciden*** (antonym)[837]- ‘bright’; Sanskrit: *lod*, anglilcized: *lucid*.

λυκος[Sep] (luko) – wolf; in today Modern Macedonian: ***volko*** [vernacular metathesis]. Latin: *lupo*, German: *volk* - ‘wolf-people’, hence *folk* too, anglicized: *wolf*.

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[830] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ili
[831] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lenen
[832] https://www.etymonline.com/word/limno-
[833] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*leigh-
[834] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lice
[835] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lokva
[836] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*leubh-
[837] http://www.makedonski.info/search/luciden

Λυτα[Ho] (Luta) – goddess of rage; in today Modern Macedonian: ***luta*** - ‘angry, mad’; Sanskrit: *lot.*

M μ – mi, (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: mislete

Μά (Mā; syllable used in asseverations, with accent of the deity appealed to) – the eternal primordial name of the Great Mother Goddess from prehistoric times, still a root-syllable for the universal word for ‘mother’; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mama***, preserved as a double appellation that underlines the infinite respect for the being that gives birth (‘genus’) to all of us. That’s her other nomination – ‘Žena’, from PIE *gene- to ‘give birth’, Sanskrit: *janati* - ‘begets, bears’, Latin: *genus*, from *gnasci* (hence Italian *nascere* too), actually 'go-nosi' -> ‘bears it’ in plain Macedonian.

Μαία[Ho] (Maya), ***akka-**[PIE] (aka) – mother; in today Modern Macedonian: ***maika***. Also ***Ma*** and ***Mo***, syllabic appelations of the Great Mother Goddess. Hence ***MaMo*** and ***MoMa*** too. PIE *mater- (ultimately on the syllable form *mā- with the kinship term suffix *-ter), Sanskrit: *make*, *mātā*[838], Old Church Macedonic: *mati*. Antonym: *atta-[PIE] - ‘father’

mag^{h}-,*meg-**[PIE] (meg, mag) – may I, can I, to be able; in today Modern Macedonian: ***može, ***moga/mogu*** [vernacular] - ‘I can’. Old Church Macedonic: *mogu*, Sanskrit: *magi*.[839]

mag-**[PIE] (mag) – to dunk or knead into liquid; in today Modern Macedonian: ***maka - ‘dunks’.[840]

μακαρ**[Ho] (makar) – adjective-epithet of gods and men, 'happy, blissful'; obsolete in today Modern Macedonian, but second part still preserved in similar words: ***Ikar - ‘Icarus’, ***lekar*** - ‘doctor’, ***pekar*** - ‘baker’, ***prekar*** - ‘nickname’, etc. The first part “***ma-***” could mean the ‘Great Mother Goddess’, ‘(Great) Soul’ or “*Master*”, from the PIE root *magh- or *meg- ‘to have power’ or ‘great’. Sanskrit: *maharaja*, *maharṣi* - ‘great king, sages’, Latin: *Makarius*[841], Russian: *Makar* (personal name)[842], Arabic: *maher* - ‘proficient’, German: *macher* - ‘influental or important person’, etc.

makila-**[PIE] (makila) – thick, heavy club; in today Modern Macedonian: ***maklja - ‘beats’, and ***malj*** - ‘heavy hammer’.

μαλακία/malako**[Sep] (malakia/malako) – soft, tepid; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mlak/mlako - ‘soft/tepid’.

mali / mal-**[Ho] (mali/mal) – weak, feble; in today Modern Macedonian: ***omalen.

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[838] https://sanskritdictionary.org/make , https://sanskritdictionary.org/mata

[839] http://sanskritdictionary.org/magi

[840] http://www.makedonski.info/search/maka#мака/несв

[841] https://www.behindthename.com/name/macario

[842] https://www.transfermarkt.com/makar-makarov/detaillierteleistungsdaten/spieler/821679/wettbewerb/R3D1

μανδαλος[Sep] (mandalo) – bolt of a door, a metal pin, or bar used to lock/fasten (door or window) from the inside; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mandalo*** - ‘a (bar or round) pendant, door locker/bar’[843]; also ***zamandali*** [verb] - ‘to lock/fasten (door or window). Sanskrit: maṇḍala - ‘disk’.

μανδύα**[Sep] (mandua) – mantle, cloak; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mantil. Latin: *mantellum*, anglicized: *mantle*.

μαννα-** (manna) – (cereal, fruit) offering; in today Modern Macedonian: (*Ma*)-na*** [apeallative] - ‘here/take/catch’, from **Ma** - the Great Mother Goddess, and **na** - [apeallative] - ‘here/take/catch’.[844]

μάρμαρο** (marmaro) – marble; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mermer.

mas-**[PIE] (mas) – male, man; in today Modern Macedonian: ***maž; Latin: *masculus*, from *maš*.

ματ[Ho] (mat) – muddy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***maten***[845], from the verb ***mati/muti***;[846] from the PIE root *mad- ‘to be wet, drip’, Sanskrit: *mati* - ‘dirty’[847], Latin: *mutare* - ‘change/stear’.[848]

μπίε[Ho] (bie) **bία**, **bίε** (bia, bie),***bʰeu-**[PIE] (beu) – beats; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bie***.

me-**[PIE] (me) a pronoun of the first person in oblique cases; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mene. Old Persian: *mām*, *manā* - ‘of me, mine’

με[Ho] (me) – no; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ne***.

μεγαίρω (megairo) – to be envied; in today Modern Macedonian: ***magjaro*** (Bitola dialect) - ‘dandy, fancy dude’.

μεγάλο**[Sep] (megalo) – great; in today Modern Macedonian: ***golema [metathesis] – ‘big’.

medʰu-**[PIE] (medu) – liquid/honey; in today Modern Macedonian: ***med/medovina; Sanskrit: *madu*.[849]

medʰyu-**[PIE] (medyu) – in between, in the middle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***megyu; Latin: *medius*.

meh-**[PIE] (meh) – big/belly, ripeness; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mev.[850]

melh-**[PIE] (mel) – to grind; in today Modern Macedonian: ***meli.

μεκας[Br] (meka), ***mehi-**[PIE] (mehi) – soft, mushy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***meka/meki*** [plural].

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[843] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mandalo

[844] http://www.makedonski.info/search/na

[845] http://www.makedonski.info/search/maten

[846] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mati, http://www.makedonski.info/search/muti

[847] http://sanskritdictionary.org/mati

[848] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=mutate

[849] http://sanskritdictionary.org/madhu

[850] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mevolnja

memso-**[PIE] (memso) – meat, flesh; in today Modern Macedonian: ***meso; Sanskrit: *mas*, Basque: *mami*.

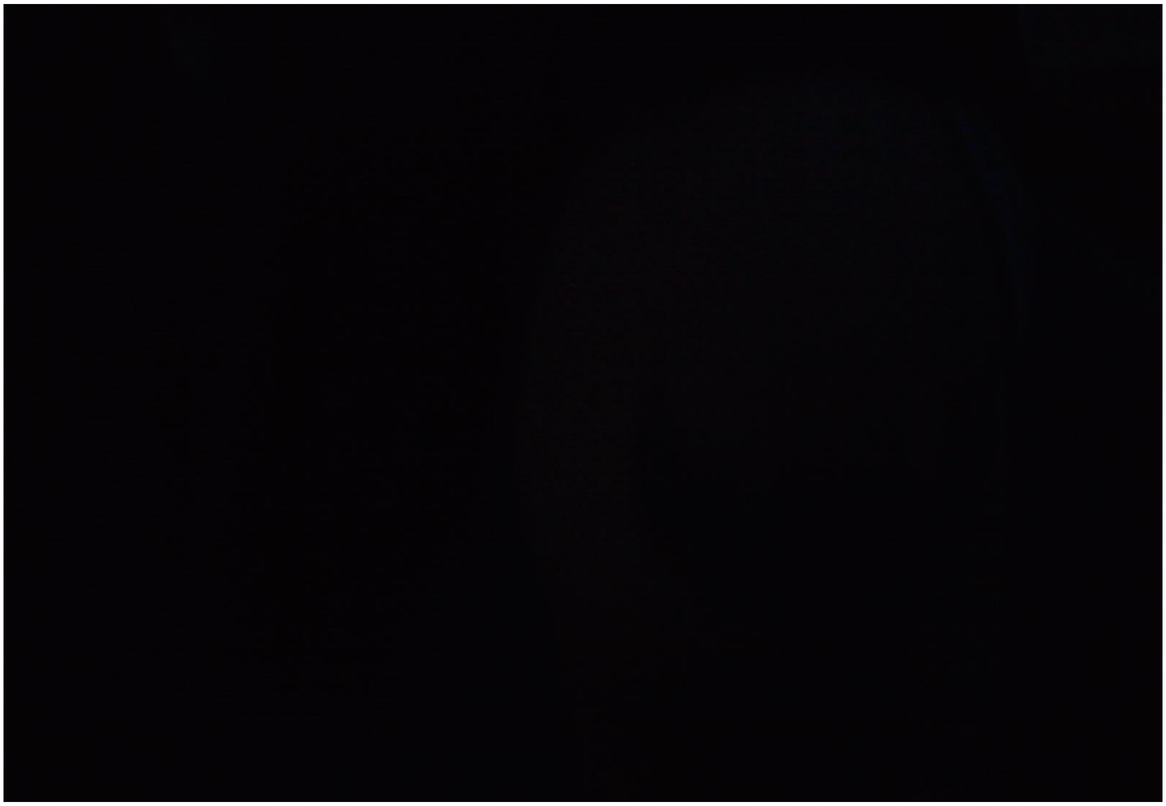
men-**[PIE] (men) – stone; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kamen;[851] anglicized: *dol**men***[852], ***men**hir*.[853]

men-**[PIE] (men) – to project, (passing) nearby, to be at hand; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mine - to 'pass (nearby)'.[854] Latin: *imminens*, anglicized: *imminent*.

mer-**[PIE] (mer) – to die, dead; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mrtov[855]; Sanskrit: *mrta* - 'dead'. See also PIE *merk-/merg- below.

μεριδαρχον**[Sep] (meridarchon) – governor of one 'merida', a regional unit smaller than province; in today Modern Macedonian: ***meri - 'measures' and ***den*** - 'day' (hence also the today ***meridian***). An ancient regional unit for smaller than province areas, of which a one day (on horse) travel was needed to cross them from one end to another; plus ***archon*** - 'ruler'.

merk-/merg-**[PIE] (merk) – dark, dusk; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mrak/mrk.[856] A state of the day when the sun 'dies'. Hittite: *mer* - 'to disappear,vanish', also Macedonian: *čemer* - '(black) biterness, wearing black (when someone dies)', *marnu* -



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[851] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kamen
[852] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=dolmen
[853] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=menhir
[854] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mine
[855] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=mortal
[856] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mrak

‘to make disappear’, Armenian: *meranim* - ‘to die’, Latin: *mors* (genitive *mortis*) - ‘death’, *mori* - ‘to die’, Gothic: *maurþr*, Old English: *morþ* - ‘murder’, Old Irish: *marb*, Welsh: *marw* ‘dead’, Lithuanian: *mirti* - ‘to die’, *mirtis* ‘death’ Old Churchslovenic and/or Macedonian: *mre* (*umre*) -‘die’ [857] and *mrŭtvo* -‘dead’ [858] , Russian: *mertviy* - ‘dead’, Sanskrit: *mrta* - ‘dead’, Serbo-Croatian: *mrtav* - ‘dead’, etc. (see also PIE *mrk- further below)

merk-**[PIE] (merk) – to exchange, trade; in today Modern Macedonian: ***merka - ‘measures, evaluates’.[859]

μνημον (mnemon) – mindfull, clever; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mnenie*** - ‘opinion’[860], hence ***umen*** [metathesis]. Sanskrit: *menire.*[861]

mihuri-**[Ba] (mihuri) – seeds pods, membrane-encased core of fruit; in today Modern Macedonian: ***meuri - ‘bubbles’[862] and/or ***meshunki***.[863] Serbo-Croatian: *mahune*.

miko-**[Ba] (miko) – little bit; in today Modern Macedonian: ***malko - ‘small amount’.

μίλί[Ho] (mili) – dear; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mili*** [864].

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[857] http://www.makedonski.info/search/umre#умре/св

[858] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mrtvo - The mid back unrounded vowel, in the above Old Churchslovenic/Macedonic archaism is represented by the */ŭ/ sign*. Although, there is no dedicated symbol in Macedonian and the International Phonetic Alphabet that represents the exact mid back unrounded vowel between close-mid [ɤ] and open-mid [ʌ] because no language is known to distinguish all three, /ɤ/ is normally used. The absence of *yer* leads to an apostrophe often being used in Macedonian to print texts composed in the language varieties that use the corresponding vowel: “*T’ga za jug*”, “*R’ti*”, “*K’ti*”, etc,

[859] http://www.makedonski.info/search/merka

[860] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mnenie

[861] https://sanskritdictionary.org/menire

[862] http://www.makedonski.info/search/meuri

[863] http://www.makedonski.info/search/мешunki

[864] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/dear

mjölnir (mjolnir) – lighthning (i.e. sacred double-axe and/or hamer); in today Modern Macedonian: ***molnja***.[865] From Old Church Macedonic: *mlunuji*, *mulniya*, Russian: *molnija*, hence *molot* - 'hamer', Latin: *fulmine*, anglicized: 'lightning'.[866]

μνείαSep (mneia) – remembrance; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mnenie*** - 'opinion'[867], ***mnisa*** [vernacular] - 'remembers', ***umni*** - 'clever' and ***pomneia*** - 'remembers'.

μοδροβBr (modrov) – wise; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mudro***, ***mudruva*** [verb].

mod^{h}ro-**PIE (modro), **μαδρυα** (madrua) – plum, madder; in today Modern Macedonian: ***modra/modro - 'dark blue, dark purple'[868], describing the fruit color.[869]

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[865] http://www.makedonski.info/search/molња

[866] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mj%C3%B6lnir#Etymology

[867] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mnenie

[868] http://www.makedonski.info/search/modro

[869] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=madder

моќ (mok$_j$) – power; in today Modern Macedonian: ***моќ***; adjective: ***моќen*** - ‘powerful’, Old English: *magen*[870]; PIE *magh-[871], Sanskrit: *mahan* - ‘great’, anglicized: *might*. Most probably a tribute-epithet word of the Great Mother Goddess ***Mō***, as in ***Mō-Ḱъta*** [articled], where ***ќъta*** is corrupted abbreviation of the noun ***Ḱaya*** [pronounced *kyaya*, archaic] - ‘manager, shepherd’ in plain Macedonian.[872]

μοκί[Ho] (moki) – hardship, penury; in today Modern Macedonian: ***muki***.

μολιβος/μόλυβδος[Sep] (molivo) – lead (Pb); in today Modern Macedonian: ***olovo***. Originally a metathesis from ***mlitavo*** **-** ‘limp, soft’ in plain Macedonian, denoting the obvious physical characteristic of the lead. Macedonic name also for a ‘pencil’, in plain Macedonian: ***moliv***, due to the rod made of lead-graphit mixture used for this writing tool.

mora-**[PIE] (mora, from the PIE root ***mer**-) – nightmare, incubus; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mora; Polish: *zmora*, Latin: *Morta* (goddess), Old English: *mære* - ‘incubus’. See PIE *merk-/merg- above.

μορφή[Sep] (morfe) – morph/form; in today Modern Macedonian: ***forma*** [metathesis]. Latin: *forma.*

mori-**[PIE] (mori)[873] – sea; in today Modern Macedonian: ***more.

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[870] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=might

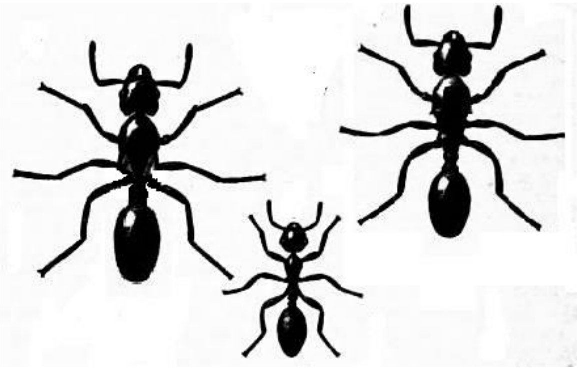
[871] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*magh-

[872] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ќaja#ќaja/м

[873] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*mori-

μόροςSep (moro) – dead; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mortus*** [vernacular]. Old Persian: *marta*.

*__morvi-__PIE – ants; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mravi/mravki***; from PIE *__mr-o-__ 'to die' (related also to the verb "***mrvi*** " - 'triturates'), as human beings (*Homo Sapiens* i.e. '*Earth that Knows*') are 'terrestrials' (in contrast to the celestial gods), accordingly they are 'mortals' in contrast to the immortal deities. Generally 'mortal' (Lat. *mort-*) became another ordinary word for 'man': Old Persian: *Martiya-*, Latin: *Mors*, Sogdian: *Mrtyy*, Sanskrit: *Mrt*[874] and *Mrta*[875], Macedonian: *Mrtva*[876] ("*Mrtov*" -'dead', from the syllable root verb "*Mre*" - 'die'[877]). Similarly in Armenian, *mard*, though this is a loan or calque from older Phrygian/Brygian *mrt*. Hence also the personal names: *Mortimer*, *Morticia*[878], etc., but also "*Mravki*" - 'ants' in plain Macedonian. [879] Proto-Germanic: *murthjan/mortheren*, hence anglicized '*murder*', are related to the same root word. Seen as the chthonic beings from the underground, the Ants, "*Mravki*" in plain Macedonian, Sanskrit '*Vamrah*'[880], were observed as the undertakers of the dead bodies in decomposition, who carry them from surface under the ground. Thus, this chthonic insect was named accordingly as ***mrav/mravka*** (e.g. '*mortifica/formica*')[881] - a '*deathka*' in improvised translation from Macedonian. Hence also the corrupted Latin/Italian word for 'ant' - "*formica*" [metathesis transcription of Macedonic "*mravka*": *mrafca-morfica-formica*].[882] As an attribute of the earth goddess *Zeirene* (Lat. *Ceres*), ants were even utilized in soothsaying.



*__mosgo-__PIE (mosgo) – brain; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mozok***.

*__mouh-__PIE (mou) – to wash; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mie***.

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[874] http://sanskritdictionary.org/mrt

[875] http://sanskritdictionary.org/mrta

[876] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/marva

[877] Today "*Umre*" - 'died' in plain Macedonian: http://www.makedonski.info/search/umre

[878] https://www.behindthename.com/name/morticia/submitted

[879] Family *Formicidae*, order *Hymenoptera*.

[880] https://www.etymonline.com/word/Formica#etymonline_v_40781

[881] i.e. "*Mortification*" Latin "*mortificare*" - to 'kill, subdue'; from *mors/mort* - 'death.' Koine *myrmex*, Old Church Macedonic *mravi*, Old Irish *moirb*, Old Norse *maurr*, Dutch *mier*…

[882] Macedonian verb "*oumre*" - 'dies' reflects perfectly in the Italian "*omertà*" and/or "*morte*" - 'death' https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=omerta; see also Macedonic "*omorina*", "*umor*", "*zamor*", "*odmor*", etc. http://www.makedonski.info/search/omorina http://www.makedonski.info/search/umor

μουσικός (musiko) – music; Latin: *musa*, Koine: *mousa*, from the PIE *men- ‘to think’.

mrk-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (mrk) – edible root/tuber; in today Modern Macedonian: ***morkov - ‘carrot’; Serbo-Croatian: ***mrkva*** (preserved rather non-evolved older *mrk-* form). The name descends from distant times, when the carrots weren’t so thick and orange, but were more like all the other tubers and roots, thiny and of dark-brown tanned color, i.e. “*Mrki* ” in plain Macedonian and Serbo-Croatian; anglicized: *maroon*;[883] hence “*Mrkva*” and/or “*Morkov*” in plain Macedonian. Apart from the term preserved in the vegetable’s name, it is also an adjective for ‘dark mood’ e.g. “*Mrk/Murgav*”[884], thus “*Namurten*” - ‘gloomy’[885] in plain Macedonian, anglicized: *maroon*. Accordingly ***mrk*** is directly related to ***mrak*** - ‘dark’ in plain Macedonian.[886] The (forgotten) meaning of this vegetable name, i.e. word for color, dropped out from the collective memory of today Macedonians. In other words - today, other than its common vegetable identifier from our everyday communication - the original meaning of the word "Morkov", if not explicitly explained - is no longer remembered.

muhs-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (muhs), **μυῖα** (muia) – flies, fly; in today Modern Macedonian: ***muva/mushica.[887] Serbo-Croatian: *muha* - ‘fly’, Latin: *mosca*.

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[883] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=maroon

[884] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mrk , http://www.makedonski.info/search/murgav

[885] http://www.makedonski.info/search/namurten

[886] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mrak

[887] http://www.makedonski.info/search/muшica

musuko/musu-**[Ba] (musuko/muso) – mouth-nose part (of an animal), face, beak; in today Modern Macedonian: ***mutse/mutska - ‘face’[888], ***musav*** - ‘dirty face’; Sanskrit: *mukha*.

N ν – ni, (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: naš

naka/nakaitz-**[Ba] (naka/nakaitz) – ugly/deformed face, repugnant, disgusting foul; in today Modern Macedonian: ***nakaz;[889] also ***nakaraden*** - ‘bizarre’.

νασ[Br] (nas) – us; in today Modern Macedonian: ***nas***; Sanskrit: *naš/nau*.[890]

νανογαβ[Br] (nanogav) – upstanding; in today Modern Macedonian: ***nanoga***.

ναυσ[Sep] (naus) – ship, boat (hence also Lat. *navis* through the V/U transition); in today Modern Macedonian: ***na-ustie*** - ‘in the delta/harbor’; hence also **ναβαρχοσ** (navarkhos) -captain/admiral (of a ship/navy). From the PIE *néh$_2$us-,*naw-.

nāw-**[PIE] (nav) – naval, navy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***na-woda - ‘on-water’.

ne-**[PIE] (ne) – no; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ne[891]; Sanskrit: *na*. Old Persian: *naiy*.

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[888] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mucka

[889] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nakaz, https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/nakaza

[890] http://sanskritdictionary.org/nau

*$\textbf{neb}^{h}$-[PIE] (neb) – cloud, vapor (sky); in today Modern Macedonian: ***nebo***, actually from the bisylabic root ***na-bo*** - ‘of-god, god’s’; same as in Sanskrit: *nabha* - ‘na-bha(ga)’[892], Latin: *nebia* - ‘fog’.

nevesta-[PIE] (nevesta) – inexperienced (woman), maid; in today Modern Macedonian: ***nevesta*** - ‘(young) bride’, from the negation ***ne*** - ‘no’ and ***vešta*** - ‘skilful’.[893] Etruscan: *Ethausva*, *Etha U Sva* (She-Highest), *Eth* - supreme female deity appearing at the birth of *Minerva*. She was the one and same primordial goddess of the hearth, home, and domestic life in all archaic religions as from the Neolithic. Later idenitified with the goddess *Estia* (Latinized: *Hestia*), hence the Roman: *Vesta*, thus “*Nevesta*” - ‘bride’ in plain Macedonian.[894] Zodiacal sign Capricorn. *Vesta* (i.e. ***vešta*** - ‘skilful’) – now a Roman goddess of the hearth and household; her temple in Rome contained no image but a fire that was kept constantly burning and was tended by the Vestal Virgins; also Latin: *vestigium* - ‘legacy, hint’, anglicized: *witch*.

nekt-[PIE] (nekt), **Νυχ**[Ho] (Nuh - goddess of night) – night; in today Modern Macedonian: ***nok***[895]; Latin: *nox*, Sanskrit: *naktam*[896], Egyptian: *Nut*. (see image on the next page)

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[891] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D0%BD%D0%B5*

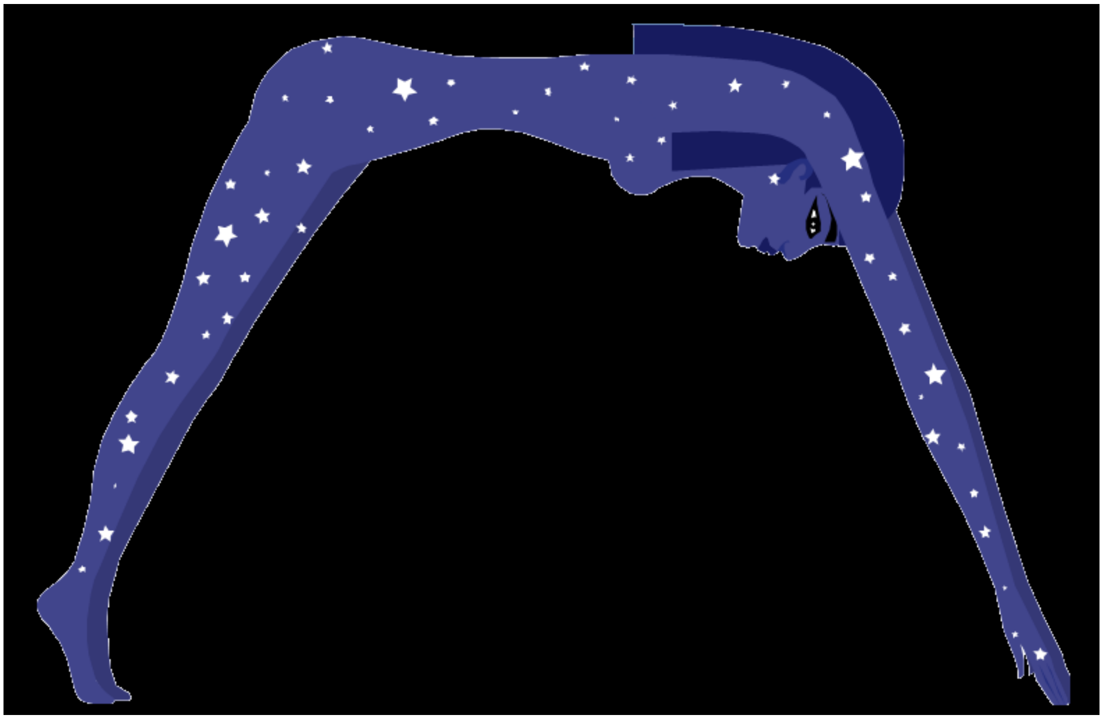
[892] http://sanskritdictionary.org/nabhah, from Sanskrit: “*bhagavan*” - god, Hindi: *bhagwān*; from the root *bhaj* - ‘(to) adore’, “*Obožava*” in today plain Macedonian:

[893] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nevesta

[894] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nevesta

[895] http://www.makedonski.info/search/no%D1%9C

[896] http://sanskritdictionary.org/naktam



Above: **the night-goddess Nut in her typical appearance from the Egyptian hyerogliphic depictions**

neuk-**PIE (neuk) – unclear; in today Modern Macedonian: ***neuk - ‘unexperineced’.

newo-**PIE (nevo) – new; in today Modern Macedonian: ***novo.

Νίκε (Nike) – victory, to overwhelm, achieve an ‘upper hand’ over the enemy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ničkum*** - ‘facedown’[897], considered the victory over the opponent. It’s on contrary in today sport of wrestling - a “knockout/victory” is considered the pushing/throwing down the adversary on his back, and hold his back pushed tight down flat on the ground; typically called ‘Touche’[898] according to today code of wrestling rules, anglicized: *touch*.[899] Sanskrit: *niksepa* - ‘full self-surrender’, Old Persian: *nikatuv* - ‘may he destroy’; antonym: *aniketa* - ‘invincible’ (see also *Ma Aniketa* - the ‘Invincible Ma’). Another related word is ***nurka*** - ‘dive’[900] in today plain Macedonian. Her ***Nika*** name Macedonian etymology is pefectly paralleled in the Macedonian name of ***Wika*** - that’s how the Macedonians called the *Sphinx* (a mythical creature with the woman’s head, the body of a lion, and the wings) according to Hesychius the Alexandrian.

Next page: **images showing the imminent ‘touche’, which is modern term for ‘*Nike*’ (‘*Ničkum*’ in plain Macedonian) i.e. pressing the opponent back down until pushed/put flat to the ground, meaning a defeat i.e. victory in the wrestling sport**

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[897] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ni%D1%87kum

[898] TOUCHE - This word is used to indicate that the wrestler is beaten by a “fall”. For a fall it is considered a wrestler which is pushed down on his back fully, and the referee himself says “Touche!”, strikes the mat with his hand, and blows his whistle to indicate the end of the bout.

[899] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=touch

[900] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nuka

Νίσα or **Νίσήϊον** (Nisa or Niseion) – a мythical mountain not just in one place; it exists namely in ... Macedonia.

nog-**PIE (nog) – naked; in today Modern Macedonian: ***nag; Sanskrit: *nāgna*.

νοημαHo (noema) – thought, idea; in today Modern Macedonian: ***naumi***.[901]

kneu-**PIE (kneu) – nut, nucleus; in today Modern Macedonian: ***nikulets[902]. Latin: *nucleus*, Old Norse: *hnot*, Old English: *hnutu*.

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[901] http://www.makedonski.info/search/naumi

[902] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nikulec

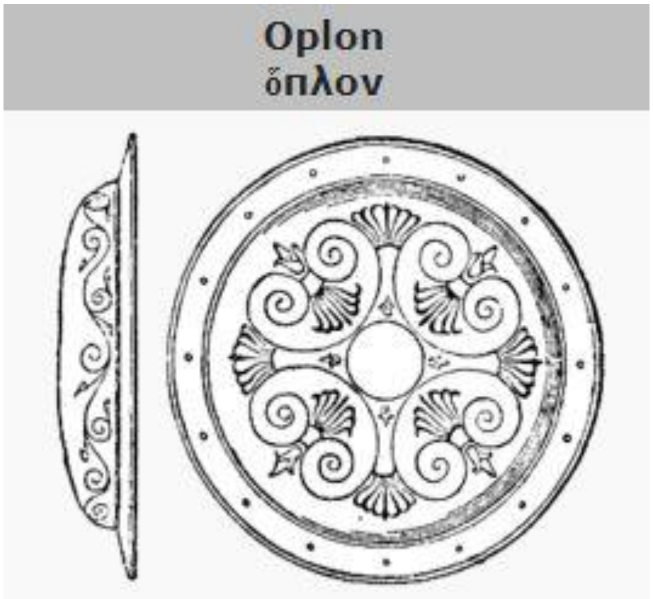
O o – omikron, (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: on

obe-**[Ba] (obe) – good; in today Modern Macedonian: ***obradva/obraduva - ‘to rejoice’ and/or ***obed*** - ‘(good) meal/lunch’, from ***ob-***[903] and (*y*)***ed*** - ‘eat’ (***yade*** in today plain Macedonian); Old Church Macedonic: (*ob*)*jed* - ‘meal, lunch’, Latin: *edere*[904] and/or *obedire*, anglicized: *obey*.

οbελος[Ho] (obelos) – obelisk, stone pillar; in today Modern Macedonian: ***obeležje*** - ‘monument, memorial mark’.[905]

Right: **the Xanthos obelisk remnants**

oblo-**[PIE] (oblo) – oval, round, convex; in today Modern Macedonian: ***oblo, ***zaoblen***;[906] Latin: *obliquus* - ‘slunting’, anglicized: *oblique*; hence corrupted *oplon* - ‘round shield’, and **οπλίταί** (oplitai) too - ‘hoplites’, foot soldiers. Related to Modern Macedonian: ***oblik*** - ‘shape’, from ***oblo*** - ‘round, concave/convex’.



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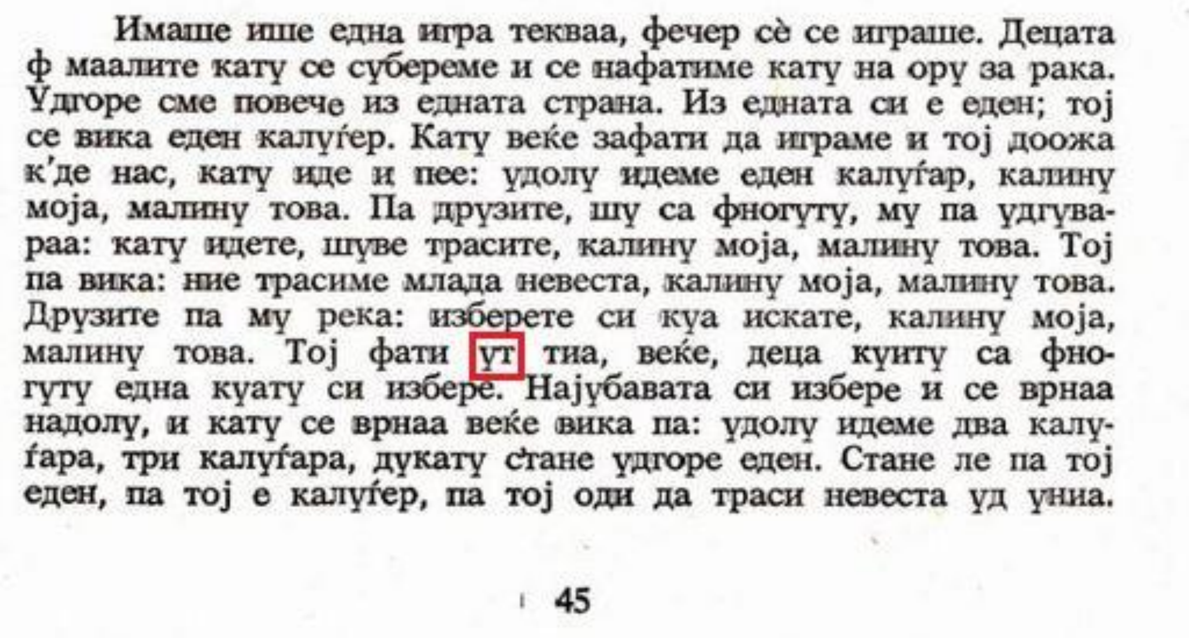
[903] https://www.etymonline.com/word/ob-

[904] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*ed-

[905] http://www.makedonski.info/search/obeležje

[906] https://vistina.com.mk/tema/oblo-gaze/; http://www.makedonski.info/search/zaoblen

οδε[Ho] (ode) – here; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ovde***.[907] But also ***od*** - ‘from’.[908] Sanskrit: *ut*, also still present in the same archaic form in Macedonian eastern and southern (Pirin and Aegean Macedonia) dialects:



Имаше ише една игра текваа, фечер сѐ се играше. Децата ф маалите кату се суберееме и се нафатиме кату на ору за рака. Удгоре сме повече из едната страна. Из едната си е еден; тој се вика еден калуѓер. Кату веќе зафати да играме и тој доожа к'де нас, кату иде и пее: удолу идеме еден калуѓар, калину моја, малину това. Па друзите, шу са фногуту, му па удгуваараа: кату идете, шуве трасите, калину моја, малину това. Тој па вика: ние трасиме млада невеста, калину моја, малину това. Друзите па му река: изберете си куа искате, калину моја, малину това. Тој фати ут тиа, веќе, деца куиту са фногуту една куату си избере. Најубавата си избере и се врнаа надолу, и кату се врнаа веќе вика па: удолу идеме два калуѓара, три калуѓара, дукату ѕтане удгоре еден. Стане ле па тој еден, па тој е калуѓер, па тој оди да траси невеста уд униа.

45

Above: **example of the archaic particle ‘ut’ (‘from’ in plain Macedonian) in an excerpt from a book for 19th century child games played in Pirin Macedonia**

This analogy is also seen between the Sanskrit words *utpatti/utpatya*[909] and *upati*[910] or *utna* - ‘miss’ in plain Macedonian.

οδεία[Ho] (odeia) – journey, traveling; in today Modern Macedonian: ***odea*** - ‘walkabout’. From **οδος** (odo) - ‘going, walk (the way)’; in today Modern Macedonian: ***od*** - ‘walk, pass’, hence also ***brod*** - ‘watter/river-crossing’[911], ***pod*** - ‘floor’[912], ***svod*** - ‘ceiling’[913], etc.

Οδυσσευς[Ho] (Odisei) – (the one who) traveled to; in today Modern Macedonian: ***odeše u*** [vernacular] - ‘was going to’[914], anglicized: Odyssey.

οδος[Ho] (odo) – walk, walkout; in today Modern Macedonian: ***od*** (hence *Odysseus*).

ὠφέλει, ὠφελέω (ofelei, ofeleo) – to be of use, to profit, benefit; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ofajdi***. But also ***of-lele*** - a 'wow-like' exclamation.

oker-**[Ba] (oker) – bent, curved, twisted, crooked; in today Modern Macedonian: ***okriven/kriv.

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[907] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ovde
[908] http://www.makedonski.info/search/od
[909] https://sanskritdictionary.org/utpatya
[910] http://www.makedonski.info/search/upati#упати/св
[911] http://www.makedonski.info/search/brod
[912] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pod
[913] http://www.makedonski.info/search/svod
[914] http://www.makedonski.info/search/одеше

οκοςHo (oko), ***okw/hok-**PIE (ok/hok) – eye; in today Modern Macedonian: ***oko***; PIE *okw-, Sanskrit: *aksa*. Corrupted form **οφθαλμος**[915] is explained by Beekes: “Pre-Greek reconstruction is $*ok^{W}t\text{-}al^{y}\text{-}(m)\text{-}$. Here the labiovelar could become a labial, but the labial element could also be ignored, which yielded *okt-*. Aspiration was not phonemic, hence the variant οφτ- is unproblematic on this account.”[916]

okollu-**Ba (okolu) – roundup, stable, yard; in today Modern Macedonian: ***okolu - ‘around’.[917]

olha-**Ba (ola) – foundry/(shepherds) hut; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koliba.

ολλυμιHo (olumi) – breaks, demolishes; in today Modern Macedonian: ***lomi***.[918]

Ολιμπος (Olympos< h'olimbos) – Olymp; According to the well known linguist A. J. Van Windekens, professor at the University of Louvain, in his book 'Etudes Pelasgiques', this word is of Pelasgian origin. Its etymology truly fits the Macedonic meaning: olim < holim < golim/golem [vernacular Macedonian] - ‘big’ (see also Hebrew *gōlem* = ‘big, great’;) – and (p<b) pos/bos < bož < bog, bug, yielding the ‘Great-god’; the word root 'bos' > bož has been found in Lydian inscription on stone in present day Turkey (Phrygians and Lydians lived there in the antiquity) as *boseno* - ‘godly’, same in today plain Macedonian: ‘*boženo, boževen*’[919], with reference to the ‘God Dionis’.

ὄμβρος (omvro) – rainstorm, thunder-storm; in today Modern Macedonian: ***koliba***.

ομιχλα/ἀχλύς (omihla/ahlu), ***aghlu-**PIE (aglu) – fog, mist; in today Modern Macedonian: ***magla***.[920]

ομο (omo), ***homh-**PIE (hom) – shoulder; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ramo***

ομονοιαSep (omonoia), ***homh-**PIE (hom) – in honour, dedicated to; in today Modern Macedonian: ***imenit*** - ‘famous’[921], Latin-corrupted: *eminent*.

ondo-**Ba (ondo) – bottom; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dno[922] [metathesis]; Latin: *fundus*, Italian: *fondo*, Dutch: *onder*, anglicized: *under* and/or *fundament* (from Latin: *fundamentum/fundus*), but also *dene*.

ονίCo (oni) – to be like (them); in today Modern Macedonian: ***oni*** [vernacular] - ‘them’.

οπαζοHo (opazo) – cares, watches; in today Modern Macedonian: ***opazi/pazi***[923] , evolved also into ***opasno*** - ‘danger (warning!)’.

οπίυμ/οπίον Co (opium/opion) – opium; in today Modern Macedonian: ***opium*** - literally ‘drunk(en) mind’, from “***opie*** ” - ‘drink’ and “***um***” - ‘mind’.

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[915] https://www.etymonline.com/word/ophthalmo-

[916] “Etymological dictionary of greek” by Roger Beekes and Lucien van Beek, 2010, p. 1134

[917] http://www.makedonski.info/search/okolu

[918] http://www.makedonski.info/search/lomi

[919] http://www.makedonski.info/search/bo%D0%B6even

[920] http://www.makedonski.info/search/magla

[921] http://www.makedonski.info/search/imenit

[922] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dno

[923] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pazi

οπολτί (opolti) – suffocates/drowns, (antonym of “***opie***”); in today Modern Macedonian: ***opolti***.

οπτος (opto) [exclamative] – obvious, ‘see that!’; in today Modern Macedonian: ***opuli toa*** - ‘look that!’.[924] Latin: *opticus, opulent*.

*****or/hor-**PIE (or/hor) – large bird;[925] in today Modern Macedonian: ***orel*** - ‘eagle’.[926] Most probably from the same PIE root word ***ker-**/***gore-**/***oro**(s)- ‘horn/up/mountain’ respectively; hence “*Orna-baba*”[vernacular] - ‘lost in the hights, flown/smoke-out’ in plain Macedonian, “*Verh*”[archaic][927] Serbo-Croatian “*Vrh*” i.e. “*Vrv*” -‘top’ in today Macedonian; also “*Ornithology*”, “*Orman*” and “*Orang*” - ‘forest’, etc. See also ***oro*** below:

ορος (oro-) – of or relating to mountains; in today Modern Macedonian: ***orman***[928], and/or ***gora*** - ‘mountain’. Phrygian: *orū* - ‘upwards, on top’, Burushaski: *urunas* - ‘morning star, Venus’,

*****orac/oratz-**Ba (orac/oratz) – needle, pin, fishhook; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ostra*** [metathesis] - ‘sharp’.

ορμοσ (ormos) – dances performed without arms, which was danced by youths and maidens together; in today Modern Macedonian: ***armas*** - ‘engaging’, ***armasa*** - ‘engage’.[929]

*****oro-**Ba (oro) – all; in today Modern Macedonian: ***oro*** - a collective dance with all the people present.[930]

ὁρίζω (orizo) – make boundaries, divide; in today Modern Macedonian: ***odreža*** - ‘cutoff ’. Latin: *ras-* , anglicized: *raze*. Hennce the ancient region of *Odrisia*.

ΟρομπελοςSep (Orobelo) [931] – Mt.White (i.e. ‘White Mountain’); in today Modern Macedonian: ***Gora-bela*** - ‘mount-white’, today Mt. Belasitsa.[932] Same toponym to today Macedonian village of ***Orbele***.[933] See also *Orgosta* or Gora-Albania[934] and *Orčusha* or Gora-Kosovo[935] respectively.

*****orots-**Ba (orots) – male birth, calf; in today Modern Macedonian: ***orod/porod***.

οσ (os) – which, who; in today Modern Macedonian: ***yas*** - ‘I, me’[936]; in Homer often demonstrative pronoun ‘this’, from PIE *yós-, *yéh$_2$- (“who, which”), from the relative stem *yo-, from the anaphoric stem *i-,*ey-. Cognates include Sanskrit: *yás, yā, yad*, Avestan: *yō*, and Phrygian *ιος* (*ios /jos*), OCM: *est*.

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[924] http://www.makedonski.info/search/opuli
[925] https://www.etymonline.com/word/ornitho-
[926] http://www.makedonski.info/search/orel
[927] See ‘Verhoyansk’ (‘Верхоянск’) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verkhoyansk#History
[928] http://www.makedonski.info/search/orman
[929] http://www.makedonski.info/search/armasa
[930] http://www.makedonski.info/search/oro
[931] *Oros* –‘mountain’; “*Gora*” in plain Macedonian; see *Orography, Orogenesis*, etc.
[932] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belasica
[933] https://mk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Орбеле
[934] https://wikipedia.tel/Оргоста
[935] https://geographic.org/geographic_names/name.php?uni=522190&fid=3571&c=kosovo
[936] http://www.makedonski.info/jas

οστας^{Tr} (osta) – river mouth; in today Modern Macedonian: ***usta*** - ‘mouth’ ***ustie*** **-** ‘river mouth’; Sanskrit: *osthya*, Italian (city of): *Ostia*.

οστεον, οστρ- (osteon, ostr-) [937] – bone; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kostur*** - ‘skeleton’.[938]

οστρακον (ostracon), ***aitro-**^{PIE} (aitro) – a piece of tile, shard of ceramic, sharp; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ostro*** - ‘sharp’[939]; Sanskrit: *astrah* - ‘sharp weapons’.

οτραλεως (otraleo)[940] – swift, quick (actually to ‘outran the lion’); in today Modern Macedonian: ***otrakan*** - ‘sly, skillful, clever, dexterous’, from ‘*otra-*’ i.e. ***otrča***[941] in today plain Macedonian, and ‘*leo*’ - lion. From PIE *twerH- ‘move, hasten, hurry’ and *rei- to ‘run’, Sanskrit: त्वरते *tvárate* - ‘hasten, hurry’, Latin: *tractus* - ‘course, progress, movement’, aanglicized: *trace* - a ‘trail, track left by running animal/human’, etc.

Ουρανος (Ourano) – god of heaven or the sky, the sky itself, most ancient of the archaic gods and primordial ruler of the universe; literally the ‘Overthrown’ one (as he was overthrown by his son Cronus), from the Macedonian verb ***urna*** - ‘comes down, to crack down’ or ‘crumble down’ [942] in plain Macedonian. Conventional linguists trace the etymology of the name *Οὐρανός* to a Proto-Koine form Worsanós- (Ϝορσανός), enlarged from the PIE root-word *u̯orsó- to Koine: οὐρέω (ouréō) - '(to)

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[937] “Etymological dictionary of greek” by Roger Beekes and Lucien van Beek, 2010, p. 1120

[938] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kostur

[939] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ostra

[940] “Etymological dictionary of greek” by Roger Beekes and Lucien van Beek, 2010, p. 1122: https://archive.org/details/etymological-dictionary-of-greek_202306/mode/2up

[941] http://www.makedonski.info/search/otrча

[942] http://www.makedonski.info/search/urna

urinate', Sanskrit: *varṣá* 'rain', Hittite: *u̯arša-* 'fog, mist'. The basic PIE root *u̯érs- 'to rain, moisten', is ***vrne*** - 'rains' in plain Macedonian, Sanskrit: *várṣati* - 'to rain', or Avestan: *aiβi.varəšta* - 'it rained on', making "*Uran*" the 'rain-maker' or the 'lord of rain'.[943] But, another more likely Macedonic etymology suggests that this is actually "*Ou-Rano*" or "*Vō-Rano*" - 'In-Early (dawn)', denoting the morning light that relights the blue Sky. PIE *uer- 'upstairs, higher place, top', Macedonian: *ugore*[vernacular] - 'upward', Phrygian: *oru* - 'upwards, on the summit/top' and *ouranios* - 'celestial' , Burushaski: *úrunas* - 'morning star, Venus', Latin: *Uranus*.

ουσ (ouš) – ear; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ouše***.

ουσαπ (ousap) – loan; in today Modern Macedonian: ***esap***.

*__ōyyo-__PIE (oyyo) – egg; in today Modern Macedonian: ***jajce*** (pronounced *yaytse*).

*__ozpin-__Ba (ozpin) – vinegar; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ozet***.

Π π – pi (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: pokoj

*__pa-__PIE (pa)[944] – to protect/feed; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pazi***, ***padi*** and ***pasi*** - 'carres/watches' and 'grazes' respectively. Sanskrit: *pāsi*[945], Latin: *bada*, *badare*, and/or *pabulum* - 'food, fodder', *panis* - 'bread', *pasci* - to 'feed', *pascare* - to 'graze, pasture, feed', *pastor* - 'shepherd' literally '*feeder*', anglicized: *pasture*; Old English: *foda*, anglicized: *food*.

*__pa-__PIE (pa) – up(per) [prefix], high/tall; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pa-pa*** (i.e. *Pope* in English) - 'highness-highness,

*__padi-__ (padi) – to watch, to keep guard, to chase away (wolves, thieves, etc); in today Modern Macedonian: ***padi/ispadi*** [archaic] - to 'chase away' [946] and ***padar*** - 'field keeper, field guard', hence also today modern ***patarina*** - 'pay toll' in plain Macedonian. From PIE *pa-, to 'protect/watch', Latin: *bada*, *badare*[947], hence the Latin: *Baderiana* - a 'watchtower', a name of many Roman watchtowers remnants: *Baderiana* (today village of *Bader* in Macedonia), *Bader* (college in East Sussex, UK), *Baderna* (in Croatia), *Dolbaran* (in Wels), etc.

*__paewr-__PIE (paewr)[948] – fire; in today Modern Macedonian: ***piri*** and/or ***wrie*** - 'blows' and 'boils' respectively.[949] Sanskrit: *pu*, Hittite: *pahhur* - 'fire', also ***pampur*** - 'wooden stove’ or ‘steamboat’ [vernacular] in plain Macedonian.[950]

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[943] "Etymological dictionary of greek" by Roger Beekes and Lucien van Beek, 2010, p. 1128: https://archive.org/details/etymological-dictionary-of-greek_202306/mode/2up

[944] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*pa-

[945] https://sanskritdictionary.org/pasi

[946] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/пади#Macedonian

[947] https://etimo.it/?term=bada&find=Cerca , https://etimo.it/?term=badare&find=Cerca

[948] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*paewr-

[949] http://www.makedonski.info/search/piri , http://www.makedonski.info/search/vrie

πᾶίδοσ[Sep] (paidos) – pal; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pajtaš***.[951]

paita-**[Ba] (paita) – duck; in today Modern Macedonian: ***patka; Sanskrit: *pataka*.

pal-**[PIE] (pal) – fall, fallen (see also ***kad-** above); in today Modern Macedonian: ***padnal, ***pagyal*** [verb], in Serbo-Croatian: ***pali*** [dative], ***pao*** [qualificative genitive]. [952] Armenian: *p'ul* - ‘downfall’, Lithuanian: *puolu*, *pulti* - ‘to fall," Old Prussian: *aupallai*, Old High German: *fallan*, German: *fallen*, anglicized: *fall*, *fallen*.[953]

παλαιό[Sep] (palaio) – worn-out, again though; in today Modern Macedonian: ***paležen*** - ‘poor, consumed’, and ***pá li*** [vernacular] - ‘again though!’; hence Latlin: *paleo-*[954]

πᾶμτίσ[Ho] (pamtis) – remember; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pamtiš***.[955]

Παν (Pan) – “lord”, “highness”, the god of pastures and meadows, shepherds and nature; in the Homeric Hymn to Hermes, it is claimed that Pán derives from πᾶν (pân), neuter nominative singular of *pâs* - ‘every’, because “he delighted all”. Pan the god of shepherds and nature; actually older syllabic name of Dionis (see PIE *pent- and *Panther* below). In today Modern Macedonian: ***Stopan*** - from 'stock/stoka' and *Pan* - ‘master, lord’[956]; hence the personal name ***Stefan***, Koine: *Στέφανο* - Stephano - ‘this lord/master’, Latin: *esti panus*; from the PIE root *peh$_2$-; Latin: *penates*[957], Polish: *pan/pane* - ‘sir, mister’[958], Serbo-Croatian: *ban*[959], etc.

panagon-** (panagon) – a load placed on top of the goods between the two side loads, ‘on an even keel’, i.e. well balanced; in today Modern Macedonian: ***panagon[960] **-** ‘even-angled’, from *pan- [prefix] **-** ‘across, overall, all-inclusive’[961] and -gon, from the PIE *genu- ‘angle’[962], alike in *Pentagon*, *Hexagon*, *Heptagon*, etc.

πᾶραος (parao), from ***or**/**hor-**[PIE] (hor) – eagle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***orao/orel***; Sanskrit: *paraka*, Hittite: *haran*, Basque: *arano*.

παρασιτοι (parasitoi) – persons who dine with others (hence the corrupted ‘*parasites*’); in today Modern Macedonian: ***parasit***, from ***par*** - ‘couple’ and ***sit*** - ‘full, sated’[963].

παρταλις/παρδαλις[Co] (partali/pardali), **λεοπαρδαλις** – leopard; in today Modern

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[950] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pampur
[951] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pajtaш
[952] Example: Paligrad - the ‘Fallen-city’ in Macedonia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paligrad
[953] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=fall
[954] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=palaeo-
[955] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pamtiш
[956] http://www.makedonski.info/search/stopan
[957] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=penates
[958] https://findingpoland.com/forms-of-address-in-polish-pan-pani/
[959] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ban_(title)
[960] http://www.makedonski.info/search/panagon
[961] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=pan-
[962] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*genu-
[963] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sit#сит/прид

Macedonian: ***partali*** - ‘rags/patches’[964], a picturesque description of the leopard’s fur design. See below PIE *pere-.

παθοςSep (pato) – incident, accident, (painful) emotion, suffering; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pati*** - ‘suffers’. Latin: *pathos*, *pathologia*, anglicized: *pathology*.

ped-**PIE (ped) – foot; in today Modern Macedonian: ***peda/peta - ‘sole of foot/foot. Latin: *piede*, anglicized: *foot*.

peig-**PIE (peig)[965] – spoted/marked (by incision); in today Modern Macedonian: ***pegi - ‘freckles, variegated’.[966]

peig/peik-**PIE (peig/peik) – to cut, mark by incision, writte; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pišuva, ***napiša***. Sanskrit: *pimsati*, Old Persian: *nipištā*, Latin: *pictus*, anglicized: *picture*.

peh-**PIE (peh) – misfortune; in today Modern Macedonian: ***peh.[967]

peh^s-**,peleku-**PIE (peh^s, peleku) – axe(?); in today Modern Macedonian: ***pazi*** - to protect, related to ***pasi*** - 'graze, pasture', also ***palka*** - ‘baton’, in Koine: *pelekus*, Akkadian: *pilaqqu*, Sanskrit: *parashu*; also Hittite: *pahs*, Sanskrit: *pasi* - 'maintain'[968], Latin: *pasco*[969], Italian: *pascolo* 'pasture'. The root word for "*Pes*"[970] too - a 'dog' in plain Macedonian.

πεκοHo (peko), ***pako-**PIE (pako) – bake, burn; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pekar*** - ‘baker’, ***peče*** - ‘bakes/burns’, ***pečka*** - ‘furnace’, ***pekol*** - ‘hell’.[971] Hittite: *pahur* - ‘fire’, Sanskrit: *pačana* - ‘baked’, *pakva*, *peče* - ‘cooked.[972]

pel-**PIE (pel) – white, pale; in today Modern Macedonian: ***bel - ‘white’ and/or ***bled*** [metathesis] - ’pale’; Sanskrit: *palitah* - ‘gray’, Old Church Macedonic: *plav* - ‘blonde’, anglicized: *bleak/bleach*.

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[964] http://www.makedonski.info/search/partali

[965] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*peig-

[966] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pegi

[967] http://www.makedonski.info/search/peh

[968] http://sanskritdictionary.org/pasi

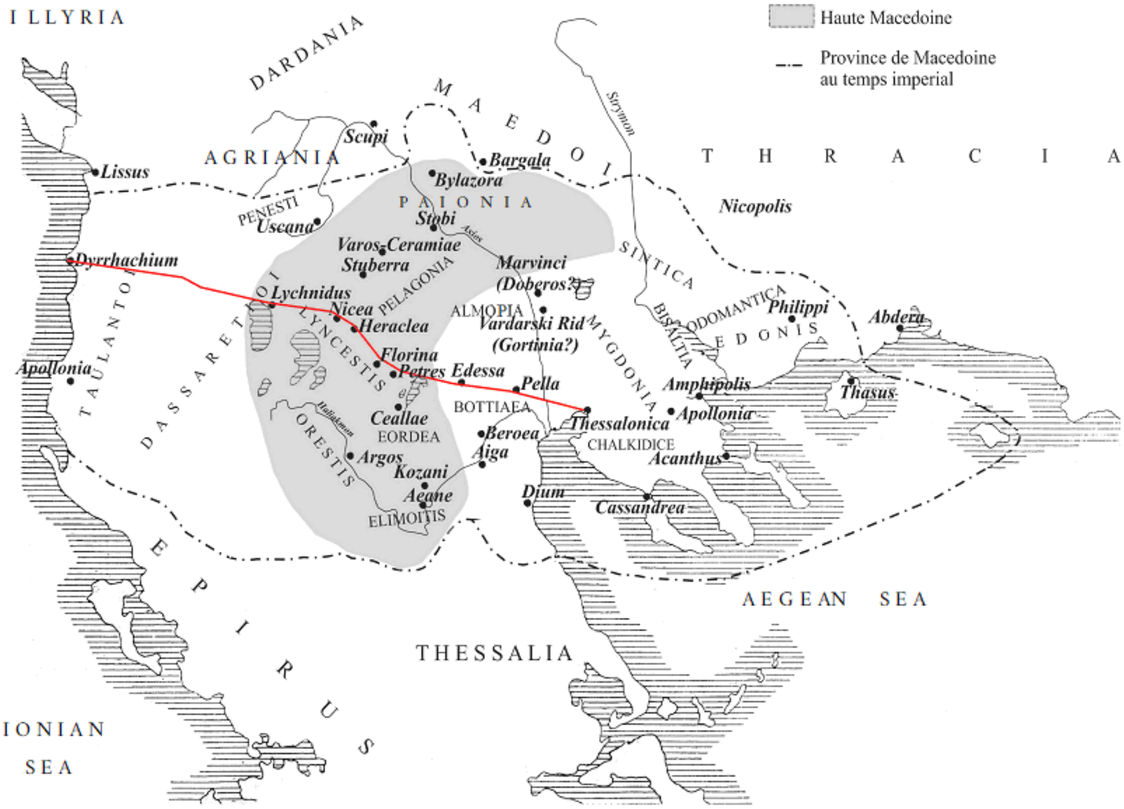
[969] https://en.m.wiktionary.org/wiki/pasco?fbclid=IwAR3wgNSsXP1F5eTQPDwvGTpljLNnOQBqBd-Ife3Gz4rX9Lu8GzpE3zWiDLs#Latin

[970] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pes#пес/м

[971] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pekol

[972] https://sanskritdictionary.org/pakva, https://sanskritdictionary.org/pece

Πελαστι[Ho] (Pelasti) – pre-“Greek” population, Pelasgians (i.e. Brygians). The scholiasts to Homer ‘Iliad’ has Πελαστικε instead of Πελασγικε. This is a subject that has to be given full attention. If we connect it with Παλαιστη - a toponym in Epirus, the *deae Palaestinae* which belong there, with *Palaestinus* - the older name of the river *Strymon*, it becomes highly probable that Pelastai/Palastai/Palaistai is the original form of the ethnic name that denoted the speakers of Pre-"Greek" Indo-European, wherever they spread. The alternation *e/a* and *a/ai* before an *s* followed by a consonant is characteristic for the sound pattern of that language. The form Πελασγοι is a literary blending of *Pelastai* and Πελαγοσ - 'the sea' and/or Πελαγονεσ, which is another form of the same name. The ethnic name *Pelastai* was also used in the northern parts of Macedonian Peninsula. It can be recognized in the name of the Illyrian tribe *Pirustai* and perhaps in the toponym *Perast*. It appears also in 'Απενεσται, a toponym in Southern Italy. In the southeast, the speakers of Pelastic migrated as far as Palestine which by its very name *Palaestina* bears witness to them. In Hebrew sources the Jndo-European immigrants from the Macedonian Peninsula are known as *Pelištim*, and Egyptian sources mention the invaders as *P-r-s-t*. The speakers of Pelasgian are connected with the older type of Aegean life, even with the agrarian worship of a mother goddess which goes back to the Neolithic.[973] The original area in question, confirmed by archaeological finds, belongs neither entirely to the proper Aegean south, nor to the northern continental world, but it constitutes a central region with marked features that influenced both south and north. Politically it was organized, mostly under the rule of kings, into three more or less


ILLYRIA
DARDANIA
MAEDOI
Haute Macedoine
Province de Macedoine au temps imperial
Strymon
THRACIA
AGRIANIA
Scupi
Bargala
Lissus
Bylazora
PAIONIA
Nicopolis
PENESTI
Uscana
Stobi
Axios
Varos-Ceramiae
Styberra
Marvinci
(Doberos?)
SINTICA
Dyrrhachium
PELAGONIA
Lychnidus
Nicea
Heraclea
ALMOPIA
Vardarski Rid
(Gortinia?)
BISALTIA
ODOMANTICA
Philippi
EDONIS
Abdera
TAULANTOI
DASSARETIOI
LYNCESTIS
MYGDONIA
Apollonia
Florina
Petres
Edessa
Pella
Amphipolis
Thasus
BOTTIAEA
Thessalonica
Apollonia
Ceallae
EORDEA
Haliakmon
ORESTIS
Beroea
Aiga
CHALKIDICE
Argos
Kozani
Acanthus
Aeane
Dium
Cassandrea
ELIMOITIS
EPIRUS
AEGEAN SEA
THESSALIA
IONIAN SEA

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[973] The name of *Demeter* (i.e. *Dea-mater*) testifies to this. That name is a compound with the meaning 'Earth the mother' and its first element is Pelasgian ***da*** from the PIE *(gh)dha- 'earth'.

centralized confederations of tribes: Epirus, Macedonia, and Paionia. And despite all the invasions and misfortunes throughout millennia, it still constitutes one and indelible whole.

* **pele-** PIE (pele)[974] – flat, spread; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pole*** - ‘field, plain’. Latin: *palma*, hence *parma* too - a ‘small shield’ (abreviation of Latin *per manus*, literaly ‘for (the) hand, handy’); anglicized: *palm*. Macedonian *Phalanka* (Latinized: *Phalanx*) has the same root, describing the ‘palm of the hand-like’ military formation of Macedonian infantry, drawn up in close order with shields overlapping and long spears protruding over, exactly like the palm leafs or fingers on the palm of the hand; hence modern ***Dlanka***[975] too in plain Macedonian.

* **peleku-** PIE (peleku) – axe(?); in today Modern Macedonian: ***palka*** - 'baton'[976], but also ***baltak*** - a 'big axe' for choping wood.

πελιγᾶνες (peligâne), **πελειους** Ep (peleiou) – senators, elders; in today Modern Macedonian: 1. ***velikani*** - ‘the great ones, grandeurs’; 2. ***pelicans*** - ‘big birds’[977] and/or 3. ***pelivan*** - ‘big wrestler, a knight/hero’.[978]

πελτε (pelte) – small shield; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pelte/petle***, ***petlica*** - ‘button’[979]; as adjective ***zapetlan*** - ‘buttoned-up’, hence also ***petle*** [metaphorical] - ‘rooster’

πεμπελος (pempelo) – easily dismised; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pempele***.

* **penksti/pnk-sti-** PIE (penks’ti) – fist; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pesnica***.

* **pent-** PIE (pent) – to pass, passes over (the trees, rocks); in today Modern Macedonian: ***pentari*** - ‘climbes’[980]; hence also Latin: *pont/pons* - ‘bridge’, *pantéra*[981], anglicized: *panther*, etc. Utterly plausible meaning is also derived from bisyllabic ‘*Pan-ther*’ – the folk-etymology of the god’s *Pan’s* (i.e.“lord”, “highness”, actually the older syllabic epithet/name of *Dionis*) favored beast, namely the *Panther* – composed from ‘*Pan*’ - the phantasmagoric ‘*god of pastures and meadows, the wild life, shepherds and flocks, rustic music and impromptus, companion of the nymphs*’, etc. – and *-thēr* i.e. ***zver*** in plain Macedonian)[982], both from the PIE *ghwer-[983] - ‘beast’. And since the Panther is renowned as the sacred animal par excellence of Dionis, the famous god of wine, vegetation, fertility, ritual/religious ecstasy and theatre, thus, we clearly have yet another syncretization of the older, prehistoric deity like Pan with Dionis, one of the most praised gods of the Macedonian pantheon.

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[974] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*pele-

[975] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dlanka

[976] http://www.makedonski.info/search/palka

[977] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=pelican

[978] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pelivan

[979] http://www.makedonski.info/search/petlica

[980] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pentari

[981] http://www.etimo.it/?term=pantera&find=Cerca

[982] https://www.etymonline.com/word/ther- , http://www.makedonski.info/search/sver

[983] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*ghwer-

πεντατευχος (pentateuho) - the first five books of the Hebrew bible (*Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*); in today Modern Macedonian: ***pet-te uki*** - the ‘five teachings/aknowledgements’, from “*pet*” - ‘five’ in plain Macedonian and “uho” and/or “uka (nauka)” - ‘ear/hear’ and/or ‘study (science)’ respectively. Eclesiastic Latin: *pentateuch*, Jewish: *torah*.

perd-**^{PIE} (perd) – farth; in today Modern Macedonian: ***p^{e}rdi/p’rdi; Basque: *e-purdi* - ‘buttocks’.

pere-**^{PIE} (pere) – crash, to shatter in peces, hit, strike; in today Modern Macedonian: ***perne[984]***, perdaši.*** From PIE root *pere- ‘allot, parcel out, divide or distribute as by lots’, Latin: *partem*, Sanskrit: *parāk, paraḥ* - ‘differentiated parts’ [985], hence also the Macedonian ***parče*** - ‘piece, shard’.

p^{h}u-**^{PIE} (pu) – strike, hit; in today Modern Macedonian: ***puka [onomatopoeic] - ‘blow, hit’.

περίπετεια (peripeteia) – a Macedonian winter festival held during the ancient Macedonian month of Περίτιος (Peritios) - January; meaning “rebalance, turn of events.” Hesychius: περί[πε]τ[ε]ια καὶ περιῆτες· περιῆτες μὲν οἱ φύλακες, περί[πε]τ[ε]ια δὲ Μακεδονικὴ ἑορτή; in today Modern Macedonian: ***peripetia*** - ‘a thrill, vicissitude, complication’.[986]

Per-k^{w}u-no-** / ***perti-** (Perkuno/perti) – strike (or Thunder-strike); in today Modern Macedonian: ***perne [vernacular] - to ‘hit, strike’.[987] Hittite: *Tarhunt*, OCM: *Perun*, possibly related to PIE *perk^{w}u- ‘Oak’, Latin: *quercus*.

πετα (peta), ***ped-**^{PIE} (ped) – foot; in today Modern Macedonian: ***peta/peda***. A cognate to the word for number **5** - “***pet*** ” from the archaic “***pes/pest*** ”, today ***pet*** - ‘five’ in plain

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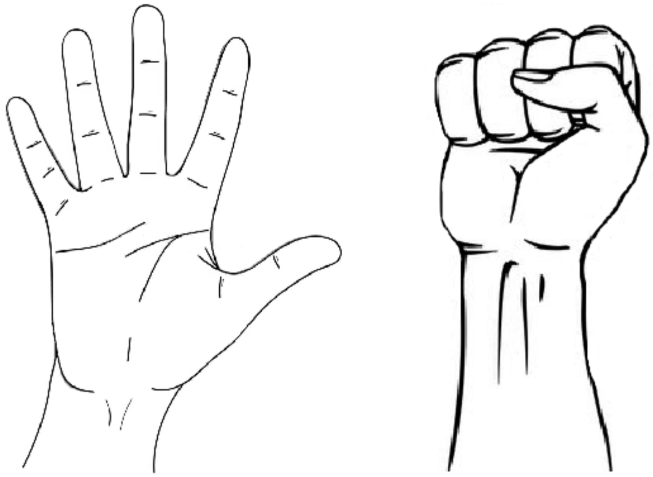
[984] https://sanskritdictionary.org/perne

[985] https://sanskritdictionary.org/parah

[986] http://www.makedonski.info/search/peripetija

[987] http://www.makedonski.info/search/perna#перне/св

Macedonian; also Serbo-Croatian archaic “***pesnica***”(pronounced ‘pesnitsa’)[988] - i.e. ‘clenched hand, a fist’, obsolete in today modern Macedonian. From PIE *penkwe-, Sanskrit: *panca* - ‘five’[989]; also Latin: *pistare* (Italian: *pestare*) - ‘clenched, pressed’[990], Macedonian: *pritisni/stisni*, anglicized: *fist*, Proto-Germanic: **funhstiz* - ‘5 fingers’ and/or *funf* - ‘five’; a PIE root word for ‘hand/fist’ that is ultimately cognate with the PIE *penkwe- ‘five’.[991]



Pet - 'five' (5) in plain Macedonian

Pest, anglicized: fist from Latin: pistare - to 'squeze, press' (see 'Pesto' Genovese)

Above: **“*Pet*” - ‘five’ in plain Macedonian and “*Pest*” - ‘clenched/squeezed five’**

πεταυρον (petauron) – a board moving up and down and supported by a fixed support in the middle, with a person at each end pushing with their feet to jump high, a see-saw; in today Modern Macedonian: ***peta*** -‘foot’ and ***uriva*** [verb] - ‘pulls up/down’ (thus “*peta-uron*” - ‘foot-pushed/pulled’); hence *urah* (anglicized: *hurrah*) too.

πεζέταιροι (pezetairoi) – 1. infantry, pedestrian/foot soldiers; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pešadia*** -‘infantry’, archaic: ***pešatari*** (obsolete), from the verb ***peš*** -‘hike’.

2. a fifty-strong squad/unit, the basic military unit of Macedonian falankas, a ‘maniple’ in Roman legions, a ‘platoon’; most probably also at the origin of the narative for the legendary prehistoric titan Briarej – a mythological giant with fifty heads and hundred arms. In today Modern Macedonian: ***peeset/peeseta*** [vernacular][992] - ‘fiftieth’ and ***roj*** - ‘swarm’, and/or ***peesetina*** - ‘50 (men/soldiers)’, from “***Pees***” [archaic vernacular] - ‘fifty’[993], from “***pet*** ” - ‘5’ in today plain Macedonian; example: ***Peeseta Makedonska***

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[988] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/pesnica

[989] https://sanskritdictionary.org/panca

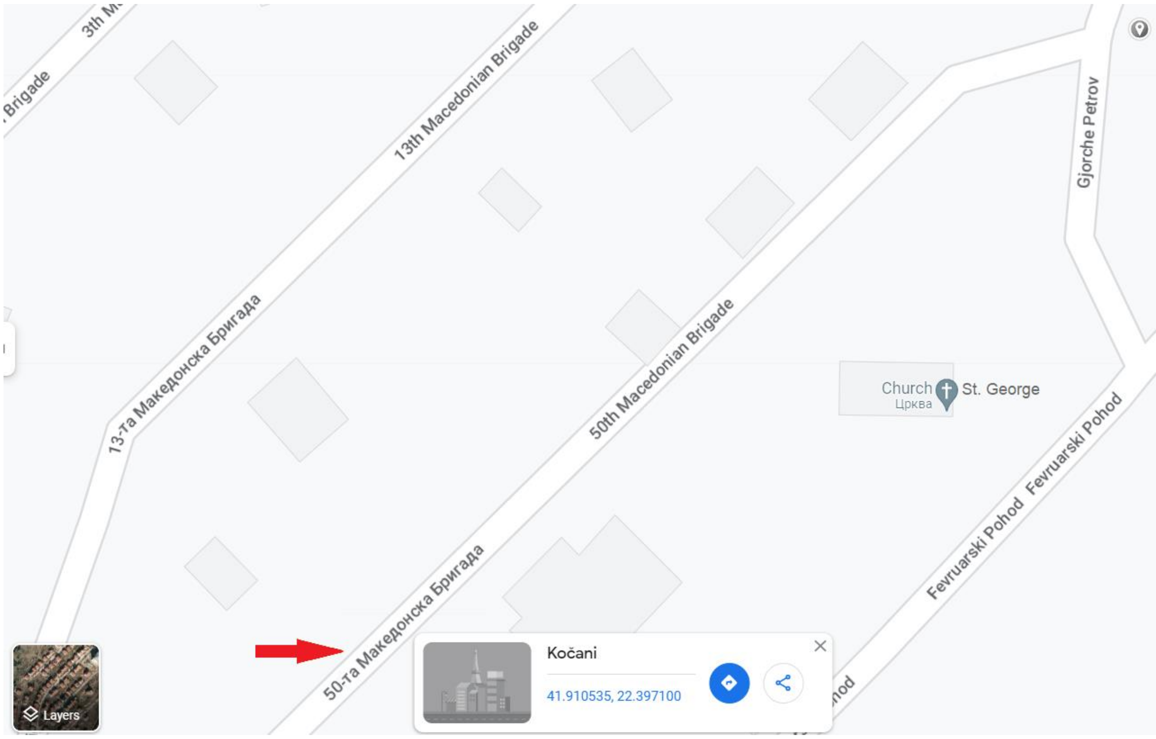
[990] https://etimo.it/?term=pestare&find=Cerca

[991] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*penkwe-

[992] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/pedeset , example for the vernacular “*Peeseta*” from the news text: https://glasno.mk/за-утре-најавен-прекин-во-електроснаб-2/

[993] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/пеесет

Brigada - the ‘Fiftieth Macedonian Brigade’ (see the image on the next page), or ***Peeseta godišnina*** - ‘Fiftieth anniversary’, ***Peesetina*** - ‘Fifty of them’[994], etc. Preserved also in the Serbo-Croatian as *Pesnica* (pronounced ‘pesnitsa’, see the image on the next page), in Old Frisian: *fest*, German: *faust*, Proto-Germanic: *funhstiz*, anglicized: ‘*fist*’.[995] From PIE *pn̥ku̯sth2i-, *pénku̯e-, *penkwe-[996], in Sanskrit: *pāṅca*.[997] The term ‘*Falāṅca*’ and ‘*dlanca*’ (*falanka* and *dlanka* in plain Macedonian) -‘palm of the hand’ also derive from the same root. Namely it’s a root word also of a ‘platoon’ which has up to 50 soldiers, two or more ‘platoons’ make up a ‘company’, which has 100 to 250 soldiers. The Roman ‘*maniple*’ (i.e. ‘*handful*’) had


Brigade
3th M
13th Macedonian Brigade
13-та Македонска Бригада
50th Macedonian Brigade
50-та Македонска Бригада
Gjorche Petrov
Church
Црква
St. George
Fevruarski Pohod
Fevruarski Pohod
hod
Layers
Kočani
41.910535, 22.397100

Above: **an insert from Google Maps showing the (vernacular) “*Peeseta Makedonska Brigada*” street in the city of Kočani, aside the church of St. George**

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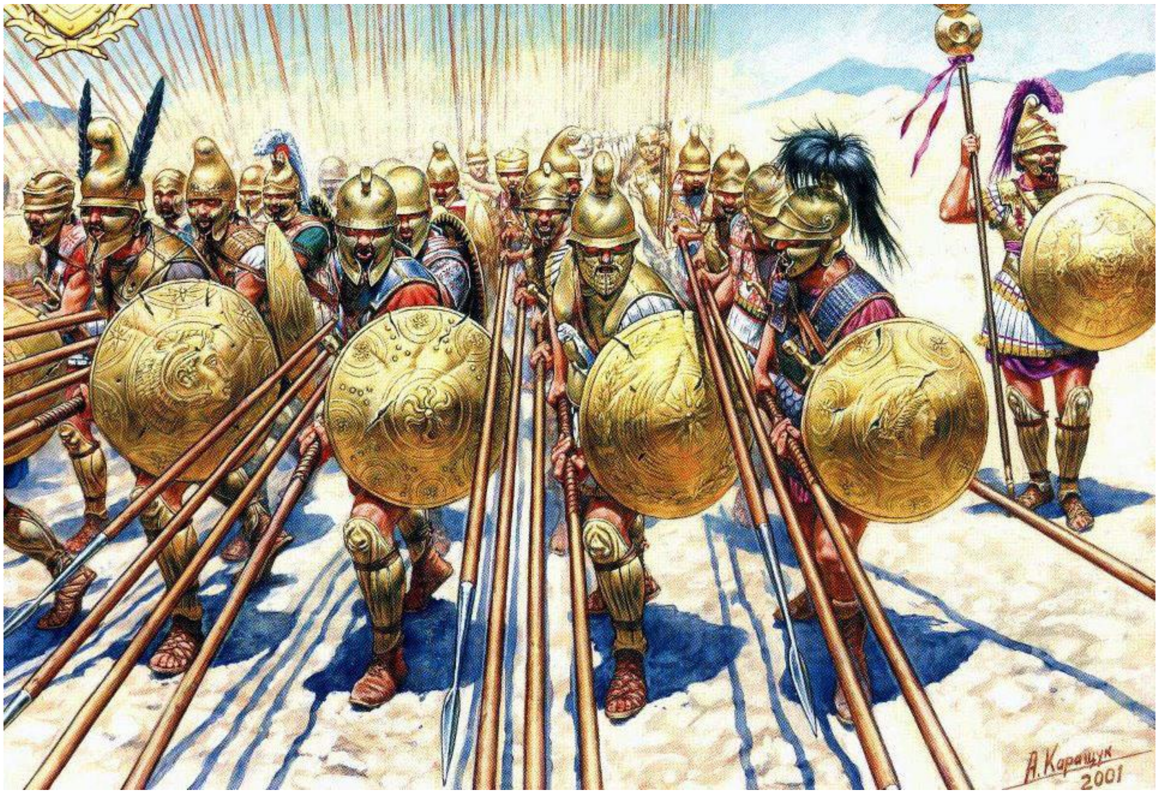
[994] http://tatkovina.info/2018/01/03/пеесетина-загинати-во-автобуска-неср/

[995] https://amarilisonline.com/glossary/pesnica-pest-znacenje-i-poreklo-reci/ , https://glosbe.com/sh/en/pesnica , https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=fist

[996] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*penkwe-

[997] https://sanskritdictionary.org/panca

copied the same ‘fiftyfold’ and/or a ‘hand/fist’ meaning mentioned above; in Latin: *manipulus* - ‘a hand-ful’ meant for ‘fifty-strong’, being the basic military formation of the Roman legions too, but the number of soldiers with time grew from 50 to 80-120 strong formation.[998] With passing to +100-strong unit, also the name changed into "Centuria" ('100th-strong').[999]



πεχαρί[Am] (pehari) – a cup; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pehar***.[1000]

pinpirina-**[Ba] (pinpirina) – butterfly; in today Modern Macedonian: ***peperutka.

πικτο[Ho] (pikto) – dark; in today Modern Macedonian: ***piknato*** **-** ‘hiden’.[1001]

πικα[Ho] (pika) – pierces, stick inside; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pika***.

pisdeh-**[PIE] (pisdeh) – vulva; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pizda.

pisk-**[PIE] (pisk)[1002] – fish; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pliska [onomatopoeic] - ‘splashes’[1003], related to ***prska*** (see PIE *prs- below).

πιξις (pixi) – casket, jewel box; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pixla*** - ‘ashtray’.

πηλος (pilo) – clay, mud, swamp; in today Modern Macedonian: ***blato***. Doric: παλος, Latin: *palus*, Italian: *palude*.

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[998] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maniple_(military_unit)

[999] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centuria

[1000] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pehar

[1001] http://www.makedonski.info/search/piknato

[1002] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*pisk-

[1003] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pliska *__pleh-__^{PIE} (ple)[1004], **πλεων** (pleōn) – full, many; in today Modern Macedonian: ***polno***. Sanskrit: *purna* (R-L phonetic mutation); hence also Latin: *plural*, *plebiscito*, anglicized: *plebiscite*;[1005] in today Modern Macedonian: ***pleva*** - 'weed/plenty'.[1006]

*__plehk-__^{PIE} (plek) – to hit; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pleska***[onomatopoeic].[1007]

*__plek-__^{PIE} (plek) – (two)fold, double; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dupli*** [plural] - 'double, and/or ***dipli*** - 'plaits'; Latin: *duplica*.

*__pleu-__^{PIE} (pleu)[1008] – swim, float; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pliva*** - 'swims', ***plovi*** - 'floats'; Latin: *pluo* - 'rain'; Italian: *piove* - 'rains', Sanskrit: *plavah*. But also ***pluva*** - 'spits (i.e. rains)', Latin: *pluvia*, anglicized: *pluvial* (forest).

*__pleuk-__^{PIE} (pleuk) – bird; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ptica, ptička***. Sanskrit: *pika*.

*__plh-__^{PIE} (pl-) – flat, wide; in today Modern Macedonian: ***plosnato***, ***plats*** - '(flat) place'.[1009]

*__pneu-__^{PIE} (pneu) – breath; in today Modern Macedonian: ***napne*** - 'inflates, to take and hold full breath', ***sepne*** [verb] - 'twitch, loses breath ("cuts-breath")'[1010], ***opne***[1011], ***zapne/zapnuva***[1012], etc. Sanskrit: *āpaṇa* - 'outgoing breath'[1013], Latin: *apnea*; hence the Macedonian ***apa/apne*** - 'bites, bite' too.[1014]

πνευμα (pneuma) – soul; from PIE root *pneu- 'to breathe'[1015] and Macedonian "um" - 'mind'.[1016] But also **πνευμον** (pneumon) - 'lung', from *pneu- and ***u men***(*e*) - 'in me'.

(hocus-)pocus – (this-)try/attempt; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pokuša***[vernacular]. Old Persian: *kušuvā* - 'you may do, you shall do'.

πομπός (popmpos) – help, guide/guard; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pomoš***, but also ***pomazanie*** - 'act of anointing' medicinal salve for external application as a religious rite. Latin: *pomposus*, Sanskrit: *posa* - 'mainteinance'. See also *Psychopomp*, *Hieropompos*, etc.

*__pos-__^{PIE} (pos) – behind, after; in today Modern Macedonian: ***posle*** and/or ***pozadi***[1017], abreviated ***po***. Latin: *post*, Sanskrit: *paśсad*.

Ποσειδον (Poseidon) – god of the seas and horses; in today Modern Macedonian: ***poseé***

[1004] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*ple-

[1005] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=plebiscite

[1006] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pleva

[1007] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pleska

[1008] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*pleu-

[1009] http://www.makedonski.info/search/plac

[1010] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sepne

[1011] http://www.makedonski.info/search/opne

[1012] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zapne , http://www.makedonski.info/search/zapnuva

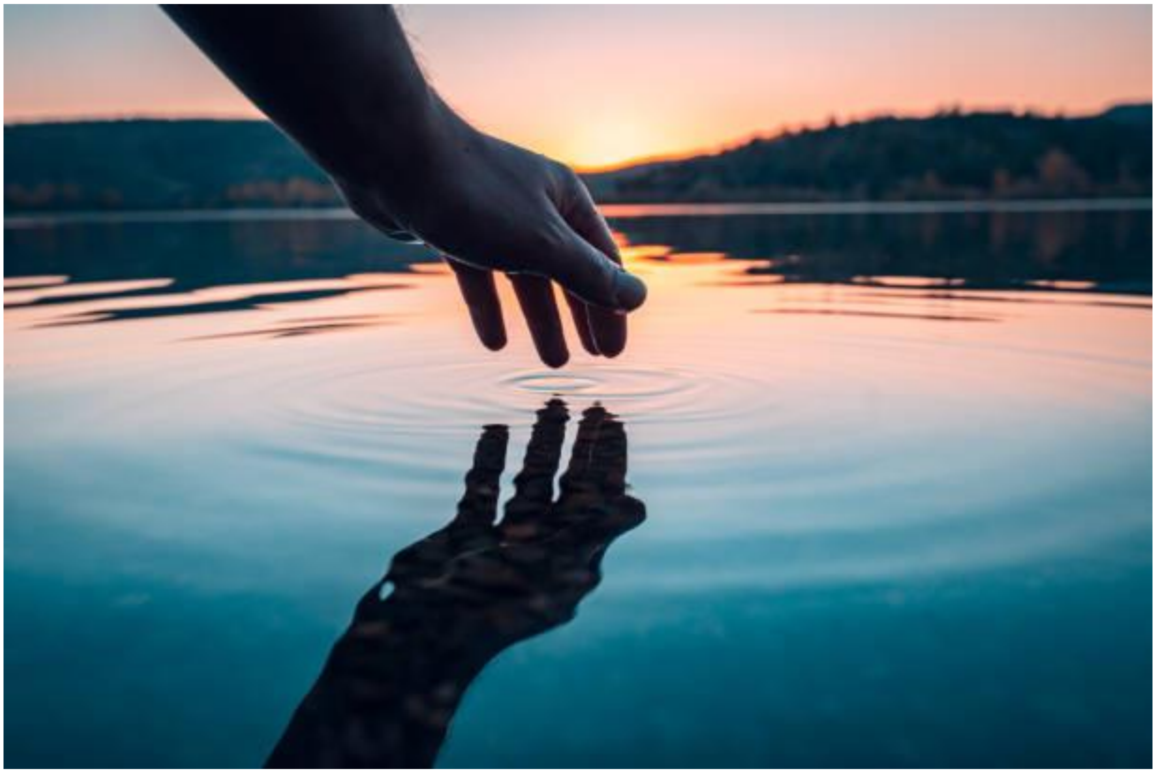
[1013] A descending energy in the astral (energetic, as opposed to physical) spine.

[1014] http://www.makedonski.info/search/apne

[1015] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=pneuma

[1016] http://www.makedonski.info/search/um

[1017] http://www.makedonski.info/search/posle , http://www.makedonski.info/search/pozadi [vernacular: ***posei***] - to ‘sieve/sow’[1018] + ***don*** **-** ‘lord’. As *Posei-Don* - ‘Sieving/shaking-Lord’ he is the master of earthquakes [i.e. *seismology*; see **σεισμό**(ς) - ‘seizmo’ further below], from PIE root *sē- ‘to sieve/sow’[1019], Septuagint Koine: σείω (seio) - ‘to shake, to agitate, scater’, in today plain Macedonian ***seē*** - ‘sows (flour)’, thus ***Posei*** too. German: *säen*, Old Church Macedonic: *seje*, etc. A composite word from the prefix “*Posei* ”; Latin: *post*, Sanskrit: *paścad*, and ***dno*** - ‘bottom’, or declension of ***eidolon*** - ‘the one’s mirror-image on the water’s surface’[1020], i.e. ***e-i-dolen*** - ‘is-also-below’ in today plain Macedonian.[1021] According to Hesychius – ‘Poseidon in ancient Macedonian was *Adonaios*’: “**Αδωναιος - Ποσειδον Μακεδονες**” [‘*Adonaios - Poseidon Macedonian*’]; in Doric: *Poteidan*, from Macedonian ***potok*** [1022] - ‘stream’, etc. A presumed early-attested occurrence of the name, written in Linear B, was deduced as *Po-se-da-o* or *Po-se-da-wo-ne*, which corresponds to the reconstructed forms *Ποσειδάων* (*Poseidaōn*), and/or *Ποσειδάϝονος* (*Poseidawonos*) in Mycenean. If the surviving Linear B clay tablets can be trusted, the names *Po-se-da-wo-ne* and *Po-se-da-o* occurs with greater frequency than does *Di-u-ja* (i.e. ‘*Dzeus*’). A feminine variant, *Po-se-de-ia*, is also found, indicating a consort goddess, in effect the precursor of *Amphitrite*. Other linguists interpret the second element as related to the (presumed) Doric word *δᾶϝον (dâvon) - ‘water’, PIE *dah$_2$- "water" or *d^{h}enh$_2$- "to run, flow", Sanskrit: *dā́-nu* **-** ‘fluid, (rain)drop, dew’, but Macedonian *dno* – ‘bottom’; also found in names of the rivers such as *Danube* (< **Danuvius*-), *Dnieper* and/or *Don*. This would



[1018] http://www.makedonski.info/search/posee

[1019] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*sē-

[1020] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=eidolon

[1021] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dolen

[1022] http://www.makedonski.info/search/potok make *Posei-dawōn into the master of river waters rather than sea. Beekes suggests that the word has a Pre-"Greek" origin. At least a few sources deem *Poseidon* as a "prehellenic" i.e. Pelasgian word. His Macedonian form *Adonaios* in relation to river names *Don* and *Danuvius* confirms Beekes conclusion.

poti-**PIE (poti) – against; in today Modern Macedonian: ***potpri - 'to support, to strengthen from below/inside'. Related to *proti-.

poti-**PIE (poti)[1023] – mighty, lord; in today Modern Macedonian: ***despot **-** 'ruler'.[1024]

pougo-**PIE (pougo) – pure; in today Modern Macedonian: ***puko.

πουρνάρι (pornari) – kermes oak, prickly oak, bushes; in today Modern Macedonian: ***prnar.***[1025]

πρασον (prason) - leek, Allium ampeloprasum (syn. Allium porrum); in today Modern Macedonian: ***pras***, Latin: *poro*.

πρᾶξιςSep (praxi) – practice, know-how, effectuating learned/experienced skills; in today Modern Macedonian: ***praksa***. Sanskrit: *pariksa*, Latin: *practicum*. Hence also ***pravi*** - 'makes, it crafts' in plain Macedonian; Sanskrit: *paravina* - 'expert'.[1026]

πρενHo (pren) – before, infront; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pred***.[1027]

πρηνιζωHo (prenizoo) – dive, to pul down; in today Modern Macedonian: ***prenizu*** **-** 'too low'.[1028]

prh-**PIE (prh), **πρατто**Ho (prat-to) – makes, produces; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pravit, ***prait*** (vernacular), hence also ***prolet*** -'spring'; Sanskrit: *pari*, Egyptian *peret*.

πριζειν (prizein) – to saw, being seen; in today Modern Macedonian: ***prizor*** - 'sightsee, lanscape', also ***prizrak*** -'apparition'[1029]; Latin: *prisma*, anglicized: *prism*.

pro-** (pro-) – for, toward, on behalf; a prefix infront of many words in today Modern Macedonian: ***proba - 'to try/probe, test', ***probiv*** - 'breakthrough', ***provre*** - 'pin through', ***provrie*** - 'to boil up', ***proliv*** - 'diarea', ***protna*** - 'pass through', ***promaja*** - 'wind', ***prozor*** - 'window', etc. Latin: *prolix* - 'fluid/inesant speech', *projectum* - 'something prominent'

***probhro-**PIE (probro)[1030] – brought up, picked; in today Modern Macedonian:
probra.[1031]

προкоπτη (prokopte) – success; in today Modern Macedonian: ***prokopsa***.[1032]

[1023] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*poti-
[1024] http://www.makedonski.info/search/despot
[1025] http://drmj.eu/show/прнар
[1026] https://sanskritdictionary.org/paravina
[1027] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pred
[1028] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/too%20low, https://en.glosbe.com/mk/en/prenisko,%20prenizu%20%28vernacular%29
[1029] http://www.makedonski.info/search/prizrak
[1030] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=opprobrious
[1031] http://www.makedonski.info/search/probra

prk-**[PIE] (prk) – to rise, dig out, grow; in today Modern Macedonian: ***prkna.[1033]

prs-**[PIE] (prs) – released pressure; in today Modern Macedonian: ***prsna [onomatopoeic] - ‘suddenly freed pressure (blow/explosion)’, ***prska*** [verb] - ‘sprays, splashes around’; Sanskrit: *prsati*.

prti-**[PIE] (prti) – against; in today Modern Macedonian: ***protiv[1034]; Sanskrit: *prati*. [1035]

pter-**[PIE] (pter) – to stretch, to flap; in today Modern Macedonian: ***preta [metathesis, verb] - ‘flaps, moves intensilly’.

puh-**[PIE] (pu) – to rot; in today Modern Macedonian: ***skapuva, from ***puva*** - ‘deflation of gasses from the stomak/dead body/carcass’.[1036]

puska-**[Ba] (puska) – fart; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pušta - ‘releases, frees’, but also ***puška*** - ‘gun’, from archaic ‘arrow/missile’; Sanskrit: *puškara* - ‘arrow, the tip of an elephant’s trunk’[1037], Russian: *pushka*.[1038]

Ψ ψ – psi,(Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic:

Ψευδάνωρ (Pseudanôr) – Dionis (Lat. *Dionysus*); in today Modern Macedonian: ***Vse-udan*** - ‘All-given/marry’.

ψσελος, **ψσελλιος** (pselo, psellio) – fool, someone that mumbling; in today Modern Macedonian: ***psue*** - ‘swearing.

ψῡχή (psūkhḗ) – to blow, breathe; in today Modern Macedonian: ***psovka*** - ‘curse’[1039], but also ***všmuka***.[1040]

Ρ ρ – ro (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: ratsi

ῥανίς[Sep] (rani) – drop; in today Modern Macedonian: ***rani*** - ‘wounds’, ***roni*** - ‘crumble’,

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[1032] http://www.makedonski.info/search/prokopsa

[1033] http://www.makedonski.info/search/prkna

[1034] http://www.makedonski.info/search/protiv

[1035] http://sanskritdictionary.org/prati

[1036] http://www.makedonski.info/search/puva

[1037] https://www.wisdomlib.org/definition/pushkara#sanskrit

[1038] https://translate.google.com/#view=home&op=translate&sl=auto&tl=en&text=%D0%9F%D0%A3%CC%81%D0%A8%D0%9A%D0%90

[1039] http://www.makedonski.info/search/psovka

[1040] http://www.makedonski.info/search/smuka#смука/несв

ronki - ‘crumbles’.

ραπυσ$^{\text{Sep}}$ (rapus) – turnip; in today Modern Macedonian: ***repa***; Latin: *rapa*.

ρασκυς$^{\text{Tr}}$ (rasku) – agile, swift; in today Modern Macedonian: ***resko/drsko***.[1041]

ραζνο (razno) – different, diverse; in today Modern Macedonian: ***razno***; hence Latin: *razza*, anglicized: *race*.

reh$_1$ís-**, ***rēj-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (rei) – wealth, goods, paradise; in today Modern Macedonian: ***raj (pronounced *rai*). Sanskrit: रै - *raí*, ‘property, wealth’, Burushaski: *ρoí* - ‘heaven’; Persian, Avestan: *rāy*- ‘paradise, wealth’, Latin: *rēs* (*pūblica*) - ‘common good, commonwealth’, etc.

ρεκος$^{\text{Ho}}$ (reko) – said; in today Modern Macedonian: ***rekov/rekol*** - ‘I/he said’.

ρεχες$^{\text{Ho}}$ (reče), **ῥῆσις**$^{\text{Sep}}$ (resi) – (you’ll) say, speech, words; in today Modern Macedonian: ***reče/rečeš***; Sanskrit: *rač* - ‘word’.

ριπτο$^{\text{Sep}}$ (ripto) – jump, to throw, to cast; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ripa***; Latin: *erupt*.

ροδον, **ροτον**, **roldion** (rodon, roton, roldion) – rose; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trendafil*** and/or modern ***roza***. Hence *rhododendron* too.

ροτ$^{\text{Co}}$ (rot) – grow; in today Modern Macedonian: ***rti*** and/or ***rita*** - ‘kicks of ’.[1042] Accordingly in Coptic ***ριτα*** (rita) - ‘plant’.

ρουβοτος (rouvoto) – semiliquid/semidense (semiboiled egg); today Modern Macedonian: ***rovito/rovko***.[1043]

ρώξ, **ρωγός**$^{\text{Sep}}$ (roz, rogos) – grape; in today Modern Macedonian: ***grozd***, ***grozie***.

ρουβοτος (rouvoto) – semiliquid/semidense (semiboiled egg); today Modern Macedonian: ***rovito***

ῥύδην$^{\text{Sep}}$ (ruden) – unrefined, uncultivated; in today Modern Macedonian: ***grub***, but also ***ruda*** - ‘ore’[1044] too, in sense of unrefined element(s). Latin: *rudimentum*, anglicized: *rudiment*, *rude*.

Σ σ – sigma (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: slovo

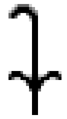
sad-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (sad) – to plant; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sadi; related to PIE ***sed-** ‘sits’, Latin: *Saturn* - the Roman god of agriculture, *satus* - ‘planting seeds’; Egyptian:

[1041] http://www.makedonski.info/search/resko , http://www.makedonski.info/search/drsko

[1042] http://www.makedonski.info/search/rita

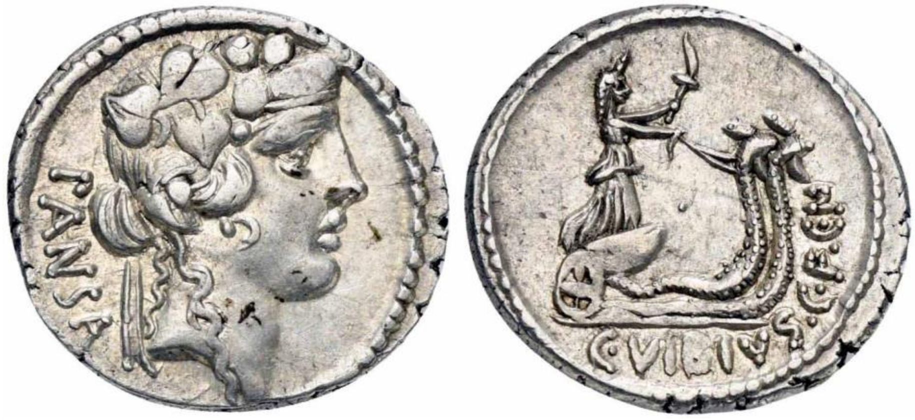
[1043] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/semiliquid

[1044] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ruda *sadu→ ṣad* - ‘plant’, Sanskrit: *sadin, osadhii*.[1045]



Above: **the Egyptian hieroglyph for “sadu” (plant), Canaanite “sadi”- ϒ, Macedonian “posadi” - to ‘plant’[1046], hence the Koine ‘Psi’ - ψ**

Next page: **coin depicting Ceres, the mistress of the plants/planting, in her chariot drawn by snakes; on the obverse: PAN stands for ‘All/Mistress (of the)’ and SA for ‘Plants/Planting’ (SAdu)**[1047]



samar**-[Ba] (samar) – fleece, animal hide, apron; in today Modern Macedonian: ***samar - ‘burden saddle’.[1048]

σανδυξ (sandux) – box; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sanduk***.[1049]

σαπρία (sapria) – decay; (see ‘satro’ below).

σάττω (satto) – to saddle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sedlo*** - ‘saddle’.

σαθρόω, **σαθρός**[Sep] (satro) – feeble, rotten (wood); in today Modern Macedonian: ***sotre*** - to ‘scrub/crush out, erode (to dust)’.

σάρίσσα (sarissa) – the Macedonian Sarissa pike; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zarie***, ***zari se*** - ‘stubbing, to pierce through’.[1050] Proto-Afroasian: *sar* - ‘to tear apart’, Hittite: *šārr* - ‘to separate’, Armenian: *sar* - ‘tip’, Basque: *sardai/saharde* - large rake or pitchfork, Latin: *sartor* - ‘tailor’ [vernacular], etc.

[1045] https://sanskritdictionary.org/osadhi , https://sanskritdictionary.org/osadhih

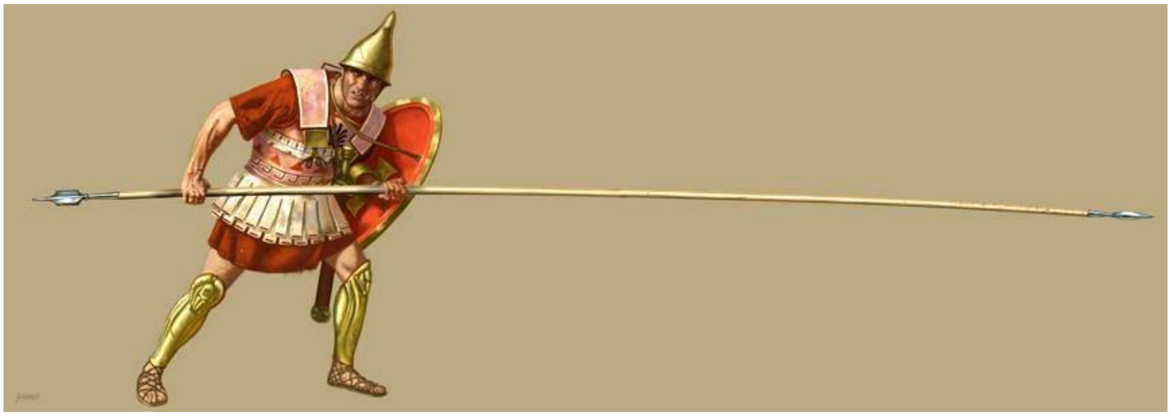
[1046] http://drmj.eu/search/posadi#посади/св

[1047] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sadnica

[1048] http://www.makedonski.info/search/samar

[1049] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sanduk

[1050] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zarie



Above: **the 5-6 meters long Macedonian pike 'Sarissa'**

σαιλο[Ho] (sailo) – lard; in today Modern Macedonian: ***salo***.

σβίνία[Ho] (svinia) – pig; in today Modern Macedonian: ***svinya***; anglicized: *swine*.

se-** [accusative], ***sebhio-** [dative] - 'oneself,' ***suo-** 'own', ***seb-**[PIE] (seb)[1051] – self, itself; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sebe - 'myself/itself '; German: *selbe*, Latin: *sê* - 'him, her, it, themselves', Dutch: *zelf*, anglicized: *self*.

σεβτε (sevte) – prepare; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sevte***.

sed-**[PIE] (sed) – sits; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sedi; Latin: *sedeo*.

sehg-**[PIE] (sehg) – discern, preoccupies; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zasegnat - 'concerned, preoccupied'[1052]; Latin: *sagus*, *praesagire* - 'to forsee'.

sekur-**[PIE] (sekur) – battle axe; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sekira[1053]; from the PIE verb *sek- 'cut'. [1054] Latin: *securem*, Italian: *scure* [1055] , anglicized: *secession* -

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[1051] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*sem-

[1052] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zasegnat

[1053] https://recnik.off.net.mk/recnik/makedonski-angliski/%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%BA%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%B0*

[1054] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*sek-

‘breakaway, schism’.

sel-**PIE (sel) – dwelling place; in today Modern Macedonian: ***selo.

senos-**PIE (seh) – old man; in today Modern Macedonian: ***senilen; Latin: *senix*, hence *senior*.

seh-**PIE (seh), **σεκ**Co (sek), ***sreu-**PIE (sreu)[1056] – flow, flows, to defecate; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sekne/sere [archaic][1057] and ***srka***[1058]; Sanskrit: *sravati*, Armenian: *serem* - ‘bring forth’, Latin: *scerere* (from *excernere*) - to ‘separate’ and *secretionem*, anglicized: *secrete*;[1059] OCM: *strati*, Basque: *sirin* - ‘excrement’; also Sanskrit: *sic/seka*, also in today Macedonian: *šika*.[1060]

σεισμόςSep (seizmos) – earthquake, moving, vibrating, rattling; in today Modern Macedonian: ***se-izmesti*** - ‘it moved from place’[1061], from the PIE *twesi- (?).[1062] But also "seeh" - ‘sowing’, from the PIE root *sē- ‘to sieve/sow’. Septuagint Koine: σείω (seio) - ‘to shake/ sieve’. German: *säen*, Old Church Macedonic: *seje*.

seuk-**PIE (seuk) – juice; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sok[1063]; Sanskrit: *sosi* - ‘sauce’.[1064]

σίγυνοι (sigunoi) – all-iron spear; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tsigani*** (Roma) - ‘blacksmiths’, since the gypsies in the past were reknown blacksmiths they indirectly preserved this Macedonic archaism; also ***čigun*** - ‘cast’.

[1055] https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scure

[1056] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*sreu-

[1057] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sere

[1058] http://www.makedonski.info/search/srka

[1059] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=secrete

[1060] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/sprinkle

[1061] http://www.makedonski.info/search/izmesti

[1062] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=seismo-

[1063] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sok

[1064] http://sanskritdictionary.org/sosi

Above: **iron spears artifacts from Beranci, R. of Macedonia, Iron Age**

σῦλᾶ,***sila-**PIE (sila) – strength, force, power; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sila***; Sanskrit: *sā/sīla*[1065], Latin: *silas*.

Σίνωπί (Sinopi) – 'All-us-inebriated', a nickname given to one of the Amazones according to Andron Theoski (a close compagnion of Alexander the Great during his campaign in Asia);[1066] in today Modern Macedonian: ***site-ne-opi*** - 'we-all-got-drunk (by her)'; see also ***Oinopion*** and ***opi-um*** - 'drunk-mind' in plain Macedonian.[1067]

σίπυν (sipun) – tube; in today plain Macedonian: ***siphon***; from the verb ***sipa*** - 'pours'.[1068] PIE *supi- [metathesis] - 'to pour/dissipate', Latin: *dissipates*.[1069]

[1065] http://sanskritdictionary.org/sila

[1066] http://bospor-issled.cfuv.ru/arhiv-2015-2017-gg/vypusk-hhhiii-2016-g/

[1067] http://www.makedonski.info/search/opie and http://www.makedonski.info/search/um

[1068] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sipa#сипе/св

[1069] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=dissipate

sisali/sisani-**Ba (sisali/sisani) – leech; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tsitsa [verb] - ‘sucks’. Serbo-Croatian: *sisa*.

σίτBr (sit) – full up (by food); in today Modern Macedonian: ***sit***.[1070]

σίτος (sitos) – grain; in today Modern Macedonian: ***žito***.

σίρενε (sirene) – calm, peaceful; in today Modern Macedonian: ***smiren e***;[1071] Latin: *serenus*, anglicized: *serene*, Sanskrit: *sāram/sarana/sarane*.[1072] Also a root word too for ***sirenje*** - ‘chiese’ in plain Macedonian; denoting the proces of calm coagulation of milk. From the PIE root words *sero- ‘flowing, leaking’ and *ksero- ‘to dry’, Old High German: *stredan*, anglicized: *curd*.

σκάφα (skafa) – small boat, skiff; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kofa*** - ‘bucket’; Latin: *scafo*.

σκαπάνη (skapane) – mattock*, hoe; in today Modern Macedonian: ***za kopane*** [verb] - ‘for digging’, but also ***skepar*** - ‘adze’[1073] and/or ***stap***. Hence the Latin: *sceptrum* - ‘*scepter*’, anglicized: *sceptre*.[1074] From PIE *skep- ‘to cut/scrape’.
* from Macedonian “motika”[1075], from “motka”[archaic] - ‘pole, baton/club’.[1076] Latin: *matteuca/mateola.* (see the images on the next page)

[1070] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sit#сит/прид
[1071] http://www.makedonski.info/search/smiren
[1072] http://sanskritdictionary.org/saram, http://sanskritdictionary.org/sarane
[1073] https://mk.glosbe.com/mk/en/%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B5%D0%BF%D0%B0%D1%80
[1074] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=scepter
[1075] http://www.makedonski.info/search/motika
[1076] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/motka

Above: **‘motika’ (mattock) and ‘skepar’ (adze)**

σκάπτω (skapto) – digging; in today Modern Macedonian: ***iskopanoto*** [articled metathesis] - ‘the diggen’.[1077]

skara-**PIE (skara) – moving; in today Modern Macedonian: ***kara - ‘move, drive, force’[1078]; (Latin) “*Scarabæus*”[1079], as Macedonic vernacular form: “***Iskara/Dokara***”[1080] - ‘(to) drive out/in, to push-over/here’; related to Sanskrit root “*Krъ*” - ‘work’, i.e. Macedonian vernacular verb ***Krlya*** - ‘working’ and “*Krla*” - ‘to sway’[1081]; combined with “*balega*” - ‘bull shit” (see also anglicized “*bale*”) and/or “*blato*” - ‘mud’ in plain Macedonian;[1082] forms the Latin-corrupted “*Scara-baeus*” (factually 'Carries-dung'); see also “*Car/Cart*”, “*Carry*”, “*Carriage*”, etc.[1083]

σκαρας (skaras) – quick; in today Modern Macedonian: ***skorost*** - ‘speed, fast’, ***poskoro*** - ‘faster’.[1084] Related to PIE *skeud- ‘to shoot, chase, throw (an arrow)’, hence the Czech: *škoda* - ‘a missile/arrow’, and/or ***skok*** - ‘jump’ in plain Macedonian.

skei-**PIE (skei)[1085] – cut, split; in today Modern Macedonian: ***seči. Latin: *schizo,*[1086] via Septuagint Koine: *skhizein*, ***sečen*** - ‘cut’ in plain Macedonian.

σκιαδιον (skiadion) – parasol, light umbrella used to give shade from the sun; in today Modern Macedonian: ***skrie*** - ‘hides’ and ***den*** - ‘day’. (see the image below)

[1077] http://www.makedonski.info/search/iskopa

[1078] https://makedonski.gov.mk/corpus/l/kara-2-nesv

[1079] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=scarab

[1080] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dokara , https://makedonski.gov.mk/corpus/l/dokara-sv

[1081] https://www.academia.edu/14642697/From_Sanskrit_to_Macedonskrit_and_vice_versa_-_A_corpus_of_identical_words_in_Sanskrit_and_Macedonic_languages

[1082] http://www.makedonski.info/show/blato

[1083] https://www.etymonline.com/word/car

[1084] http://www.makedonski.info/search/skoro

[1085] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*skei-

[1086] schizo | Search Online Etymology Dictionary (etymonline.com)

σκοίδος (skoido) – the supreme judges of the Macedonians, corrupted form of “***se kudi***” - ‘to scold, reprove, reprimand’[1087], anglicized: *chide*; - antonym “***godi***” - ‘benefit; gift, virtue’, anglicized: *good*; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sudii*** - ‘judges,’ at Hesychius: ἀρχή τις παρὰ Μακεδόσι τεταγμένη ἐπὶ τῶν δικαστηρίων.

scorn – to jump with joy/fear [from Old French *escorne* ‘affront, disgrace’, which is a corrupted form of Latin: *excornare* - ‘to break off (someone's) horns’][1088]; in today Modern Macedonian: ***skorne/iskorne***.[1089]

*__schm-__ (shm-) – initial sound of a word and/or reduplicated in order to convey derision ("*Oedipus-schmoedipus*", “*Fancy-schmancy*”, etc.); in today Modern Macedonian: ***šm-š*** (‘***š***’ is pronounced ‘*schm-sch*’), ***šapšal*** [1090], ***šmizla***[1091], ***šmokle***, ***šprt***, (all of which are vernacular slang-words), etc.

[1087] http://www.makedonski.info/search/kudi

[1088] https://www.etymonline.com/word/scorn#etymonline_v_46495

[1089] http://www.makedonski.info/search/skorne , http://www.makedonski.info/search/iskorne

[1090] http://www.makedonski.info/search/шаршal

[1091] http://www.makedonski.info/search/шmizla

σχολή (skoli) – school; in today Modern Macedonian: ***shkolo***. From PIE *sǵ^h-h$_3$-léh$_2$, from PIE *seǵ^h- ‘to hold’.

skrb^h-**^{PIE} (skrb) – hoarse sound; in today Modern Macedonian: ***skrb.[1092]

sleb-**^{PIE} (sleb) – weak; in today Modern Macedonian: ***slab; Latin: *labile*[1093], anglicized: *sleep, lapse*.[1094]

slep-**^{PIE} (slep) – blind; in today Modern Macedonian: ***slep - ‘blind’, anglicized: *sleep*; Old Church Macedonic: *slepъ*, Proto-Germanic: **slēpan*, Old Frisian: *slepa*, Middle Dutch: *slapen*, Dutch: *slapen*, German: *schlafen*, Gothic: *slepan* - ‘to sleep’.

slougo-**^{PIE} (slougo) – servant; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sluga.

sm-**^{PIE} (sm) – alone, one; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sam; Sanskrit: *sama*.

smeuk-**^{PIE} (smeuk) – to slip, slide; in today Modern Macedonian: ***smuk - ‘downhill (skiing)’.[1095]

smeyh/smeu-**^{PIE} (smeyh/smeu) – smile; in today Modern Macedonian: ***smeh/smey[verb] - ‘laugh/laughter’.

smog-**^{PIE} (smog) – burden; in today Modern Macedonian: ***smogna [verb] - ‘strives, enforces (itself/himself/herself), succeeds’.[1096]

smrdh-**^{PIE} (smrd) – stench; in today Modern Macedonian: ***smrdi; related to ***smrt***(***i***) - ‘death’ in plain Macedonian, as the dead bodies normally rot and stink.

sneyg-**^{PIE} (sneyg),snigh-**^{IE} (snig) – snow; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sneg***; Latin: *nix/niv-*, Italian: *neve*.

σνοσ^{Ho} (snos) – of ours, ones own; in today Modern Macedonian: ***so nas*** - ‘with us’.

snusos-**^{PIE} (snusos) – son’s wife; in today Modern Macedonian: ***snaška/snaa; Sanskrit: *snuša*, Latin: *nurus*, Russian: *snoha*.

σο^{Br} (so) – with; in today Modern Macedonian: ***so***.

sobor-** (sobor) – literally ‘with pine’, i.e. Dionisiac gathering; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sobor/sobranie - ‘meeting/parliament’ [1097] , and/or ***zbor*** - ‘word, symposium’. The space underneath of a pine tree is one of the most difficult places for other plants to grow. A heavy layer of pine needles chemically purge the terrain around the pine tree with their resin, and it is a natural clean ‘gathering circle’.

soneko-**^{Ba} (soneko) – dress; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sukna.[1098]

σχορ (shor) – coast, beach, also the courtyard perimeter/limit; in today Modern

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[1092] http://www.makedonski.info/search/skrb

[1093] http://www.etimo.it/?term=labile&find=Cerca

[1094] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=lapse

[1095] http://www.makedonski.info/search/smuk; http://www.makedonski.info/search/ski

[1096] http://www.makedonski.info/search/smogna

[1097] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sobranie

[1098] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sukna

Macedonian: ***shor***.

speh-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (speh) – success, to prosper; in today Modern Macedonian: ***uspeh.[1099]

spek-** (speck)[1100] – to observe; in today Modern Macedonian: ***spasi - to ‘watch over, to save’, also ***Skopje*** – the capital city of Macedonia, Republic of. From Septuagint Koine: *skopos* - ‘aim, target/object of attention’, Latin: *scopis* - ‘watcher,watchtower’, ‘one who watches’, which according to Watkins is from a metathesized form of PIE *spek-yo-, suffixed form of root *spek- ‘to observe’; also *incpect*, Italian: *spekio* - ‘mirror’. Sanskrit: *spasati* - to ‘watch over, to save’, Avestan: *spasyeiti*, Latin: *scopus*, and *episcopus* - hence the corrupted Old Saxon: *biscop*, Old German: *biscof*, anglicized: *bishop*. See also Latin *haruspex*[1101], and *Harpyia*, from Septuagint Koine: καρδία (kardia) - ‘heart’ and *spek-.

spili/špilje (spilje) – rocks, rocky ravine/cave; in today Modern Macedonian: ***špili/špilje.*** Sanskrit: *sila/ śilāḥ* - ‘stone’.

sreu-** $^{\text{PIE}}$ (sreu), ***streb(h)-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (strebh)[1102] – to wind, turn, stream, a current; in today Modern Macedonian: ***strue - ‘flowing, streaming’, ***struže*** - ‘scratches, grates’; hence also ***pastrmka*** - a ‘troat’, actually ***po-strumka*** - ‘up-stream’ fish. Old English: *stream*, Proto-Germanic: *strauma- , Old Saxon: *strom*, Old Norse: *straumr*, Danish: *strøm*, Swedish: *ström*, Norwegian: *straum*, Old Frisian: *stram*, Dutch: *stroom*. Related to PIE *stere- ‘to spread, extends’; also PIE *rhein- ‘river, waterflow’. (see *stere- and *struma- futher below)

sromo-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (sromo) – lame; in today Modern Macedonian: ***hrom.

steh-**$^{\text{PIE}}$, ***sta-** (steh, sta) – to stand; in today Modern Macedonian: ***stoi; Sanskrit: *sthanat*, Latin: *stoi*. Also PIE *stol-, variant of root *stel- ‘to stand, put still/in place’, ultimately from the PIE root *sta- ‘to stand, make or be firm’.[1103] Also ***štula-** (shtula) - ‘crutch’, in today Modern Macedonian: ***shtula***, Serbo-Croatian Latin speling: ***štùla*** - a ‘pole, stilt’[1104]; Czech: *štóla*, Hebrew: שְׁתוּלָה, - ‘planted’, Italian: *stollo* - a ‘pole used to form a haystack’[1105]; also ***steblo*** - a ‘tree trunk’ in plain Macedonian, correlated to ***stolb*** - ‘pillar’.[1106]

stehi-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (stehi) – stones; in today Modern Macedonian: ***steni; German: *stein*, English *stone.*

στενο$^{\text{Ho}}$ (steno) – groan; in today Modern Macedonian: ***stenka***.[1107]

στεγο$^{\text{Ho}}$ (stego), **στενος**$^{\text{Sep}}$ (steno) – presses, narrows; in today Modern Macedonian:

[1099] http://www.makedonski.info/search/uspeh

[1100] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*spek

[1101] Ancient religious official who interpreted omens by inspecting the entrails of sacrificial animals.

[1102] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*streb(h)-

[1103] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*sta-

[1104] http://www.makedonski.info/search/штula

[1105] https://www.etimo.it/?term=stollo&find=Cerca

[1106] http://www.makedonski.info/search/steblo , http://www.makedonski.info/search/stolb#столб/м/

[1107] http://www.makedonski.info/search/stenka

stega, stegna.

stere-** (stere) – to spread, to extend by dissipation; in today Modern Macedonian: ***istera **-** to 'chase or drive away, drive off '. (see **χυστερικος/*hysteria*** above)

στεροHo (stero), ***streu-**PIE (streu) – old, to age; in today Modern Macedonian: ***staro***, ***stari***.

steuros-**PIE (steuros) – bull/beast or wildebeest; in today Modern Macedonian: ***stvor [1108] related to ***dzver*** - 'beast', from PIE *ghwer-, but also becoming part of ***mesožder*** (following the 'dzver-žder' conversion) - a 'carnivore, meat-devourer'.[1109] Latin: *therion/taurus/ferus*, from PIE root *(s)taeu- 'stout, standing, strong', Sanskrit: *sthura* - 'thick, compact', Avestan: *staora* - 'big cattle', Middle Persian: *stor* - 'horse, draft animal', Gothic: *stiur* - 'young bull', Old English: *steor*; extended form of PIE root *sta- 'to stand, make' or 'be firm'.[1110] (see also *thera* and *therion* further below)

LEG·IIII
MACEDONICA

Above: **a modern design of the Roman military standard of the 4th legion MACEDONICA (i.e. 'Macedonian', according to the province where it was recruited from)**

[1108] http://www.makedonski.info/search/stvor

[1109] https://mk.glosbe.com/mk/sl/mesožder , http://www.makedonski.info/search/ждере

[1110] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=taurus

στίχος (stiho)[1111] – line of poetry, a verse; in today Modern Macedonian: ***stih*** - a 'verse'[1112], from ***sti*** - 'dagger (for incision; Latin: *stylus*)'[1113] and ***Hoo*** - in ancient Macedonia the 'Goddess of writing and scriptures': "↓III" - in old Macedonic syllables from the middle text of the Rosetta Stone; reads from right to left: "↓III"(←) - '*Bogo Hō*' ('*God Hoo*'). Hence also ***hartia*** - 'paper' in plain Macedonian.

Above: **Bronze era stilus for incision/writing. Museum Het Valkhof, Nederland**

στοίχείον (stoikheion) – solar clock, consisted of a staff or pillar standing perpendicular in a place exposed to the sun; in today Modern Macedonian: ***stoi*** - 'stands' and ***κεντρον*** (kentron) - 'cattle stick, goad'. Similar: **στοχαζομαι**[Sep] (stohazomai) - to calculate.

*__strafe-__[1114] – punish, attack; in today Modern Macedonian: ***strefi*** - 'hit, strike'.[1115] Proto-Germanic: *stræf-.

*__struma-__[PIE] (struma) – stream, current; in today Modern Macedonian: ***struya/struma*** and/or ***struna*** - 'string'; also PIE *rhein- 'river, waterflow', Septuagint Koine: ῥεῦμα (reuma), Latin: *struma*, anglicized: *stream* but also *strummer/string*.

subulo[Et] (subulo) – a flute player; in today Modern Macedonian: ***šupelka*** - 'flute'.

*__suh-__[PIE] (suh) – pig; in today Modern *Macedonian*: ***svinya***; Latin: *sus*.

συμβολαίον (sumvolaion) – a permit, licence, a contract/contracts and bargains between private persons; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sum*** - 'I am'[1116] and ***volen*** - 'willing' (vernacular: ***sum volen*** - 'I'm willing'); hence Latin: *symbolum*.

συμποσίον (sumposion, hence Latin '*symposium*') – a drinking party; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sum*** - 'I (am)'[1117], ***poe/pie*** - 'drinks'[1118] (hence the Latin/Italian ***potabile*** -

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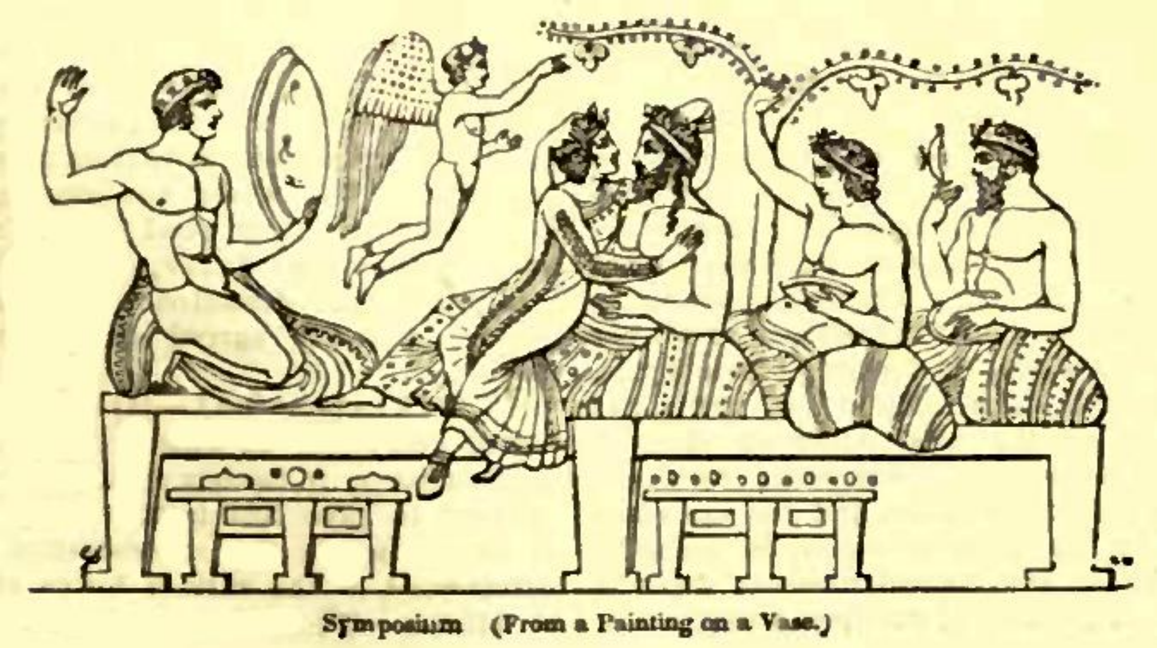
[1111] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=tetrastich
[1112] http://www.makedonski.info/search/stih
[1113] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=stiletto
[1114] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=strafe
[1115] http://www.makedonski.info/search/strefi
[1116] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sum#%D1%81%D1%83%D0%BC/%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B2; syncretic variation is the later Latin *sunt* (see the footnote below).
[1117] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sum

‘drinkable’; anglicized: *potable*), and ***sion/siot*** - ‘all/whole’.[1119]



Symposium (From a Painting on a Vase.)

συν^Ho (sun) – with; a clear Latinization through erroneous transcription of the Macedonian “*Sum*” (Lat. “svnt” - ‘these’);[1120] in today Modern Macedonian: ***so*** - ‘with’ and/or ***sum*** - ‘I am’; Sanskrit: *sat*, Oscan: *ezum*.[1121]

συνίημι (suniemi) – to send together, to bring/understand (together) or set together; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sonimi*** [vernacular] - ‘with-them’.

συντελεία (sunteleia) – union; in today Modern Macedonian: ***so*** - ‘with’ and ***telo*** - ‘body’; Sanskrit: *sabākāre*.

συρμα (surma) – a drapery, heavy fabric (velvet); in today Modern Macedonian: ***srma*** - ‘velvet’.

συρβος (survo) – trench; in today plain Macedonian: ***urvina*** - ‘ravine, abyss’[1122] and/or ***surva/suriva*** [verb] [1123] - to ‘fell/come down quickly’, from PIE *sero- ‘flowing, liquid’[1124]; declined into ***tsuri*** - ‘leaks’ too in today plain Macedonian.

svekr-**^PIE (svekr), **σφεκυρος**^Ho (svekuro) – father in law; in today Modern Macedonian: ***svekor[1125]; Burushaski: *skir*, Sanskrit: *svakr*, *svašurah*.

[1118] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pie

[1119] http://www.makedonski.info/search/siot

[1120] Most probably this is not a Homeric term, but clear “*Interpretatio Latina*” transliteration of the Macedonic *sum*. Latin phrase-example: “HIC SVNT LEONES” (‘Here are lions’).

[1121] https://thevore.com/oscan/

[1122] http://www.makedonski.info/search/urvina

[1123] http://www.makedonski.info/search/suriva

[1124] https://www.etymonline.com/word/serum

[1125] http://www.makedonski.info/search/svekor

sviri/s(t)vara-** i.e. ***swer-**[PIE] – plays (music), creates; in today Modern Macedonian: ***sviri[1126] and/or ***stvara***; Old Church Macedonic: *svara*[1127], same in Sanskrit: *svara*[1128]; anglicized: *swear*.

Θ θ – theta (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: thita

θαί[Co] (thai) – this one; in today Modern Macedonian: ***toj*** - 'this one', and/or 'him'; still preserved as ***taj*** in Serbo-Croatian.

Θαυλον (Thaulon) – a claw (especially one belonging to a bird of prey); in today Macedonian: ***dlan/dlanka*** - 'palm (of the hand)', hence ***falanka*** (phalanx) too; other name/epithet of Macedonian *Ares*, the god of war. Latin: *talus*, anglicized: *talon*.

θαυρίδεσ (thaurides) – nymphs, muses (of the bull); in today Macedonian: ***toa/taa uriva***[1129]; Latin "*Taurus*" - 'bull' (one of the animal totems of Dionis), actually from the descriptive-root word **Ur-* which denotes 'demolishing', 'dissipating, crushing', as a plain description of the bear's (Latin: *Ursa*) and/or bull's terrific destruction force when charging straight ahead, hence "*Ta-Urus*", "*Hurrah*", see also Italian "*Urto*" - 'collision, impact'[1130], Luwian *ura* - 'great', etc. also in Macedonian words: "*Uriva*" - 'demolishes", "*Urok*" - 'curse, bad omen (of being killed)' but also a 'lesson', "*Istura*" - 'dissipates', etc.[1131]

θε[Co] (thæ) – that one; in today Modern Macedonian: ***te*** [archaic vernacular] - '(there/here) it is', a pointing particle.

θεατρον (theatron) – theater; in today Modern Macedonian: ***teatar***.

θελυμνα (thelumna) – foundations, the load-bearing part of a building; adjective in today Modern Macedonian: ***temelna*** [metathesis] - 'fundamental', from ***temel*** - 'foundation'.[1132] Latin: *fundum*.

θεμ[Co] (them) – to shut; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dema*** - 'dam'.[1133]

θηρα[Co] (thera) – hunting (of wild beasts), chasing; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tera*** - 'chase'.

θηριον[Co] (therion) – wild beast/animal; in today Modern Macedonian: ***dzver/dzveron***, as verb ***dzveri*** - 'stares' too. Related to ***deri*** - 'skin off'.[1134]

[1126] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sviri
[1127] https://www.etymonline.com/word/swear
[1128] http://sanskritdictionary.org/svara
[1129] http://www.makedonski.info/search/uriva
[1130] https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/italian-english/urto
[1131] http://www.makedonski.info/search/istura
[1132] http://www.makedonski.info/search/temel
[1133] http://www.makedonski.info/search/dema
[1134] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sver

θρεκείν (threkein) – to run; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trka*** [verb/noun] - ‘runs/race’.[1135]

θούριδες (thourides) – nymphs, muses; Homeric: **θούρος** (thouro(s)) - ‘rushing, impetuous’, a root word for ‘therion/thaurus’ - ‘beast/bull’

θρίαμβος/θρίαμβίκος (triamvo/triamviko)[1136] – triumph, hymn to Bacchus, sung at the festivals of Leivino Dionis, a call/vocation of the god; actually “‘Triple-Vō’, as the “Bogo Vō” (the God Vō)[1137] was the highest Supreme Creator and Sky-father, the grand-grandfather of all other gods, so his monosyllabic votive theonym was invoked no less but three times. In this case as a votive apelation ascribed to Leivino Dionis; in today

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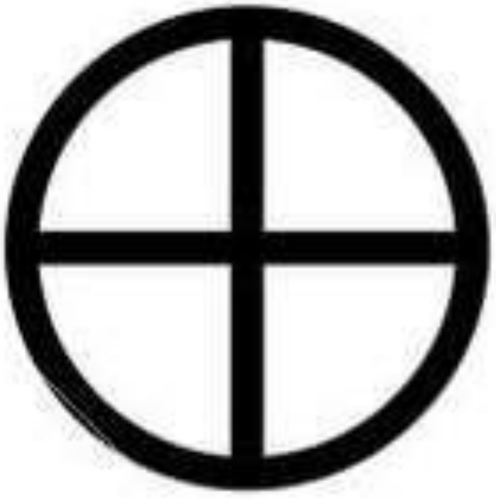
[1135] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trka

[1136] https://translate.google.com/#view=home&op=translate&sl=el&tl=en&text=%CE%B8%CF%81%CE%AF%CE%B1%CE%BC%CE%B2%CE%BF%CF%82

[1137] **Bogo *Vō*** and/or ***Gō*** (i.e. *Gōlem* - ‘the Great’ or as referring particle suffix “*Go*” - ‘it/him’ in plain Macedonian) – the Supreme Father God of the Sun and Sky, the Creator of the Universe; homonymous to Pelasgian ‘*Da-Wō*’, Scandinavian father-god ‘*Vōdin*’ (i.e. ‘*Odin*’), etc. He is either marked with the syllables as: VIII (← from right to left) - ‘*Bogo Voo*’, or as the supreme creator marked as ⊥ - ‘*Gō*’. The all-seeing protector (Lat. *Protis*); comparable to Egyptian *Amun*, *Ptah* or *Ra* (*Amen-Ra* or *Amun-Ra*); later Roman *Jupiter*. Zodiacal sign *Pisces*. He was the principle and almighty father of all the things and gods, beginning and the end.

Modern Macedonian: ***trima-vikaat*** - 'three-yell' (3-yelling)[1138]; Latin: *triump*(*h*)*us*, hence anglicized *triumph*.[1139] (Compare **θρίαμβος** with **Διθιραμβος**)

θροκος (throko) – wheel; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trkalo***, from ***trka*** [verb] - 'runs', ***trkalezno*** [adjective] - 'round, circular, wheel-like'. Latin: *circa* - 'round, around', hence *circle/circus/cyclus*.



θρωσκω[Ho] (throsko) – bang; in today Modern Macedonian: ***treskot***.[1140]

θρονος (throno) – throne; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tronožets*** - 'three-legged chair'[1141], actually ***tronog*** or ***tri-noze*** - 'three-legs', a 'tripod' (it is known that the oracle of Delphi was sitting on a 3-legged throne, and it is a very logical assumption that the much easier-to-make 3-legged chairs/thrones preceded the 4-legged ones).

[1138] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trima

[1139] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=triumph

[1140] http://www.makedonski.info/search/treskot

[1141] http://www.makedonski.info/search/троножен

θυμός (thumo) – thought/word, mind; in today Modern Macedonian: ***duma*** - ‘thought/word, to think’[1142], anglicized: *doom*. Related to ***duša*** - ‘soul, anima’, from PIE *dhēs- (i.e. *dousha*, *dyaus*, *dio*, etc.)[1143]. As part of **προθυμια** (prothumia) - ‘desires/interpretations of the mind’ (today preserved in ***protumači*** - to ‘interpret, untangle’ in plain Serbo-Croatian) equates to the symbol of ‘psi’ - **ψ** with a numerical value of 700, of which **προθυμια** is a secret name.[1144]

θυρα (tura) – doorway; in today Modern Macedonian: ***turka*** - ‘pushes’. This is the bisyllabic root-word for many other words, like the word for ‘bull’ too: from PIE *tau-ro, from the root *(s)taeu- ‘stout, standing, strong’, source also of the Sanskrit *sthura-* ‘thick, compact’, Avestan: *staora-* ‘big cattle’, Middle Persian: *stor* - ‘horse’ draft animal’, Gothic: *stiur* - ‘young bull’, Old English: *steor*, etc. (actually a corrupted form of the root *sta- ‘to stand, make or be firm’), and Macedonic “***Roe/Rie***” (from the PIE *rei- ‘to flow, run’[1145]; hence “*Reka*” - ‘river’ too, “*Rovka*” - ‘shrew’, “*Roj*” - ‘swarm’, etc.) - as the Macedonian “***turka***” - ‘pushes’ explicitly describes the very ‘pushy’ nature of the bull; Latin: *taurus*.

Τ τ – tau (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: tverdo

tā-**PIE (tā) – melting, dissolving, transition from a frozen to a liquid state; in today Modern Macedonian: ***topi [/ā/ or /aa/ transition to ‘o’] - ‘melts’, ***toplo*** - ‘warmth, heat’; Sanskrit: *tapta*[1146], anglicized: *thaw*.[1147] (see

ταεναρυμ (taenarum) – the road to hell (Lat. *Hades*); in today Modern Macedonian: ***taen-drum*** - ‘secret-path’.[1148]

tag-**, ***tehg-**PIE (tag, teg)[1149] – to arrange, handle; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tekna/tekne - to ‘figured out, solve, make out’.[1150] Ancient Koine: *tagoi* - ‘commander, ruler, chieftain’.[1151] (see also ***tekh-** bellow)

ταυυκοHo, ***tanko-**Ba (tanuko, tanko) – drop/slice, a little bit; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tanko***[1152]; Sanskrit: *tanu*.

[1142] http://www.makedonski.info/search/duma , https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=duma

[1143] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*dhes-

[1144] https://web.archive.org/web/20220517112510/https://hmolpedia.com/page/psi

[1145] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*rei-

[1146] https://sanskritdictionary.org/tapta

[1147] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=thaw

[1148] http://www.makedonski.info/search/taen, http://www.makedonski.info/search/drum

[1149] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*tag- , https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Reconstruction:Proto-Indo-European/teh%E2%82%82g-#Proto-Indo-European:_order

[1150] http://www.makedonski.info/search/tekne

[1151] “Tagoi, Tagai and Tagonatai in Macedonia” by Bruno Helly and Manuela Mari.

[1152] http://www.makedonski.info/search/tanko

tauš-**PIE (tauš) – silent; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tišina; Sanskrit: *tušyati.*

τεBr (te) – to you, take/hold (this); in today Modern Macedonian: ***te*** [vernacular].

tehk-**PIE (tehk) – quiet; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tih/tivok[1153]; Latin: *tacit.*

τείνο (teino) – streches; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tegni*** - 'streches', ***tenko*** - 'thin, streched'.

τεκBr (tek) – barely, almost; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tek***.

tekh-**, ***teks-**PIE (tekh, tex)[1154], **τευχο,τευκο, τεχνη** (teuho/teuko, tehne) – construction ability, accomplish(ment), 'know-how', to figure out how, to craft, to fabricate; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tekne;[1155] related also to Macedonian ***tegne*** - 'stretches'[1156] and/or ***tokmu***, ***tokmi*** - 'prepares, fixes'.

From the PIE root *d^{h}eug^h- 'hit', Sanskrit: *takšati*, Latin: *techna.*

tek-**PIE (tek), **τηκω** (teko) – stream, flow; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tek/tok[1157]; Sanskrit: *tik.*

temsro-**PIE (temsro)[1158] – dark, gloomy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***temno - 'dark' and/or **čemer/čemerno** [archaic (in relation to the PIE *temsro- and Latin-corrupted: *temero*)] - 'gloomy darkness'. Sanskrit: *tamasā* - 'darkness'[1159], Latin: *temeritas* - 'blindly', Persian: *tar* - 'darkness', Lithuanian: *tamsa* - 'dark, darkness', Old Church Macedonic: *tama* - 'darkness', Russian: *temno*, etc. Also the anglicized name of the river *Thames*[1160], and *Timok* in eastern Serbia.

ten-**PIE (ten) – stretched, fine; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tenok.

tengh-**PIE (teng) – stretch, pull; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tegne.

tep-**PIE (tep), **θαλπο** (talpo), **τολπο**Ho (tolpo) – warm, tepid; in today Modern Macedonian: ***toplo[1161]. Sanskrit: *tap*, *tapati*, Latin: *tepidus*, *tiepido* - 'warm' anglicized: *tepid*.

ter-**PIE (ter) – tremble; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trese.

tere-**PIE (tere)[1162] – drive, moves over, passes through; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tera.[1163]

tere-**PIE (tere) – to rub; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trie and/or ***dere*** (see the entry above) – to ‘consume by rubbing, to rub’. Latin: *terere* [1164], Gallo-Roman: **triare*.

[1153] http://www.makedonski.info/search/tih

[1154] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*teks- ,

[1155] http://www.makedonski.info/search/tekne

[1156] http://www.makedonski.info/search/tegne

[1157] http://www.makedonski.info/search/tek#%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BA/%D0%BC

[1158] https://www.etymonline.com/word/temerity

[1159] https://sanskritdictionary.org/tamasa

[1160] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Thames#Name

[1161] http://www.makedonski.info/search/toplo

[1162] https://www.etymonline.com/word/*tere-#etymonline_v_52786

[1163] http://www.makedonski.info/search/tera

*__terp-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (terp) – to satisfy, sustain, satisfying/sufficient; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trpi***, ***trpenie*** – respectively: ‘to suffer/sustain/endure’ and ‘patience, to endure experience’ [1165], literally ‘*quality of suffering*’; ***trpam*** - ‘I suffer/tolerate/sustain’, anglicized: *torpor/torpid*; Sanskrit: *trptam* - ‘satisfied’.[1166] Also ***trpki*** - a ‘goosebumps, hair-raise’, a rather shock-like feeling that raises your hair.[1167]

*__terg-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (terg) – to warn, alarm, fright; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trevoga***.[1168]

*__terh-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (terh) – to rub; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trie***.

*__teutā-__$^{\text{PIE}}$ (teuta) – society, folk, people; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tutmā*** - ‘dense crowd’[1169], but also ***tolpa*** - ‘mob, crowd’. Oscan: *touto* nom. sg. fem., Umbrian: *totam* acc. sg. fem., Venetic: *teuta*[m] acc. sg. fem., Lithuanian: *tauta* - ‘people’, Old Irish: *tuath* - ‘people’.

tin$^{\text{Et}}$ – day; in today plain Macedonian: ***den*** (plural ***dni***)[1170]. The archaic syllable “*din*”[1171] is preserved in the composite word for ‘year’ - “*Godina*”, plural “*Godini*” - ‘Big-day/days’[1172] in plain Macedonian.

Τίνδαρίδαί (Tindaridai) – sons of ***Dze*** (*Zevs*); the first part of this name (*Tin*-) corresponds to Etruscan “*Tin, Tins*” and/or “*Tinia*”, all forms of the Etruscan name of *Dze*(*vs*) *the Thunderer*, aka *Juppiter/Perun /Tharun/Thor*.

τίμπανον (timpanon) – tympanon; in today Modern Macedonian: ***timba***[1173] [vernacular] - ‘head’.

[1164] https://latin-dictionary.net/definition/37004/tero-terere-trivi-tritus#:~:text=Definitions%3A,rub%2C%20wear%20away%2C%20wear%20out

[1165] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trpi , https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=terpischore

[1166] https://sanskritdictionary.org/trptam

[1167] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trpki

[1168] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trevoga

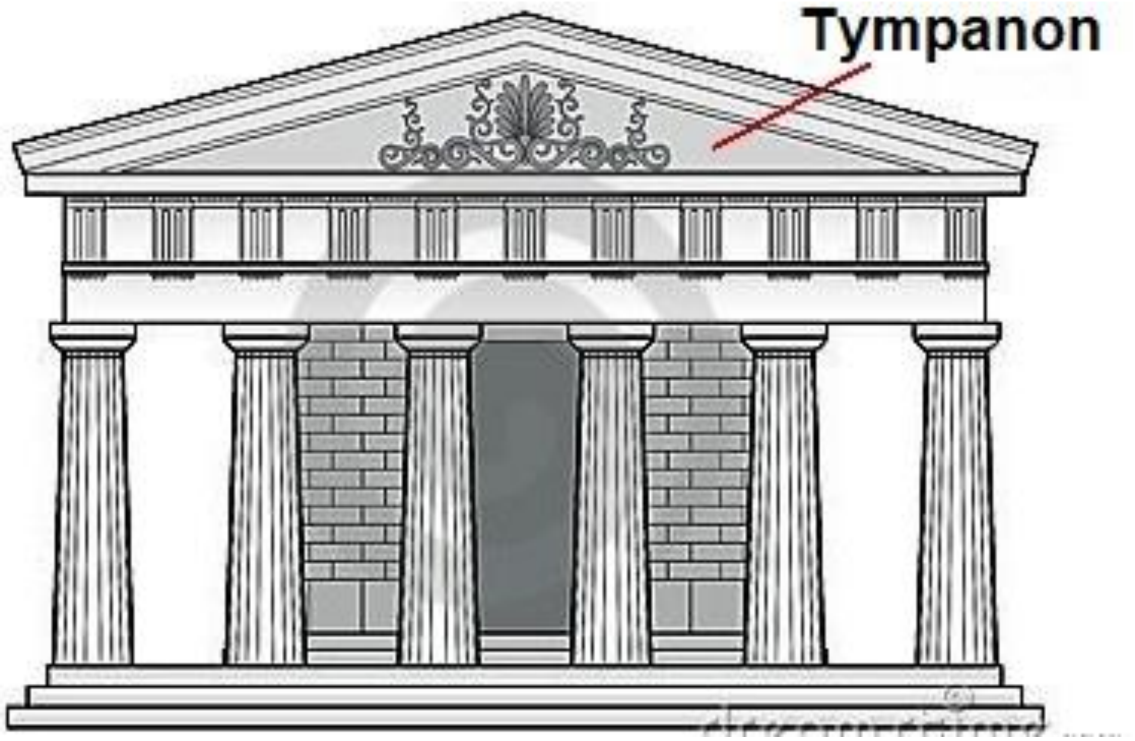
[1169] Охрид „тутма“: Домашни, и туристи од регионот го наполнија македонскиот бисер | Вечер ...1963 | Vecer MK

[1170] http://www.makedonski.info/search/den

[1171] ‘διν’ in Homer, from Liddell Scot Lexicon L Passow 1845 P.325, III b

[1172] http://www.makedonski.info/search/godina

[1173] Another example of the Macedonian voiced aspirates /*b*, *d*, *g*/ as opposite to Koine “Greek” voiceless aspirates /p_h, t_h, k_h/ respectively.



Τίταν (Titan) – a titan, giant; in today plain Macedonian: ***titan***, metathesied from the verb ***tatni*** [onomatopoeic][1174] - ‘boom, rumble, thunderlike sound, a very loud roar (of an earthquake, volcano or thunder)’. Hittite: *tethai* - ‘to thunder’, Latin: *tuono*, anglicized: *thunder*.

[1174] http://www.makedonski.info/search/tatni

τιτηροι (tityroι) – bellwether, goat-harbinger; in today Modern Macedonian: ***drn-drn yarinya*** [onomatopoeic]. Comparable to *Ditiramvo*(*s*) which would contain a variant of *Tityr*(*amvos*) - with a Pre-“Greek” suffix ‘-amvo’, related to *Satirs* and *Silens* (Σατηροι and Σιλενοι).

τυχοποταμος (tychopotamo) – backwater; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tiho***[1175] - ‘calm, quiet’ + ***potok***[1176] - ‘stream/small river’. Compare to ***Tihi Okean*** - ‘Pacific Ocean’ in plain Macedonian[1177], where ‘*tih*’ is a declension from the PIE root *dhe- ‘to set, put (firm)’. Sanskrit: *dadhati* - ‘puts, places’, Hittite: *dhai* - ‘to place’, etc.

[1175] http://www.makedonski.info/search/tiho

[1176] http://www.makedonski.info/search/potok

[1177] https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Тихи_Океан

τλεθί[Ho] (tlethi) – to withhold (a fire); in today Modern Macedonian: ***tlei*** [vernacular].

το[Ho] (to) – that, this, the; in today Modern Macedonian: ***toa***.[1178] And as ***-to*** [vernacular] article at the end of the words.

τοι[Ho] (toi) – (to) you; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ti***.[1179] PIE *tu- 'you', Sanskrit: *te*.

τομεν[Ho] (tomen) – dark; in today Modern Macedonian: ***temen***.[1180]

tragh**, **trehg/treugh-**[PIE] (trag, treg) – to pull, to drag, draw; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trga.[1181]

τραγοδία (tragodia) – tragedy; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tragedia***, a corrupted antonym form, actually a ligature coined from Macedonic ***t’ra/tera*** - ‘pushes/presses across, over, through’ (Sanskrit: *tar* - ‘across’) which is also the root word of ***trag*** - ‘a trace’, and ***godi***[1182] - ‘pleases, enjoys’, i.e. ***zgoda*** - ‘(lucky) event, possibility’[1183], antonym: ***nezgodi*** - ‘troubles, misfortunes’.[1184]

τρανας (trana) – rotting; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trune***.

trb-**[PIE] (trb) – big tree trunk; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trup[1185]; Sanskrit: *trup*, Serbo-Croatian: *trbuh* - ‘stomach’.

trem-**[PIE] (trem) – shakes, trembles, shivering; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trema/trese/drma.[1186] From PIE *trem/tere-[1187], hence the Latin: *trauma*.

τρέπω (trepo) ***trep/per-**[PIE] (trep/per) – to beat, to hit in; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trepa/tepa***, but also ***trepet*** - ‘fearsome, trembling’; Sanskrit: *trp* - ‘shivering’, Latin: *trepidus* - ‘agitate’. Through metathesis [*trep-pert-pret*] directly related to Macedonian: ***preta*** - ‘agitate/perturb/flap(ping)’ from here also ****pьrati-*** ‘to send’, hence ***pračka*** - ‘slingshot’; further ***perdaši***, ***isperdaši*** - ‘to beat, thrash’ (De Bray 190), in close correspondence with the unique Macedonian western dialects as vernacular ***opere*** - ‘to kill’ < ***perne*** - ‘to hit’, also ***pere*** - ‘to wash’ (derived by all etymologists from ‘to beat the clothes’), etc.

τρεσί[Ho] (tresi) – shakes, trembles; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tresi***, ***trese***[1188]; Sanskrit: *tras*.

[1178] http://www.makedonski.info/search/toa

[1179] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ti

[1180] http://www.makedonski.info/search/temen

[1181] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trga

[1182] http://www.makedonski.info/search/godi

[1183] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zgoda

[1184] http://www.makedonski.info/search/nezgodi

[1185] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trup

[1186] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trema#трема/ж

[1187] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=trauma , https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=*trem- , https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=tremble

[1188] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/shake

treska-**[Ba] (treska) – bathtube; in today Modern Macedonian: ***Treska - a river in Republic of Macedonia.[1189]

treud-**[PIE] (treud) – thrust, efort; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trud.[1190]

τρέχω (trecho) – run(s); in today Modern Macedonian: ***trča***; anglicized *trekking*.

τρίαίνα (triajna) – a trident; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trojna*** - 'triple'.[1191] Egyptian: *twr* - 'triplicity'.

τρίο[Ho] (trio) – to rub; in today Modern Macedonian: ***trie***.[1192]

τροχῐλείᾱ – (small) wheel, a truckle; from 'τροχός' - wheel, hoop, ring; in today plain Macedonian: ***trkalo***[1193], Latin: *trochlea*, anglicized: *truckle*.[1194] From onomatopoeic "*traka*" - 'clatter'[1195]

τυ[Br] (tu) – here; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tuka***.

tu-**[Ba] (tu) [onomatopoeic] – spit, saliva; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ptu/tu [onomatopoeic] - 'spit'.

tuka-**[Ba] (tuka) – spitting; in today Modern Macedonian: ***pluka [onomatopoeic].

τυκος (tuκo) – tool(s) for processing stones or food, blacksmith's hammer, sledgehammer; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tokmak*** - 'sledgehammer', ***tolčnik*** - 'mortar', ***tuč***, - 'heavy round stone', etc. PIE *teuk- [onomatopoeic], as in OCM: *tъknuti*, Russian: *tknut'* - 'to thrust' and, with a different ablaut, OCM: *is-tukati* - 'smithing/hammering metal', OCM: *tuči*, etc. (see above ***akmak-tokmak***)

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

Above: **tolčnik (mortar's hand-tool) with a bowl for crushing the ingredients**

[1189] https://mk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Тресκа
[1190] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trud
[1191] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trojna
[1192] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trie
[1193] http://www.makedonski.info/search/trkalo
[1194] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=truckle
[1195] http://www.makedonski.info/search/traka

txokor-**[PIE] (tchokor) – cigar; in today Modern Macedonian: ***tchkorche - ‘match (for fire)’.

Ξ ξ – ksi (Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: kher/kser

Ξανδικός (Xandiko) – Name of month, evidently from the name of a God ‘Xando’ [Ξανδος] which O. Müller in “Die Dorier” II 1, 304 rightly considers identical with Apollo Φοιβος; also *Xand*, the ancient name of the river Drin[1196] in western part of Republic of Macedonia.

ξαντίς (xanthi) – a colorful prefix relating to a yellow color.[1197] Hence “*Xantho*” - ‘Blond’; “*Xanth-*” is linked to the word ‘Xanthic’ which has its roots in the Macedonic word "*Sonthse*" (i.e. ‘*Sonce*’) which means ‘sun/yellow’.* The very letter X (ksi) was attested as Macedonian, later adopted in the Latin and Uncial Septuagint Koine. Several ancient and medieval sources testify this fact.

* The very original epithet-name of Alexander III of Macedon was composed of few elemenths, one of which was ‘xanth/xand’ - the ‘sun’: A-le-xand-ro = “1st-le (of the)-sun-kin”, where the ‘A’=1st, the ‘Le’ is a wowing epithet, ‘Xand’ is the ‘sun’, and ‘Ro(d)’ - ‘kin’; the Macedonic particle “*le*”(‘ле’ in Cyrillic) in particular is a tittle/admiration prefix, and is still widely preserved in today Macedonian language in the same, rather poetic way, normaly used to enchant the heroes in the heroic songs.[1198]

ξαρίσί (xarisi) – grace, beauty; in today Modern Macedonian: ***krasi***.[1199]

Υ υ – upsilon, uk (originally ‘U’, same as ‘У’ in Cyrillic; mutated to corrupted Latin ‘Y’ in Koine/Phoenician); Cyrillic/Glagolitic: kher

υβρις (uωρι) – offence, insult; in today Modern Macedonian: ***uvredi*** [archaic] - ‘insults’, in this form today preserved only in Serbo-Croatian[1200], ***navredi*** in today modern Macedonian.[1201]

υδατα[Ho] (udata) – the water; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vodata*** [articled][1202], found in its older form of the verb ***udavi*** - ‘(to) drown’.[1203]

[1196] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Drin

[1197] https://www.etymonline.com/word/xantho-

[1198] http://www.makedonski.info/search/le, https://pesna.org/song.php?id=545 , http://www.makedonski.info/search/lele

[1199] http://www.makedonski.info/search/krasi#%D0%BA%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%81%D0%B8/%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B2

[1200] https://glosbe.com/hr/en/uvreda

[1201] http://www.makedonski.info/search/navredi#навреди/св

[1202] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vodata

Υδον (Udon) – Water, the city of; in today Modern Macedonian: ***Voden*** in Aegean Macedonia; from PIE *uhr- water, liquid; Basque: *hur*; in today Modern Macedonian: ***šur*** - ‘pouring’, ***vrutok*** - ‘spring water’, ***vrtlog*** - ‘whirlpool’, ***vrne*** - ‘rains’.

yenhter-**^{PIE} (yenter) – husband’s brother’s wife; in today Modern Macedonian: ***yatrva; Sanskrit: *yatr*.

υετής (uete) - of the same age, ***wet-** ^{PIE}, **ϝετε*i*** ^{Ph}, Mycenaean: **weto** – (this) year; in today Modern Macedonian: ***vet***, ***vetvo*** - ‘worn out, aged’.[1204]

yek-**^{PIE} (yek) – voice, yell, echo; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ek[1205]; anglicized *yell.*

yek**^{w}**r-**^{PIE} (yek’r) – liver; in today Modern Macedonian: ***jig^{w}***er***; Serbo-Croatian: *jetra*, Etruscan: *etra*, Basque: *bigel/gibel*. (See above the PIE *ghere- too)

υπωμοσία (upomosia) – legal assistance, assisting/helping; in today Modern Macedonian: ***u-pomoš*** - ‘help’.[1206]

υσ (us) – rise, up; in today Modern Macedonian: ***uspeh*** - ‘success’, ***uspenie*** - ‘holy raising’[1207]; Sanskrit: *usra* - ‘sunrise’ (Macedonian: ***zora***).

uler-**^{Ba} (uler) – to comprehend, understand; in today Modern Macedonian: ***iter, antonym: ***ulav*** - ‘one who don’t understand, stupid’.

Ur-** (Ur) – demolishing, dissipating, crushing; in today Modern Macedonian: ***uriva and/or ***urna/urnisa***[1208], as a plain description of the bear’s (Latin: *Ursa*), lion’s (**χαρον** - haron) or bull's (Latin: *ta-urus*) terrific destruction force when charging straight ahead, hence the "*Ta-Urus*", "*Hurrah*", “*Bura*” - ‘Storm’, etc. See also Italian “*Urto*” - ‘collision, crash, impact’[1209], Luwian: *ura* - ‘great’, Sanskrit: *uru*[1210], Baskian: *urh* - ‘big, huge’; Luwian: *ura* - ‘great’, *Uranus* - ‘sky’, etc. Also in Macedonian words: "*Uriva*" - 'demolishes", "*Urok*" - ‘curse, bad omen (of being attacked or killed by bull/bear)’ but also a 'lesson'; also "*Istura*" - 'dissipates'[1211], hence "*urne/vrne*" too[1212], etc.

υστο^{Tr} (usto) – estuary, mouth; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ustie***, ***usta*** - ‘mouth’.

Z ζ – zeta, zemja

[1203] http://www.makedonski.info/search/udavi
[1204] http://www.makedonski.info/search/vet
[1205] http://www.makedonski.info/search/ek
[1206] http://www.makedonski.info/search/pomoш
[1207] http://www.makedonski.info/search/uspenie
[1208] http://www.makedonski.info/search/urnisa
[1209] https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/italian-english/urto
[1210] https://sanskritdictionary.org/uru
[1211] http://www.makedonski.info/search/istura
[1212] http://www.makedonski.info/search/urne , http://www.makedonski.info/search/vrne

ζα (za) – accentuation prefix, syllable for ‘most’, ‘very’, mostly-strengthening, toward superlative; in today Modern Macedonian: ***za**sili*, ***za**leta*, ***za**pne*, etc.[1213]

ζαει (zaei) – strong breathing, panting; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zei/zee*** - ‘wide mouth opened, pant/gaze’. Anglicized: *gaze.*

ζαλδο[Tr] (zaldo) – gold; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zlato***, a metathesis from ***žolto*** **-** ‘yellow’[1214]. Persian: *zar*, Latin: *galvus*[1215], from PIE root *ghel- ‘to shine’. See also ***žolčka***[1216], Old English: *geoloca*, anglicized: *yolk.*[1217]

ζαλαί[Ho] (žalai) – to grief; in today Modern Macedonian: ***žalai/žali.***

zakur-**[Ba] (zakur) – big dog, hound; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zagar - ‘hound’. (See the image on the next page)

zar-**[Ba] (zar) – old person; in today Modern Macedonian: ***star/tzar.

ζβερ (zver), from ***g^{h}ver-**[PIE] – beast; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zver*** [1218]

ζειν (zein), ****zee-***[PIE] – stare, watch; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zee*** - ‘stare, gaze’, directly related to the exclamation particle ***dze*** - ‘peep’ and verb ***dzirka*** - ‘peep out’;[1219] Russian: *zerkalo* - ‘mirror’, Dutch: *zien*, German: *sehen*, anglicized: *see*, from Old English *sēon*, etc.

[1213] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zasili , http://www.makedonski.info/search/zapne

[1214] http://www.makedonski.info/search/%D0%B6olto

[1215] http://etimo.it/?term=giallo&find=Cerca

[1216] http://www.makedonski.info/show/%D0%B6ol%D1%87ka

[1217] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=yolk

[1218] https://glosbe.com/en/mk/beast

[1219] http://www.makedonski.info/search/se

Ζείρενε (Zeirene) – Ze-Irene (i.e. *zre-ene*), Macedonian goddess of love and fertility; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zreene/zrelo*** - ‘maturing, flourishing’; related to PIE ***swrno/ghrno-** ‘grain’, in today Modern Macedonian: ***zrno*** and/or ***zreeno***. Also found as Etruscan ***Zerera/Zeirene*** - chthonic goddess of the soil, fertility, motherhood, and marriage; Latin: *Ceres*, Koine: *Selene*, Phrygian: *Cybele* (*Kibela/Cybele/Zemele/Zemla* was the ancient Macedonic and/or Phrygian Mother of the Gods, a primal nature goddess. Syncretized also as *Dadona* or *Semele* - the mother of Dionis, now an Olympian goddess, rebukes Hera/Zera/Zerera/Ceres).

ζεφυρος[Ho] (zefuro) – west wind; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zefir***[1220], from ***Dze*** - ‘see (peep)’ i.e. the ‘sun’, thus ‘Sunset’ (see “*Zapad* ” - literally ‘Sun-fall’ in plain Macedonian); thus from ***Dze/zapad*** - ‘Sun/west’ and ***furi*** [1221] - ‘it winds/blows’, anglicized: *furry*; Mycenean: *ze-pu-ro*, Latin: *zephyrus*. But, it also might be a corrupted form of **Ζειπύρων** (Zeipuron), an ancient Macedonian personal name. Also **πυρ** (pur) - ‘fire’, hence anglicized: *piro*-.

[1220] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zefir

[1221] http://www.makedonski.info/search/furi

ζεκελτίδες[Am] (zekeltide), **ζελκία**[Br] (zelkia) – gourds, turnips, pumpkins; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zelka*** - ‘cabage’ and ***zakelj*** - ‘kale, kail’; from Macedonic: ***zelen*** - ‘green’; PIE *g^{h}elə- “greenery”; Boeotian: *zekeltides* - ‘turnips’ by Nicander, Phrygian: *zelkia* - ‘vegetables (cabage)’; Polish: *zielony* - ‘green’, etc.[1222] Amerias and Timachidas affirm that it is gourds which are called ζεκελτίδες.

ζεμλα[Tr] (zemla) – earth, land; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zemlja***, ***zemja***, from the verb ***zema*** - ‘(it) takes’ (chthonic), as we all go back in the earth when we die (anglicized: ‘*ashes to ashes, dust to dust*’); Persian: *zemīn*. (See also PIE ***greb^{h}***- and ***graba*** above on page 86)

ζεσλο[Ho] (žeslo) – iron, and/or sceptre, staff; in today Modern Macedonian: ***žezlo/železo***.

zerri-**[Ba] (zeri) – pig, warthog; in today Modern Macedonian: ***nerez.

ζευγος[Ho] (zeugo) – a pair (of oxen), yoke; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zevgar***[1223]; Sanskrit: *sauhrda* - ‘fiendship’. Zugon/Zevgar [1224] i.e. Yoke (later transformed into ‘Libra’ zodiac sign); probably from the vernacular Macedonian ***zeu-go*** - ‘taken-in go(vedo)’, where ***zeu*** is corrupted abbreviation of ***zema*** - ‘take’ [1225], and ***go*** - ‘it’ [pronoun], a phonetic mutation from the PIE *ko- ‘this’.[1226]

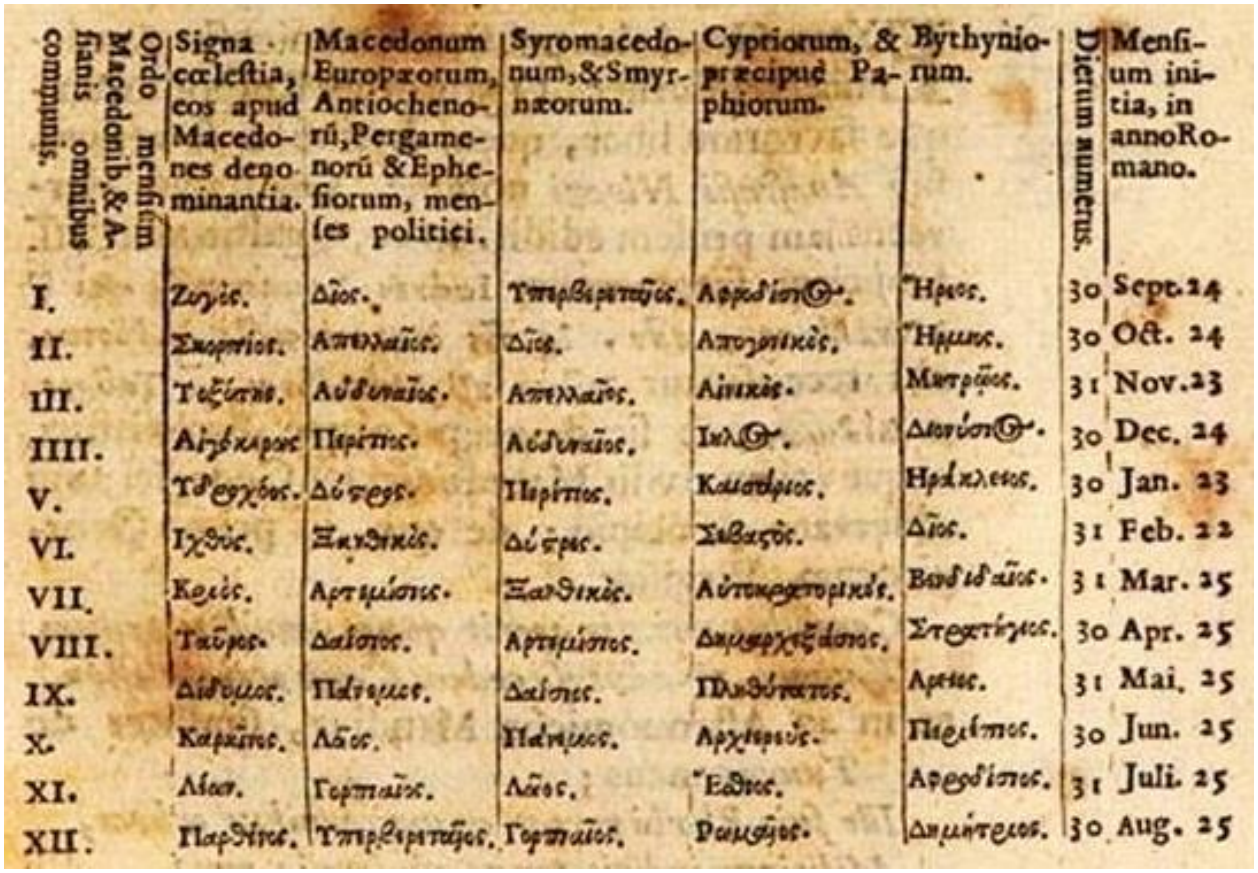
[1222] Noun. zelēn (Cyrillic spelling ‘*Зелен*’) (uncountable) verdure (greenness of lush or growing vegetation; also: the vegetation itself) (collective) greens (edible green plants and their leaves) https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/zelen

[1223] http://www.makedonski.info/search/%D1%95evgar

[1224] http://www.makedonski.info/search/sevgar - “Zevgar” [pronounced ‘Dzevgar’] in today plain Macedonian; from ancient Koine ζυγόν (*zugón*), ζυγός (*zugós*), from **dzugón*-, ultimately from Proto-Indo-European **yugóm*- (“yoke”). Hence Zodiacal “*Libra*” - ‘balance’.

[1225] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zema

[1226] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=it



Ordo mensium Macedonib. & Asianis omnibus communis.	Signa cœlestia, cos apud Macedones denominantia.	Macedonum Europæorum, Antiochenorũ, Pergamenorũ & Ephesiorum, menses politici.	Syromacedonum, & Smyrnæorum.	Cypriorum, & præcipuè Paphiorum.	Bythyniorum.	Dierum numerus.	Mensium initia, in anno Romano.
I.	Ζυγός.	Δῖος.	Ὑπερβερεταῖος.	Ἀφροδίσιος.	Ἥραιος.	30	Sept. 24
II.	Σκορπίος.	Ἀπελλαῖος.	Δῖος.	Ἀπογονικός.	Ἑρμαῖος.	30	Oct. 24
III.	Τοξότης.	Αὐδυναῖος.	Ἀπελλαῖος.	Αἰνικός.	Μητρῷος.	31	Nov. 23
IIII.	Αἰγόκερως	Περίτιος.	Αὐδυναῖος.	Ἰούλιος.	Διονύσιος.	30	Dec. 24
V.	Ὑδροχόος.	Δύστρος.	Περίτιος.	Καισάριος.	Ἡράκλειος.	30	Jan. 23
VI.	Ἰχθύες.	Ξανθικός.	Δύστρος.	Σεβαστός.	Δῖος.	31	Feb. 22
VII.	Κριός.	Ἀρτεμίσιος.	Ξανθικός.	Αὐτοκρατορικός.	Βενδιδαῖος.	31	Mar. 25
VIII.	Ταῦρος.	Δαίσιος.	Ἀρτεμίσιος.	Δημαρχεξούσιος.	Στρατήγιος.	30	Apr. 25
IX.	Δίδυμοι.	Πάνεμος.	Δαίσιος.	Πληθύπατος.	Ἄρειος.	31	Mai. 25
X.	Καρκίνος.	Λῷος.	Πάνεμος.	Ἀρχιερεύς.	Περιέπιος.	30	Jun. 25
XI.	Λέων.	Γορπιαῖος.	Λῷος.	Ἑστιεύς.	Ἀφροδίσιος.	31	Juli. 25
XII.	Παρθένος.	Ὑπερβερεταῖος.	Γορπιαῖος.	Ῥωμαῖος.	Δημήτριος.	30	Aug. 25

Above: **an excerpt from a book in Latin from the Vatican archives**[1227] **with the old Macedonic names of Zodiac signs and months, written in ancient Septuagint-Koine script. It shows the medieval position of the 12 astrological signs (the first column) paralleled to the months from ancient Macedonian, Syromacedonian, Cypriotic and Bythinian calendars. It can be noted the divergence of month-names and the Zodiac-datum replacements from the ages before**[1228]

ziil-**Ba (ziil) – umbilical cord, penis; in today Modern Macedonian: ***žila.

ζιβυ(ν)τιδες Tr (zivuthide) – noblewomen or noblemen;

zigguratAk – temple, building; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zgrada***.

zikirio-**Ba (zikirio) – rye; in today Modern Macedonian: ***r'ž, also ***žir*** - 'acorn'.[1229]

ζοείςHo (zoei) – lives, life; in today Modern Macedonian: ***živei***.[1230]

Zoroaster [Latinized] – Morning-sun/star; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zora*** - 'dawn'

[1227] Jacobi Usserii 'ARMACHANI, De Macedonum ed Asianorum anno Solari, *DISERTATIO*.' See image below on page 58.

[1228] Due to different calendar reforms and improvements through the centuries; different cycles of different celestial objects; and the gyrating motion of the earth known as precession, which causes the equinoxes to shift westward in the sky for two hours of right ascension every 2150 years, these constellations no longer preside over the seasons from which they received their original designations.

[1229] http://www.makedonski.info/search/%D0%B6%D0%B8%D1%80%80

[1230] http://www.makedonski.info/search/%D0%B6ivej

+ Latin-corrupted ***aster*** - ‘star’; actually from Avestan ***Zarathustra*** with the (same) meaning - ‘*Zora-Sutra*’ (where ‘*Sutra*’ is a methathesis of ‘*Thustra*’). Probably refering to the planet of Venus, also known as the ‘Morning Star’ (when visible in the east before sunrise); Latin: *Venus*, ancient Macedonian: *Afrodite*.

zorrotz-**$^{\text{Ba}}$ (zorotz) – sharp, severe, exacting; in today Modern Macedonian: ***ostro.

zu**/**su-**$^{\text{Ba}}$ (zu/su) – you (2nd person plural unmarked); in today Modern Macedonian: (ti***) ***si*** - ‘(you) are’. Vasconists agree that this pronoun was originally 2nd person plural, changed to singular (polite) in present-day Basque, following the spread of a "T-V distinction" in western Europe.

zu-**$^{\text{PIE}}$ (zu) – toth; in today Modern Macedonian: ***zub. [1231]

Ž ζχ – bilabial zeta (Zh, ˈj like in gilet),

žar (zhar) – half-extinguished/burned wood or charcoal; Persian: *zar* - ‘gold’, anglicized: *char*.

C c – ts; Cyrillic Ц , Glagolitic Ⱌ - tsi.

crp (tsrp) – to scoop/draw; in today Modern Macedonian: ***crpi***[1232], closely related to ***srka*** - ‘slurp’, Sanskrit: *sṛkkabhyām*[1233]; see also Persian: *shorba*, Czech/Slovak: *čerpá*[1234], Serbo-Croatian: *šerpa* - ‘pot’, etc.; anglicized: "*crop*" - ‘grain and other cultivated plants grown and harvested’ and/or “*carve*”.[1235]

Č č – červ

chad-, čad** (chad) – smoke; in today Modern Macedonian: ***čad - ‘smoke’, related to ***cha***

[1231] http://www.makedonski.info/search/zub

[1232] http://www.makedonski.info/search/crpi

[1233] http://sanskritdictionary.org/srkkabhyam

[1234] https://translate.google.com/#view=home&op=translate&sl=cs&tl=en&text=%C4%8Derp%C3%A1

[1235] https://www.etymonline.com/word/carve?ref=etymonline_crossreference

- ‘tea (vapor)’[1236], Sanskrit: *chadi* - ‘releasing (smoke, vapor)’.[1237]

*__chador__- (chador) – umbrella, tent; in today Modern Macedonian: ***čador* -** ‘umbrella’ and/or ***šator* -** ‘tent’, Sanskrit: *chatra*.[1238]

*__čalam__- (chalam) – show-off; in today Modern Macedonian: ***čalam*** - ‘show-off, pretending’[1239], Sanskrit: *chala* - ‘imaginary interpretation, a trick’.[1240]

ξηελνικυ (xhelniku, originally pronounced ‘*čelniku*’) – leader, military commander; in today Modern Macedonian: ***čelnik*** - ‘leader’ (from ***čelo*** - ‘forehead’).[1241]

*__čemer__-[PIE] (chemer) – bitterness, venom; in today Modern Macedonian: ***čemer***[1242], from particle ***če*** (***ḱe*** in today plain Macedonian)[1243] - ‘will’ and ***mre***[1244] - ‘die’.

*__čita__-[PIE] (chita)[1245] – reads; in today Modern Macedonian: ***čita.*** Sanskrit: *ciṭhi* - a ‘list’, Latin: *citare*, anglicized: *cite*, *citing*.

*__čoru__-[Ba] (chorru) – root; in today Modern Macedonian: ***čkor***.

*__čo’ek__- (choeck) – man; in today Modern Macedonian: ***čovek***[1246] and/or vernacular ***čo’ek*** (‘***чоек***’[1247] in plain Macedonian-Cyrillic script). Utterly simplified and corrupted into ***jack***, a slang word meaning ‘man’, as seen in the terms ‘*jack-o'-lantern*’, ‘*jack-in-the-box*’, ‘*lumberjack*’, etc. Old French: *jaque*, anglicized: *jack* [informal] - (any) person, *every man jack* - ‘any common fellow’.[1248]

*__čoka__- (choka) – knock, knocking; in today Modern Macedonian: ***čuka*** [onomatopoeic], also ***čukan/čekan* -** ‘hamer’. The older form ***čoka*** is preserved in the words like ***čokanče*** - a small flask made of glass, which name is derived from the sound made while making cheers by knocking the flasks one against another. Sanskrit: *chuni* - ‘touching’[1249], anglicized: *chuck*, *shok*.[1250]

[1236] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=cha

[1237] https://sanskritdictionary.org/chadi

[1238] https://sanskritdictionary.org/chatra

[1239] http://www.makedonski.info/search/чalam

[1240] https://sanskritdictionary.org/chala

[1241] http://www.makedonski.info/search/чelnik

[1242] http://www.makedonski.info/search/%D1%87%D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%80

[1243] http://www.makedonski.info/search/%D1%9C%D0%B5

[1244] http://www.makedonski.info/search/mre

[1245] http://www.makedonski.info/search/чita

[1246] http://www.makedonski.info/search/чovek

[1247] https://zenskimagazin.mk/ana-bunteska-choek-ne-se-lepi

[1248] https://www.etymonline.com/word/Jack#etymonline_v_1616

[1249] https://sanskritdictionary.org/chuni

[1250] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=chuck

Right: **Macedonian ’Čokanče’, traditional drinking flask**

čue**- (chue) – to hear (a signal), cue; in today Modern Macedonian: ***čue.[1251]

Š š – ša (Sh, Sha)

šak$^{\text{Bu}}$ (shak) – arm, hand; in today Modern Macedonian and Serbo-Croatian: ***šaka***

šaren (sharen) – variegated (dog, horse, bird...), colorful (sharded) pattern; in today Modern Macedonian: ***šara*** - ‘color or design scheme/pattern’.[1252] Sanskrit: *Sharvara* (शर्वर) - a variegated dog of Yama[1253], anglicized: *shard*.[1254]

ši$^{\text{Bu}}$ (shi) – neck; in today Modern Macedonian: ***šija***.

šlak (shlak) – slap, a large-sway openhand stroke; in today Modern Macedonian: ***šlak*** [onomatopoeic]. PIE: *slak-, Old German: *slahan*.

šudra$^{\text{Sa}}$ (shoudra) – a member of the worker caste, lowest of the four Hindu castes; in today Modern Macedonian: ***šutrak*** - ‘deplorable’; Sanskrit: *śūdra*.

[1251] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=cue

[1252] https://mk.glosbe.com/mk/en/шара

[1253] https://www.indo-european-connection.com/religion/creatures/death-dog

[1254] https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=shard

Numbers:

- Sanskrit --- Makedonski --- Irski -------- Aryan

1. Eka ----------- Eden ---------- Oen --------- Aika
2. Dva ----------- Dva ----------- Dau
3. Trayaah ------- Tri ------------ Tri ---------- Teras
4. Čatvari ------- Četiri --------- Čethir
5. Panca ---------- Pet ----------- Coic --------- Panza
6. Šat ------------- Šest ------------ Še
7. Sapta ---------- Sedum ------- Secht n ------ Satta

8. Astau ---------- Osum -------- Ocht n

9. Nava ----------- Devet -------- Noi n -------- Nav

10. Dasa ---------- Deset -------- Deirh n

100. Satam -------- Sto ----------- Cet

Verb 'To bear':

Sanskrit ----- Makedonski ---- Armenian

Bharami -------- Beram ----------- Berem

Bharami -------- Bereš ------------ Bereš

Bharami -------- Bere ------------- Bere

Wolf

Sanskrit ------ Makedonski and/or **Serbo-Croatian**

-Vrkah --------- Vrkolak/Vukodlak/Volk/Folk/Wolf

Onomastics: Éclattant examples of identified Macedonian names:

Ἄρραβαίος (Aravaio)
Ἄρριβαίος (Arivaio)
Αρρίμβας (Arimva)
Ἄρρύβας (Aruva)
Ἄμάδοκος/**Ἄμάτοκο**ς (Amadoko)
Αταναιοσ (from Phrygian: Atanies) – today Macedonic personal name: ***Atanas***
Βωτής (Voti) – today Macedonic personal name: ***Foti***
Βορδινος (Vordino) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Vardan*** and/or ***Jordan***
Βερεννώ (Vereno) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Vera*** (feminine)
Βίθυσ (Vituš) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Vite***, ***Vitomir***
Βυτιλάου (Vutilaou) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Vojdan***, ***Voitila***, ***Vitali***
Βυργΐνος (Vurgino) – today Macedonic personal name: ***Borko***

Δαγίνας (Dagina) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Dage/Dake***

Δίζασ (Dizas) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Židas***

Δοίλης (Doule) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Dule*** (pronounced *Doolē*)

Δρίλου (Drilou) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Dragan***

Δυτούζελμις (Dutouzelmi)

'Επόκιλλος (Epokilo)

Ἐπόκλος (Epoklo)

Ἰόλλας (Iola) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Jole*** (pronounced *Yole*)

Κάρανος (Karano) the mythological founder king of Macedonia; today Macedonic personal name: ***Krume***, from ***kroona*** - ‘crown’, in plain Macedonian; Phrygian *KYPJANEION* (Kurianeion) - “commander” (PIE _*kórios-_ - ‘ruler’);

Κάπυλλος (Kapulo)

Κέββα (Keva) – today not a personal name but Macedonic slang-synonym for ‘mother’.

Κερδίμμας (Kerdima) – today Macedonic personal name: ***Kerim***

Κυννάνα (Kunana) – today Macedonic personal names: ***Kone***, ***Konev/Konevski*** (surname)

Κορράβος (Koravo; today transliterated as Latin ‘*Korabus*’) – today Mt. Korab in Macedonia

Κορράτας (Korata) – today Macedonic personal name: ***Kiro***

Λικκύρος (Likuro) – today Macedonic personal name: ***Laki***

Μυλλένας (Milena) – today Macedonic personal names: ***Mile***, ***Milena*** (feminine)

Μελαμνίδας (Melamnida) – today Macedonic personal names: ***Melaniya***

Ὀρδάνης (Ordane) – today Macedonic personal names: ***Ortse*** and/or ***Jordan/Jordančo*** (pronounced *Iordan/Iordančo*)

Παρμένεα (Parmenea) – today Macedonic personal name: ***Pimen***

Πιλινης (Piline)

Πίθυς (Pitu) – today Macedonic personal name: ***Pitu*** (*Guli*, famous Macedonian revolutioner from the beginning of 20th century)

Πώταλος (Potalo) – today Macedonic personal name: ***Photi***

Πρεῖσκος (Preisko)

Προθόη (Proton) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Prota***

Πουμπλᾶς/Πουπλᾶς (Poubla/Poupla) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Pavle***

Πύρρα (Pura) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Pero***

Σαββαταρᾶς (Savatara) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Sava/Savo***, also ***Sveto***

Σίππασ (Sipas) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Spase*** from “*spasi*” - ‘salvation’ (comparable to Roman-Catholic *Salvatore* - ‘saviour’)

Σοτιρος (Sotiro) – today Macedonic personal name: ***Sotir*** - ‘good’

Σούδις (Soudi)

Ταρρίασ (Tarias) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Taras***

Τεύταμος (Teutamo) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Tode***

Ζαες (Zae) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Zaev*** (from “*zayak*” - ‘rabit’ in plain Macedonian); also ***Zayas*** - a village in R. of Macedonia

Ζειπύρων (Zeipuron) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Zoran***

Ζεισαλβης (Zeisalve) – today Macedonic personal name(s): ***Ziso***

Ζιπας (Zipa)

The examination of the list of words presented above and belonging to the “European” vocabulary in Pelasgo-Proto-Macedonic, allows us to make the following conclusions:

- Firstly, Macedonic language(s) share the European vocabulary much more often with the western and northern European languages (Germanic, Italic and Celtic) and Sanskrit in particular, than with the southern Semitic intruders (the so-called “*Greek*” and “*Albanian*”). This observation is consistent with the conclusions, common among archaeologists and geneticists, that Proto-Macedonic, together with Germanic, and possibly also Gaulic and Italic, arose on the territory of the Corded Ware Horizon of the late 4th and the 3rd millennium BCE (Mallory 1989, Anthony 2007:344-370). The “Northwest European” vocabulary was borrowed from this substratum in the area occupied by the Corded Ware Horizon, which was Indo-European, according to the common opinion among archaeologists and geneticists.

- Secondly, words attested only in European branches of IE, but lacking in Anatolian, Sanskrit, Tocharian, Indo-Iranian and (somewhat less commonly) in Armenian, are not often shared by both Baltic and Macedonic groups of languages. This can be explained in two ways. We might assume that the substratum words from the Northwestern European substratums entered the ancestors of modern Macedonic languages after the ‘common language period’, when Macedonic languages were parts of a large dialect continuum spreading from the Macedonian Peninsula over much of the Western, Central and Eastern Europe. All the parts of that continuum are preserved until the present: the intriguing Basque, eastern “Baltic languages”, and proper Macedonian, since it is spoken for the last 8000 years. The uninterrupted expansion of the Macedonians covered much of the earlier dialect continuum, erasing many yet unknown idioms previously spoken between the Macedonian Peninsula and Eastern Baltic areas. During the time of the borrowing of non-IE loanwords, dialects belonging to different parts of this dialect continuum borrowed words from rather different substratum or adstratum languages. This would mean positing Proto-Balto-Macedonic at a very early period, presumably long before the Corded Ware Horizon in the 3rd millennium BCE. Considering how close the Macedonic languages are from the dialectal point of view, it is legitimate to believe in another possible explanation: that loanwords belonged to semantic fields in which rates of lexical replacement are very high, so that the original non-IE loanwords usually survived only in parts of the original Balto-Macedonic area.

- Thirdly, the number of words that are of substratum (primordial) origin, and that are preserved only in Basque, Baltic and Macedonic languages, is largely underestimated. It is significantly bigger than the number of words of substratum origin that can be attributed to Proto-Celtic, or to Insular Celtic (see EDPC), and it is also much bigger than the number of substratum words in Koine-“*Greek*”, for example.[1255] This is, once again, a misguidance due to the fact that during the development of the 19th century new nations (as we know them today) and new political paradigm was imposed over the linguistics and historical sciences as well.

[1255] Apparently as much as 50 % of “Greek” words in Beekes’ recent etymological dictionary (2011) are of substratum (i.e. Non-“Greek”) origin.

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